HISTORY

OF

ADDRESSES.

WITH

REMARKS Serious and Comical.

IN WHICH

A particular Regard is had to all such as have been presented since the Impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell.

PART II.

By the Author of the First.

LONDON,

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PREFACE

WOU'D be very pleasant for the Author of this History to set up for a Trimmer, when every Page of his Book will prove him to be an errant Whig: that is, that he is for the Revolution, Queen ANNE, the Toleration, and the Protestant Succession; which no Man can be so heartily for as he is, but he must be as different from a Tory, as a Hugonot from a Papist. He is for the Parliamentary Right, tho he is not against the Hereditary; for Obedience without Reserve to such a Sovereign as ours, governing by Law; for withstanding such a one as was abdicated, governing against it; for the A 2 Civil Civil and Religious Liberties of all the People of England: And if that is not enough to make a Whig of as Genuine a Son of the Church as any in England, he does not know what is.

He takes this Opportunity to declare be has such an Abhorrence for the Seditious Libels and Sermons preach'd and publish'd by the Tories within these seven Years; that no ill Humour will ever make him in the least follow so undutiful aid dangerous Examples; and he cannot think any Party so fond of their Fools, as to be angry at their being shewn, or to make their own Folly so sacred, that it must not be laugh'd at: that wou'd be to carry Government to such an arbitrary height, as was hardly known before the Revolution, and will certainly never be attempted under so Mild, so Just, and so Equal an Administration, as may be expected from our Constitution.

HISTORY

OF

ADDRESSES.

PART II.

HEN I first undertook a History of Addresses, I knew I shou'd find abundance of very merry things, that is, as merry as things are when a Man looks with a grave Face, and is telling me what I know to be a Lye for an undoubted Truth:

me what I know to be a Lye for an undoubted Truth; when he contradicts himself in every word he says, and then vows and swears 'tis as true as Gospel. I shall be sure to find out that man's meaning; and if I make any Dependance upon't, I shall carry my Point, I'll warrant it, be't what it will. For such a Fellow as Jo. Haines was, to banter a Bishop and bambouzle a Judg upon the Bench, was very probable, because he was an excellent Mimick: He had palm'd himself on the Pope for a Conte, and on the French King for a Count: He past with a Butcher of Claremarket for a Council Learned in the Laws; with an Oxonian for a Broker in Benefices, and sold him the Chaplain-ship of the Play-House. There was nothing incredible in it. He cou'd turn and wind his Wit, as Clark did his Car-

case; put his Mind into as many Postures, and act the Part of any thing but an honest Man. What is all this to the purpose, you say? Oh, Sir, very much! For you shall fee when whole Cities and Boroughs, Counties and Companies fet up for cutting of Shams; they do it as awkardly as Sir Martin play'd on the Bass-Viol. People can't club to make a Wag. They only fign and deliver, but somebody behind the Curtain, whose Meaning they know no more of than they do of Machiavel, turns 'em and winds 'em as he pleases; makes 'em say this is Black, that White, that Black, this White, according as the Wind fits, and he has a Port to make. Raillery apart! If we cou'd ever find one Borough keep its word, we shou'd highly extol the superabundant Loyalty and Zeal of those that are at the pains of having an Address drawn up, at the charge of engrofling it, at the trouble of transmitting it when done, and sometimes attending it to Town with as much care as the Receiver of a County with the Land-Tax in his Budget, but with much less danger of Robbing. I shou'd rejoice to see 'em tautologically sincere, with the same thing over and over again, like a Fanatick in his Extempore, or a rural Orthodox in a Funeral Sermon: 'Twou'd be honest, and that wou'd make amends for all. But alas! as I said, that was the Part Jo. Haines cou'd not act. I knew him so thorowly, I am sure he could have mimick'd the Danger of the Church, as well as ever Hig-ns did: He cou'd have held forth, have drunk, have rode about the Country, and been as good Company for the Gentry of all Ranks, from a Broomstick to a Staff-Officer. He wou'd have done the Doctor's business to a hair: He cou'd make Women weep, and do twenty things that I have not time to tell you. But he was a False Loon, he was a Knave, he did not mean a word he faid; and when the Mob have, as they thought, been sure of him, he has slipt thro their fingers like an Eel, and left 'em to stare upon one another, like the Rabble at Worcester when the Doctor's Mufick was laid by the heels, and the Trumpets and Drums had the mortification to be doom'd to the Stocks, while the rest of the Procession were making much of themselves at the Bush and the Brandy-shops.

There are not more Strings to a Welsh Harp than Notes in a Bundle of Address; and all from the self-same Body Politick. What shou'd be the occasion of all this? It cannot be suppos'd to proceed from want of Under-

standing.

I don't think, when a Corporation is regularly met, the Mayor at the upper end of the Table, the Maces before him, the Recorder on one hand, the Curate on the other, and the Town-Clerk at bottom, with a Leash or two of Aldermen on each fide, and as many dozen of Common-Council-Men, it cannot enter into my head that there should be never a Politician among them. I have known some Boroughs that have had a compleat Set: Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Curate, Common-Council, Town-Clerk, Water-Bailiff, Serjeants, Cryer of the Court, and Bell-man, every one of 'em Politicians, a Gazette always on the Table; and when the Parson was there, a Rehearsal and a Dyer. And yet what will you say, if fuch an Affembly even as that should be mistaken, and address this year with Lives and Fortunes against the Pretender, and the next for Hereditary Right? In one be for Liberty of Conscience, in another for mauling of Schismaticks? I will for once give a touch of this kind; and that too in a County where High Sheriffs and Grand Juries meet to decide the important Affairs of a whole Shire. Now Grand Juries are Gentlemen all, and Gentlemen of the best Rank: some of 'em shall keep ye two or three Packs of Dogs, some shall signalize themselves by a Stable of Horses, others by a Stable of Mares; some shall be Nonparellio's in Grazing, others in Arable; some be Virtuoso's in Redstreak, others in October : So that in short there shan't be a Man of 'em but shall understand the Origin of Governments, the Patriarchal and Popular Schemes, the Nature of Schism, the minutest Circumstances of Church-History from St. Paul to Dr. Sacheverel; the Wickedness of a Commonwealth; and at the first glance know how far such a thing is proper to be address'd upon; what Turn it is to have, whether to tickle or to bite, and where the Mystery is to lie, that is, on what Word. For your true Address is extremely Epigrammatick, is always pointed, as with the Terms Association, Exclusion, Achitophel, Indulgence, Loins, as on the Birth of the Pretender; Popery Slavery, Ancestors, Church, Danger, Hereditary, Schismatical, Antimonarchical, Republican, and the like. Now sup-pose the Shire of Gloucester shou'd lead the way: Let's see what fav

The County of Gloucester, in 1683.

Which was the Æra of the Rye, where was to have been an Assassination, as every one knows; so we shall say nothing more of that matter.

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We therefore out of our Abhorrence and Detestation of such Diabolical Actions and Designs, with Loyal and Faithful Hearts do fully resolve and promise, according to our Duty, with the utmost hazard of our Lives and Fortunes, to endeavour the Preservation of your Sacred Majesty, your Heirs and lawful Successors, against all Treasons and traitorous Conspiracies whatsoever, and by whomsoever machinated and contriv'd, whether foreign Enemies, or Diabolical homebred Traytors: (Devilish had been much better in the last place, because of Diabolical before.) And where they pray for one of his Majesty's Royal Line to set upon the Throne, so long as the Sun and Moon endureth, the eth is oldfashion'd, and besides makes it false English; but that's only in the Grammar: the rest is as brave English as the stoutest Oak in the Forest of Dean. In those days Parliaments were found to be dangerous and useless, as the Rump voted the Lords: but thanks be to God, those days were abridg'd by the necessary Means which brought about the Revolution.

On King James's Declaration for a Toleration.

The Grand Jury are now in a Rapture of Thanks to the King for so transcendent a Bounty as his Royal Declaration for Liberty of Conscience; a Bounty so great in its extent, and so admirable in its Effects, that we have reason to believe nothing less than a Celestial Inspiration cou'd fill the enlarg'd Soul of so great a Monarch with so sublime a Thought. How! as to tolerate Republican, Traitorous, Factious, and Schismatical Opposers, &c. as we shall see by and by. They are the last words that came out of their mouths in this manner. What think you of this, Doctor? Where is the Sense of the Nation? Don't venture too far upon't: Get off of the slippery ground as fast as you can, and tread sure somewhere or other. This Worshipful Grand Jury proceed still as to the aforesaid Proclamation of Indulgence,

dulgence, which was in no great likelihood of being hoisted into an Establishment. They will shew their Gratitude in electing such Members as shall concur with his Majesty's gracious Intentions for the abrogating the Penal Laws and Test, equally pernicious to his Majesty's Prerogative and his Subjects Liberty. Here is a dangerous Wish comes next: The Times are so alter'd, that had it been made now, they might every Man have hung for it. They pray that their Children may see the hop'd for Issue that his Royal Confort is now like to bless them with, instructed by a long Example; a true Hero of his Heroick Virtues! This Ejaculation is for the Chevalier, who has happen'd to be bred in the French Court when running away was in fashion. And this Bleffing having nothing of Hereditary in him, their Prayers go for nothing. Also because the Sense of a County is apparently visible in the Choice of their Knights, who are their Representative (their Semblance in all cases) observe, they were at this time reprefented by the Duke of Beaufort's Son, the Marquis of Worcester, and Sir Robert Atkins Jun. Mind that, Courteous Reader; for you may be pretty fure, if the Men representing are of various kidneys, the Men reprefented are of various Senses. And then whatever Sense a Nation may have, if it is not good Sense at one time, it may be at another. If 'tis hap-hazard, the right will come up as well as the wrong. I fear there's much of this in't, because if Reason guided 'twou'd be Semper Eadem, as are the Queen and Truth.

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We intend to take no notice of any Addresses but what have something smart in 'em, we mean actively or passively, such as will help us to the Sense of the Nation. By that too we mean to prove 'tis possible for Men not to be all, nor always in a mind. The most remarkable Occasion these worthy Gentlemen had to appear at Court afterwards, was to affociate against the late King James and his Pretender, as the whole Nation did. There's no manner of excuse for any Faction to preach up Paffive Obedience and Non-Refistance. The Revolution was founded on Resistance; King Fames, to whom our Addressers so often offer'd their Lives and Fortunes, was kept out by Relistance; and the House of Commons on the third of April, 1696. presented by their Speaker Paul Foley, Esq; a solemn Association to the King, in which they were follow'd by all the good People of England, Clergy and Laity, testifying and declaring that

in Minesty King William is Rightful and Lawful King of these Realms; and they did mutually promise and engage to stand by and assist each other to the uttermost of their power, in the Support and Defence of his Majesty's most Sacred Person and Government, against the late King James and all his And in case his Majesty came to any violent or Adherents. untimely Death, they did freely and unanimously oblige themselves to unite, associate, and stand by each other, in revenging the same upon his Enemies and their Adherents, and supporting and defending the Succession of the Crown, according to an Act made in the first Year of King William and Queen Mary, entitled, An A& declaring the Liberties of the Subject, and fettling the Succession of the Crown. By virtue of which it was settled on our present most gracious and most glorious Sovereign, before this Association was enter'd into; and 'twas the most general one ever was in a Nation, being fign'd by above 400000 Men, which are to be feen in good Hand-writing and Hieroglyphicks with her Majesty's Records. Yet the infamous Les- in a Libel publish'd lately, call'd The Good Old Cause, or Lying in Truth, has the Vanity as well as Impudence to presume his insolent Rehearsals and sorry Pamphlets have had such a good effect on the same loyal and honest Nation, as to make 'em as great Rogues and Fools as the Jacobites, deny their own Hands, and renounce that Act by which they have enjoy'd so many Blessings. But this is only a mad Rant of his, to defy the Government. He knows the Peo-

Bp of Sarum's Speech on the first Article of Dr. Sacheverell's Impeachment.

ple of England are as zealous as ever in defence of the Revolution, except a few Noisy Impudent Preachers. But he flatters himself, he has deserved a Gibbet so long, and has escaped, that he need fear nothing now, but may write Treason durante vitâ. However, let him have a care; for the * Wyddy stands

Westward still: And his Friends Chernock, Keys, King, Friend, Parkins, Lowick, Rookwood, and Cranburn, have shewn him the way.

To continue my History of the Shire of Gloucester: They also sign'd this righteons Association with 12000

Names

^{*} A Scots Term for a Gallows; with which this Libeller threatned the Bp of Salisbury, if he obey'd this All of the 1° William and Mary.

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Names and Marks, and 'twas presented by Sir George Hanger then High Sheriff, Knighted on the Spot: Their Representatives at this time being Sir John Guise; Bart. and Sir Ralph Dutton, Bart. Good Men and True. You see what was the Sense of the County now, pray God it may always be so; for never was Sense better, never fo universal: why cou'd they not keep it? Had it not been for that more modern Word Hereditary, 'twou'd have been well enough. If it was possible to make the Faction blush, I wou'd put it to the tryal, and shew 'em what was Her Majesty's, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark's Sense at that time; April 2. 1696. we find it printed in the Gazette: Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Denmark having given particular Directions for tendring the Association (that pass'd the Honourable House of Commons) to all their Servants; the same was accordingly sign'd by them, and this Day presented to His Majesty by the Right Honourable my Lord Berkley, and other Principal Servants of their Royal Highnesses Family. You have feen what that Association was; yet the Noily and Impudent Preachers, the Impudent and Treasonable Libellers, are daily attacking the necessary Means which effected that Revolution, which made King William Rightful and Lawful King, and lettled the Crown after his Death only on Her Majetty, tho she had the Hereditary Right then as much as she has now. Sure I am, the has a better Right, the Entire Affections and Hearty Obedience of her People; but of that we shall speak again, for we can never fay too much of so good a Queen and fuch Loyal Subjects, who are uneary at nothing but that her Enemies are suffer'd to abuse her wonderful Clemency, and to affront her Title and Government with a deplorable Impunity; of which Lef- is a Living and Infamous Example.

The next time we hear from the honest Men of Glou-

cestershire is about the Peace, as is seen in the

First Part of this History, and extremely Pag. 212.

fingular, on one Account especially, that 'tis

the shortest ever was presented, the Title of it being longer than the Address it self. I wonder'd very much at the reason of all this: Certainly, said I to my self, the Sense the Shire of Gloucester must have of the Peace, is very little; how stand they in their Representative? Why Sir Richard Cocks and $\mathcal{F}-H$ — Esq; Now you must know

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that the Treaty of Peace was follow'd by the Treaty of Partition, which I have been told, I speak by hear-say, for I never frankt a Letter in my Life, I have, I fay, been told it was call'd a Felonious Treaty: and if I knew by whom, I wou'd not tell it, because a Gentleman of this County paid 400 l. for Scan. Mag. The Story's known about the Severn, and elsewhere no body wou'd mind it. I believe notwithstanding the Sense of that Member, of some Shire or other Esquire, as the Ballad fays, we shall find an Address about that very Partition-Treaty; if we do, in it shall come, for some Reasons best known to our selves. 'Twou'd be very extraordinary, let's fearch! No, never a one! But now we think on't again, that cou'd not well be, because it was not, it seems, communicated to the County; and if it had, they wou'd never have voted for't, if the Sense of the Shire lies in the Knight, and not in the Grand Jury: I wish that matter was well determin'd; for that we often fee Folks promifing what they'l do next time, what shall be their Sense a Year hence, for which we are the more forry, fince it has happen'd that they were in the same Sense as three Years before, and did the very self-same Thing: So that till one knows one's own mind thorowly well, and on what ground one goes; one's Sense cannot be thorowly depended upon, nor one's Meaning known by one's The next Address then from Gloucestershire, 1701. fays, They beg Leave to offer his Majesty their most sincere Acknowledgments for the signal Care and Affection his Majesty had been pleas'd upon all occasions to exert for the Preservation of their Religion, Liberties, and Laws, particularly his most just Resentment of the Unreasonable and Insolent Proceeding of the French King (in giving those Royal Titles, which are due only to his Majesty, to the Pretended Prince of Wales.) If the Grand Jury of April 1710. were ask'd how they cou'd reconcile these two Words, the only in this Address, and Hereditary in that we shall come to in good time, I do verily believe, they cou'd not do it cleverly. I do not fay but they weu'd do it, because such Men will do what they are fet upon, but not cleverly, so as to make it out as plain as Two and Two make Four, which I am for, in such weighty Cases: For by their Worships Leave a little, I agree with you Gentlemen entirely, 'twas more than an unreasonable Thing for the French King to give the Pretender, ot

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tender, when he knows no more who was his Father than he does who was his own, those Royal Titles which from the bottom of my Soul I believe were King William's But then Her Royal Highness, as has been only due. faid, coming in Hereditarily before him, of what Import is Hereditary? Now when Her Majesty has the very fame Right King William then had, which made the Royal Titles only due to Him, then put Only and Hereditary together, and see if it will spell any thing but Nonsense, Contradiction, Incoherency, Inconsistency, Blunder and Whim; I'm afraid not, the I don't question but you are Men of the Brightest Intellects and Briskest Genius's in the County, or you wou'd not have feen fo foon and been in such Post-Haste for what other Men less Clearfighted, Men of Phlegm, faw not one jot of occasion, of which also in due time; my Business now is not with you, but your Predecessors. There is something a little odd with respect to the Sense of this County in the Management of their Addresses, which generally is done by the Grand Jury. Now the Grand Jury is chosen by the Sheriff, and the Knights by the Free-holders; fo that if I was to know the true Sense of a County, I wou'd take the Word of the Free-holders, and not the Grand Jury's. Wou'd not you Gentle Reader? You shall see then in the next Parliament that was chosen just before King William's Death, and a very little while after the Address above mentioned was presented, this Shire elected, pray mind, there's more in it than you think for, Maynard Colchester, Esq; and Sir Richard Cocks Bart. fee there's a New Sense of the County. And,

April the 13th 1702. The following Address from the County of Gloucester was presented to Her Majesty by J—H— Esq; Foreman of the Grand Jury. I'll run no risks.—They are the very Words of the Gazette. I cannot spare many of the Address, for there are mighty Meanings in it: They do, with all due Regard to the great Loss they have sustain'd by the Death of their late Sovereign King William the III.— that's all. The City of London had something better to say of that King: The Unspeakable Loss which these Kingdoms have sustain'd by the Decease of the Heroick and Magnanimous Prince William the III. (our late Glorious Monarch and Deliverer) cou'd not but deeply affect our Minds with dark and melancholy Ideas. But since these black Clouds are intirely dis-

pers'd by Your Majesty's ascending the Throne of these Your Kingdoms. I shall have occasion for this presently: Here's the Sense of the City of London; that of Gloucester without one Word of Grief, Sorrow, Concern, and any thing but a due regard only, to mention his Death as a great Loss, make more than ordinary Haste, and humbly beg Leave to throw themselves at Her Majefiv's Feet, with Inexpressible Joy to behold Her Majesty feated on the Throne of her Royal Ancestors. There's one Point here; King Charles the First was King William's Royal Ancestor, his Grandfather, and he was no nearer related to Her Majesty; yet in all the Addresses to the King from the Revolution to the Peace, there is not a Word of Royal Ancestor. Ancestor is as nearly related to Hereditary, as Father is to Son. So, it begins to work already! Before I go on with this Address, I must remember the Reader of a wicked Report spread soon after his Majesty's Death, of a Design to prevent Her present Majesty's Succession; a Report rais'd to blacken the Memory of our Deliverer: A fort of black Box was pretended to be in some Lord's keeping or other, with Papers concerning it. Upon which the Lords order'd fearch to be made into all his Majesty's Papers, and upon full Inquiry vindicated the Reputation of our late Glorious Sovereign, by a Vote that the Report was false and scandalous. Was it not with general Grief of Heart that the Nation for a Year or two observ'd a fort of Coolness between the two Royal Sifters? Was it not with general Joy that the Courts of Whitehall and St. James renew'd the Affection and Correspondence which were between them at the Revolution? And what cou'd be more cruel, more ungrateful than to call fuch Things to Remembrance even by the obscurest Intimations, when the whole Nation was weeping o'er the Remains of that Great Monarch? What I have faid will not feem such a monstrous Digression, if we see the further Sense of the Shire of Gloucester in this Address: 'Tis from your high Wisdom and the Steadiness of a Heart so entirely English, we hope to see a Period put to those Factious and Unchristian Practices which have so long been fomented in this Nation; and that by your Exemplary Piety and Virtues (more prevalent than written Laws) Religion. Morality, Truth and Charity Shall at length be establish'd in all Purity both in Church and State. I have not forgot how.

how the Party then abus'd Her Majesty's most gracious Expression from the Throne, that her Heart is entirely English, which she has been graciously pleas'd to prove by her Actions in the whole Course of her glorious Reign; but then they turn'd even that upon his Majesty's Memory: The Cry was, he lov'd the Dutch; and before his Death, they would not leave him so much as a Troop of his Dutch Guards. Entirely English is here another Point therefore, and taken in a Sense Her Majesty most certainly never intended it, who ever spoke with Esteem and Tenderness of Her Royal Predecessor, and particularly in her two sirst Speeches to the Council and Parliament.

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We go on with the Gloucestershire Address, and entreat the Reader to remember what has been faid, and read what follows with Attention: We shall daily send up our Prayers to Almighty God, that as his Infinite Mercy has hitherto preserv'd your Majesty against the Designs of Wicked and Unjust Men, and supported you under those Great Hardships you had so little deserv'd, He will, &c. They do not fay any thing of Republican, but hint that they will maintain the Regal Government; which infinuates, there were Things machinating that tended to Danger: for if 'twas not in danger, as was then and is now generally thought, they might have left it out. Knights of the Shire did not present this Sense of it: I know why I fay fo, and fo may you too with a little thinking, the Knights one may suppose were against any thing that had the least of an Innuendo. The next Occasion that brought the Gentlemen of Gloucestershire to Court, was indeed a glorious one, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough's Memorable Victory at Schellenbergh. Before we repeat any thing of it, we must let the Reader know there was a Dispute in St. Stephen's Chappel about the Word Retrieve; and in short what was meant by it cou'd be hardly any thing but this, that the Heroich and Magnanimous Prince, King William, as the City of London and all Europe call'd him, had reduc'd the Honour of England to such a low Condition that it wanted retrieving. After the strong Phrases in former Addreffes, wherein the King's Conduct and Courage were prais'd even to Hyperbole, the Expression retrieve was generally thought rather merry than fignificant; but some Places found out Words afterwards that kickt a little backwards, and turn'd up some of his late Majesty's Sacred Ashes. On the Victory of Schellenberg, July the 20th, 1704. we find in the Gazette a long Address from the Shire of Gloucester, presented by the Right Honourable I-H— one of the Lords of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and one of the Representatives in Parliament of the faid County; wherein they, among other good things, beg Leave to offer to Her Majesty their Humble Testimony of the Extreme Joy they have conceiv'd from the Great Success of Her Majesty's Arms, join'd with those of Her Allies, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough in Germany. Now for the Point by which they have (prais'd be Almighty God) liv'd to fee the Honour of England maintain'd, &c. Living to see. Sure they were not such Callow Sparks, but they saw it maintain'd at the Battel of the Boyn, Aghrim, La Hogue, the Conquest of Namur, &c. Neither were they such ill Historians, but in the Gazette of Jan. the 6th, 1701. they found the Devonshire Men declaring, when they look'd abroad they cou'd not but observe that his Majesty had rais'd England's Promess and Honour, and led forth her Forces to Noble and Renown'd Atchievements; so that the Kingdom never made such a Figure in the World as in that his Reign. Let me ask any impartial Person where the Sense of the Nation is to be met with? And what occasion was there of retrieving? maintaining is a much better Term: but then their Living to see. I think the Right Honourable $\mathcal{I}-H$ — Esq; who presented this and the former Address, was chosen in that Parliament for the County and City of Gloucester, and for two other Boroughs; and in the next for no Place at all. Let Men fay what they will, what is the Sense of a County to day, may not be so to morrow; and 'tis the same in Addresses as in Knights of a Shire. The Good People of Gloucestershire had been so very hasty with their Address on the Duke of Marlborough's Success at Donavert, they cou'd not, one wou'd think, for shame trouble Her Majesty again for the Victory at Hochster, won about a Month after, and twenty Miles off: But they refolv'd not to lofe a fair Opportunity to congratulate on the Victory at Blenheim, which they did; and a quarter of a Year after up comes another Address, presented regularly by the Right Honourable the Earl of Berkeley, Lord-Lieutenant of that County, wherein the Sea-Victory is only mention'd; and a Prayer, to which every one in his Wits will readily fay Amen, clos'd it all: They pray Her Majesty's Reign may be Terrible to none but such as shall presume or offer to disturb the Tranquillity of her most Benign Gracious Government over us in Church or State, or interrupt in any sense her Pious Care in settling and maintaining the Succession in the Pro-testant Line: A Witch cou'd as well say the Lord's Prayer, as Lestey this. One Word, now we are in, to the Malaga Business; where the Song said, both did fight, and both did beat, and both did- But I won't give the Lye to so many Deans and Chapters, Towns Corporate, &c. Only I can't help observing, that Sir George Rook, for joining with High Kirk and Tacking, I don't fay at Malaga, but at Westminster, was the Darling of that Party; and for that, and some other Reasons which shall be nameless, was very ungrateful to the moderate Men or Whigs, whatever you'l call 'em: wherefore their Opponents in all their Addresses took extraordinary Care to extol the Immortal Victory of that Sea-Hero. The other Address fes faid not a Word of him, for it seems the Sense of the Nation was divided: Some thought it very well that a Fleet without Ammunition, inferiour to the Enemy in Number, Guns and Men, shou'd oblige the Enemy to leave them; others cry'd out, that the Count de Tholouse was entirely routed, and Sir George had done more than Wonders. France is always apt to fing Te Deum instead of De Profundis, and to rejoice when she's beaten: She always puts a good Face on the matter, and now she sets her Prelates to work, to tune their Church-Musick on the Count de Tholouse's beating Sir George. tho the Count's Bones ach'd all the while, and his Fleet was glad 'twas got into Harbour. However fome Addresses did not consider that the Duke of Marlborough's Victory at Blenheim was the most Glorious that ever was won by one Warlike Nation over another, and in a manner decided the Fate of Europe; and that it was a little unequal to jumble his Grace and Sir George together. The modest Tory Addresses were contented only to hint the Success at Sea, and compliment Sir George with Printing his Name; but your stanch High ones dwelt upon it as a Theme which cou'd never have enough faid of it: and affoon as ever I faw who presented and who introduc'd, I knew presently which wou'd be loudest, the Guns at Malaga or those at Blenheim. The Tinners of Cornwall, as may be seen at large in the first Part

Part of this History, were not their own Masters; they had Words put into their Mouths, and Pens into their Hands; they fign'd they knew not what; and 'tis not strange, that living altogether under ground, they cou'd not tell what was doing above. The 26th Nov. 1704. the Gazetteer fays, The following Address was presented to Her Majesty by Sir R-V-Bart. and J-B-Esq; Knights of the Shire for the County of Cornwall -By that something may be guess'd; introduc'd by the Right Honourable the Lord Granville. Now will I lay a Wager there are but eight Lines on the Duke of Marlborough's Victory, and twelve on Sir George's. Rightto a Letter: But 'tis not enough that Your Majesty triumphs by Land; to compleat your Glory, your Forces by Sea have likewise done Wonders: a Fleet so much inferior in Strength, in so ill a Condition by being so long out, in such want of Ammunition, by taking Gibraltar; without Gallies, which were of so great Service to the Enemy: All these Disadvantages consider'd nothing certainly cou'd equal the Conduct of your Admiral, the Bravery of your Officers, the Courage of your Seamen during the Engagement, but their Conduct, their Bravery, their Courage after it; whereby they perfected a Victory, which otherwise in human probability must have ended in an Overthrow; an Action as great in it self, as happy in its Consequence. This is the Sense of a Nation, is it? But to return to Gloucester County, from whence we meet with no Address printed in the Gazette till the Occasion of the Union: Not a Mongrel one, as the Learned and Charitable Dr. S- phras'd his at St. Paul's, but the happy one between England and Scotland. And the Gentry of Gloucester were now to far from having the least ill Opinion of the Union, the Administration, the Safety of the Church, &c. which the Doctor preach'd against, and for which he now stands condemn'd by the Lords and Commons of Great Britain; that there never was a more General Address presented, nor more likely to be the Sense of the Shire. And because I shall have presently an occasion to shew something that looks another way, I desire the Gentle Reader to be attentive, and observe the Distance of Time as well as Sentiments; for it sets the Inconfistency in a better Light. Observe this Address was not drawn up by a Grand Jury only to speak for a whole County; the Shire was not forc'd to beg a Burgefs of a Borough to carry up their Paper for them, w hich

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which was the Knight's Business: and whenever the Knight delivers it not, 'tis taken for granted he does not own it; and if he does not, 'tis very likely the County don't, who chose him.

The Address from the whole County of Gloucester on the Union,

Presented by the Earl of Berkley Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Bishop, the High Sheriff, and Sir John Guise, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for the said County: The other, Maynard Colchester, Esq; is so Loyal a Subject, and so true an Englishman, that we cannot in the least doubt but his Heart and Hand were with them, as he wou'd have been himself, had he not been otherwise prevented: He did not avoid it, as sometimes a Knight does, because the one does not approve of what the other officiously procures. And thus half a County addresses, and we have but half the Sense of it at most.

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The Humble Address of the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, the Lord Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and Clergy of the Diocess, the High Sheriff*, Deputy Lieutenants, *Fran.Wind-Justices of the Peace, and Gentlemen ham, Esq; both of the County and City of Gloucester; and also the Grand Juries of the same County and City, at their respective Quarter Sessions held the 21st and 22d Days of April, 1707.

Before we cou'd think our selves qualify'd to approach the Throne, to testify our Unjeigned Joy for this Happy Union of the two Kingdoms, attempted indeed in former Reigns, but reserv'd by Providence to encrease the Wonders of Yours, We thought it our Duty sirst to Unite among our selves, that we might do it (as we now humbly take leave to do) with the Unanimous Concurrence of all Orders of Men in the whole County and City of Gloucester. The natural Resection from this way of proceeding, is, they knew their Cause was good, and wou'd venture it. Here's all— Clergy and Laity, Grand Jury and Gentlemen of County and City: They did not borrow an Introducer, the Lord Lieutenant presented it himself, and all was Hearty and Unanimous. The next Sentence

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is their due Acknowledgment of that Glorious Admini-Aration which all good Englishmen have so long been happy under, and which Dr. S- as appears by the Charge of which he was convicted, fally and maliciously suggested, tended to the Destruction of the Constitution, and charg'd Her Majesty and those in Authority under her with a General Male-Administration. On the contrary, this Reverend and Honourable Body express themselves to Her Majesty thus: Your Military Glory and Triumphs equal those of the Antient Romans: Your Heroick Firmness to your Allies, the Prudent Management of your Revenues, the Free and Impartial Administration and Dispatch in doing Justice, and growing Regulation of the Laws; fet yours upon the Level with the Politest and Happiest of Ages: But this Your Royal and most Christian Expedient. &c. surpasses incomparably the Wisdom of them all. Thus shou'd all Loyal Subjects speak to Queen Anne and her Ministers: To this I put my Name, and to this I will keep steady. The rest is expatiating on the Bleffing of the Union, and the last Paragraph worth all the Address; presented by A - B - or C D E F G H I K, &c.

As it is our Duty, so it will be our great Delight to render most effectual so Glorious a Work, by endeavouring to extinguish the least Spark of Antipathy (if any such shall rise) betwixt them or any other of our Loyal Fellow-Subjects, renouncing all odious and dividing Names or Principles, and sincerely loving all those who shall heartily promote the Welfare of Great Britain and Your Majesty's Glory.

This is the Sense of the whole County and City, an Honest Sense, a Loyal Sense, an English Sense: What then will you say of that Paper sign'd by the Sheriff and Jury only, without, nay against the Sense of the City, nay against the Sense of the City and County, but just two Years after? Have ye Common Sense? You who ridiculously pretend a Grand Jury impannel'd by a High Sheriff is so likely to speak the Minds of the People of a Shire, as those in the Title of the Union Address from Gloucester? Is the Sense of the Nation to be guess'd at by such an Address, when the Sense of a Shire is no more to be found out by it, than the French King's Intentions by his Treaties? But let's go on: The next Occasion

of Addressing was on the threaten'd Invasion of the Pretender, when all the Nation heartily set their Hands to Renouncing, to use the Words of Her Majesty's Proclamation, the Person who, during the Life of the late King James the Second, pretended to be Prince of Wales, &c. being bred up in the Popish Superstition, and instructed to introduce the French Government; who openly and traitoroully has undertaken an Invasion; and the said Pretended Prince stands now attainted of High Treason, &c. The Good People of Gloucester resolv'd in this Address to be Unanimous also, and there was no true Englishman but was ready to fecond that with his Sword which he subscrib'd with his Pen; yet the infamous L-ley has the Impudence to publish in print, that he has sown the good Seeds which are springing up to the Perfection of a glorious Revolution. But the Government has not hitherto reach'd him, 'tis much more probable he has fown the Seed which will spring up in a Halter for him between St. Giles and Paddington.

What was the Reason that the last Address from Glon-cester County, had not the Title of this on the threaten'd

Invasion?

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The Humble Address of the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Bishop, the * High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the staff, Esq; Peace, and Grand Juries of the County of Gloucester, with the Dean and Chapter, Mayor, Sheriffs and Common Council of the City of Gloucester, and the Clergy of the said County.

There can be no more but this; the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Bishop, the Deputy Lieutenants, the Dean and Chapter, the Mayor, Sheriffs and Common Council of the City of Gloucester, and the Clergy of the said County did not approve it. How comes it to pass that the next Address to the Invasion, that on the Victory of Oudenard, is also so unanimous?

The Humble Address of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Bishop, High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Deputy Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Gloucester; together with the Dean, Chapter and Clergy; and also the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the City of Gloucester, presented to Her Majesty by Colonel Morton, Knight of the Shire; all regular, unanimous. Part II.

And the last Address only from the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen. We shall see in Part by and by- Is that the way to have the Sense of a Shire? Had I been a Senator, the Grand Jury shou'd have brought up their Address for me themfelves, unless they cou'd have got a better Title. Where's the uniting among themselves first? where the unanimous Concurrence? If a Nation's Sense were to be given by High Sheriffs, Gentlemen wou'd not dread to serve as they do. To address Her Majesty on any impending Danger is very reasonable, because there's never a Life in England which shou'd not be offer'd as a Sacrifice to her gracious and righteous Government when a just Occasion requires: But what requir'd it now? the condemning of Dr. Sacheverell for High Crimes and Misdemeanours? Was it worth while for ten or twenty Gentlemen to set Pen to Paper on his account? Was the Church in danger from Schismaticks, or the State from Republicans? Where did it appear in the Tryal of a Preacher for Sedition, which Her Majesty call'd a neceffary Profecution, after the Lords had found him guilty? Why shou'd any one think to clear him by Innuendo's? Why, of all the Grand Juries in England, must that of Gloucestershire, whose Representatives, like worthy Patriots, voted against him? Why must they set an Example, who but twice twelve months before renounc'd all odious and reviving Names and Principles? Her Majesty, 'tis plain, discountenanc'd such needless Approaches to her; and 'twas as visible they were carry'd on with the same Views as S—preach'd his Sermon. I value not the Address in any wife as the Sense of that County: What I have faid already, what I shall still say, shews and will shew the contrary. I have heard how that matter was transacted; and had I not heard I should have believ'd it, for such an Address is not to be got in any County in England without it. Did I not see a Pannel of Partial Names sent to an honest Under Sheriff, who was oblig'd to make the Return intended for an Address? and at the same time he affur'd me, the Sense of that whole County was against the Pannel, as it appear'd asterwards, when the High Sheriff and his Grand Jury brought up their Address; and the two Knights of the Shire presented another of a quite contrary Sense, with almost the unanimous Concurrence of the County; and a d

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Loyal and Honest Address it was. Let Her Majesty do as in her great Wisdom and Pious Disposition she thinks fit, I shall with all Duty and Gratitude submit : Let her dissolve the Parliament, let her change her Ministers; he's guilty of Sedition that pretends to invade her Royal Prerogative in either. But 'tis not Sedition to fay she never will have a better Parliament, never better Minifters, because better the cannot have; and the Success of her glorious Administration for these five Years last past, demonstrates it, to the Joy of her Friends, and the Terror of her Enemies; the four Articles against the Chaplain of St. Saviour's (fuch Criminals forfeit their Pretenfions to Respect and Ceremony) are so well known and prov'd, I shall not enter upon that Dispute, but take it as it is taken by every man of common Sense and common Honesty, with respect to the Publick at least, for granted that he was guilty of inveighing with feditious Vehemence against Resistance, the Toleration, and the Ministry, any one therefore that infinuates any thing like his Principles, affronts the Judgment of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain: They wou'd not do this out of wantonness; no, there must be a Meaning in it: Such extraordinary Prac-

tices, so nearly related to Extravagance, Tryal, p. 110,

cou'd not be in Vindication of a Parson, 320.

said to difgrace, and to be the shame of his Order, by one whose Opinion will weigh more with the World, than that of all the High Sheriffs and Grand Juries between the Severn and the Sea. To imitate such a one, to espouse his Quarrel, to use his Phrase, to encourage his Spirit of Division and Animosity, cannot, I'm certain, be done with unanimous Concurrence of a County, and fuch a County as had agreed so lovingly in three or 'Twas ominous they must four successive Addresses. divide to address: Better sure had Pen and Ink never been set before them, than they shou'd break in upon that Union they so highly commended, and favour those odious and dividing Names and Principles their Spiritual and Temporal Rulers, their honest Countrymen, had so voluntarily and cordially renounc'd; but whatever was the Mystery, out it comes: An Address from Gloucestershire; The Gloucestershire Address was bawl'd up and down London Streets, having been forbidden the Gazette, and printed in News Papers in this form.

An Address of the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of Gloucester, at the Assizes, presented to Her Majesty April 5. 1710.

We Your Majesty's, &c. do gladly embrace this Opportunity of giving your Majesty our hearty and solemn Assurances, that we now are, and always hall be ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in defence of your Majesty's most Sacred Person, &c. and the Church of England as by Law establish'd, and its Apostolical Doctrine and Ordinances, against all Republican and Traitorous, Factious and Schismatical Opposers at home, &c. That we, in our several Capacities to our utmost, will endeavour to suppress all Seditious Tenets, Immoralities and Prophaneness; and in the enfuing Parliament chuse such Representatives as are most affectionately Dutiful to your Majesty, religiously zealous for our Holy Church, &c. And what may be said to these, the Van of the Addressers? Where were your present Members, Sir John Guise and Colonel Morton, wou'd they not deliver your Packet? And are they therefore not most affectionately Dutiful to Her Majesty, and religionsly zealous for the Church? Remember your Address wants the Title of the three former successive ones: You have neither Lord Lieutenant, Lord Bishop, Dean and Chapter, Clergy, nor Deputy Lieutenants; neither the Justices: Justices you have; nor Gentlemen both of the County and City of Gloucester; nor the Grand Juries of the same County and City; nor the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the said City. You may do your Endeavours; do your utmost; exert your selves; You are but a Grand Jury still, some Justices, and some Gentlemen; a small Brigade, and perhaps too press'd into the Service. You see in the other Addresses from your own County, an Army of Volunteers, with their Lawful and Proper Officers. Try whether two can be too hard for ten; the odds in the Titles. But ask your selves first a few reasonable Questions, and we shall be very much your humble Servants: What real occasion was there for us to offer our Lives and Fortunes to Her Majesty when no body ask'd for them? What Schismaticks do we know undermining the Church? What Republicans the State? What Traitorous and Factions

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tions Fellows but Nonjurors and Highflyers? What Immoralities and Profaneness more notorious than our own? What have our old Members done to disoblige, but not humouring us in our Whims, and fantastick Frolicks of Signing and Delivering? Think well of it; of Dr. S-l's Crime and Punishment; his Guilt, and the Lenity of the Sentence; the Mobs, Riots, Rebellions caus'd by Papists, Nonjurors, and Jacobites, under colour of him and his Church; and if you do not, then vote next Election as you did last: The Distemper is still in your Noddles, and fuch as nothing can cure. I wou'd not have you flatter your felves, that there's any thing terrible in your Paper; you'l find by what your Countrymen have said before, not one man in a thousand will take it to be any body's Sense but your own, and those you influence; which you'l find also, for the Reason aforesaid, come far short of the good County of Gloucester. Besides, you are at best a County without a City: And for my part, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Gloucester, shall with me at any time be a Match for a Solitary High Sheriff and Grand Jury, without either Lord Lieutenant, Lord Bishop, Deputy Lieutenants, Dean, Chapter, Clergy, &c. So that upon the whole, I do not fee what end it has answer'd, but to print a man's name or two a little excentrically; and to shew, that there are some men in the World so fond of being foremost, that they will be first even in Impertinence. Your Pardon, Worshipful Sirs: 'Tis better to be impertinent than seditions; and a Man without much study of Logick or Law, might prove that Epithet is not so foreign, as Loyal and Dutiful, you wot where I mean. I wou'd desire one thing more of you, that you wou'd not value your felves jointly or separately on your being taken particular notice of: Beauty, tho it pleases, does not engage the Eye so much as Deformity; a Man can hardly look off from a very ugly Face, and any thing that's extravagant, of what nature soever, makes it self remarkable: If you had not broke the Ice to let others slip in, you had been entirely forgotten, or have had no more room in this Hi-Itory than the Borough of Minehead; where I believe an Address is as easy to be purchas'd as the Freedom of that Corporation, dearly bought at the Price of the Stamp. We have seen the true Sense of the County, collected in the unanimous Concurrence of the Clergy and Laity: C 3

We have also seen the modern Sense of a single High Sheriff and a Grand Jury; let us now see the Sense of

The Mayor and Burgesses of the City of Gloucester, in Common Council assembled.

The Blessings we continually receive from your Glorious Administration, come so thick upon us, that shou'd we endeavour as often to return our publick Thanks, we shou'd press too much upon that time always employ'd to make us and our Posterity happy: yet your Majesty's late most Gracious Speech from the Throne, hath swell'd our Hearts too full to be silent.

With what Surprize and Indignation have we heard the Church cry'd out to be in danger under your Majesty's Reign, the Glory, Ornament, and Security of both Church and State! 'Tis true at last there appear'd Danger, but it was from the Quarter that preach'd up Peril, seconded by Tu-

mult and Rebellion.

We always desire to obey your Majesty's Commands, and therefore will not once name those unhappy Disputes above our reach; nor have any Contention, but who shall be the best Subjects to the best Queen. 'Tis thus we will endeavour to consummate the Course of your Victories, by compleating that Blessed Union your Majesty bath so much at heart.

We humbly hope, from the Interposition of your Royal Wisdom and Power, we may every where hear the Sound of the

Gospel unmix'd with the Noise of Politicks.

To all this, and the little that remains of this entirely English Address, we heartily subscribe; and we defy any, the best enlighten'd Understanding, to tell what's the Sense of the Nation, from these two Addresses; unless'tis, that when Englishmen divide and distunite, they fall into Error, Contradiction, &c. and must one part of 'em be Fools, if not Knaves. I leave it to any impartial Reader here, to determine on the fide of the County or that of the City. And before I proceed further with these Frolickfom Papers, I must observe the Cue that seems given and taken, and how that matter stands, and be a little serious now, that we may have the more room to be merry hereafter. I wou'd not be rank'd with those that laugh in the wrong place; and when these matters are clear'd up, 'twill be seen the better where the Jest lies. The

The first Term we shall deal with, is Republican: and that you find in the Sermon burnt lately by the Hangman. Actions and Principles so publickly defended by the Agents and Writers of the Republican Faction: The same Republican Notions will bring forth the Same Rebellious Consequences. The next is Traitorous and Factious. The old Leven of their Forefathers is still working in the present Generation, and their Traditional Poison still remains in this Brood of Vipers, to sting us to death; as is visible from the dangerous Incroachments they now make upon our Government, and the Treafonable Reflections they have publish'd on her Majesty, whose Hereditary Right to the Throne they have had the Impudence to deny and cancel. Tho they submit to the Government, their Obedience is forc'd and constrain'd, and therefore so treacherous as never to be trusted. shou'd guard our selves against their malicious and factious Designs for the future; when we see the admirable Dissuafives against Sedition and Faction maliciously wrested. Schismatical, the whole Libel is full of this: Our Holy Communion is rent and divided by Factious and Schismatical Impostors; to lay open all the sacred Boundaries of the Church, to let in all Sectarists and Schismaticks, and make the House. of God not a Den of Thieves only, (that won't satisfy the Writer's foft way of expressing himself) but a Receptacle of Legions of Devils. The next Phrases are, Seditious Tenets, Immorality and Profaneness: Look into the Sermon again. They are suffer'd to combine into Bodies and Seminaries, wherein Atheism, Deism, Tritheism, Socinianism, with all the Hellish Principles of Fanaticism, Regicide, and Anarchy, are openly profess'd, to corrupt and debauch the Youth of the Nation. If ever Man told so villanous a Falshood (in the Author's own Phrase) a Falshood he knew from his very Soul to be such, then I'l give up my Charity to Human Nature, and believe there's no fuch thing as Sincerity in the world. Again; What reason have we to think but that the National Sins are ripen'd to a full Maturity, to call down Vengeance from Providence, on a Church and Kingdom thus debauch'd in its Principles, and corrupted in its Manners; and instead of the True Faith, Discipline, and Worthip, given over to all Licentiousness, both in Opinion and Practice, to all Senfuality, Hypocrify, Lewdness, and Atheism! I won't examine into the Preacher's Intentions; which otherwise, from the Tenor and Drift of that whole Discourse, I cou'd easily prove to be aim'd at Vice en pas-

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fant only, or even then to level his Reproach only against his Adversaries of the Low Stamp, whom he wou'd load with the Guilt of Sins which are the visible Characteristicks of the High. That is not to our purpose: I believe 'tis generally allow'd that he and his Party have the least occasion of all Men to throw stones at their Neighbours, and are very foolish to cry out a Mote in their Eyes, when the Beam is so apparent in their own: but to blacken was the business, throw as much Dirt as you can, some will stick. Accordingly stuck it has in some places, or her Majesty's sacred Minutes had not been interrupted by a parcel of People, who having a great deal of Time on their hands, and not knowing what to do with it, resolv'd to spend some

of it in Addressing.

The Reader will now perceive from whom the Addressers borrow their Terms; and the word Republican is particularly remarkable, because 'twas started in the Parliament-House, as the Collector of those vile Memoirs, call'd the Impartial Account, himself confesses. 'Twas when the Commons were about drawing up an Address to the Queen against the Tumults, Exceptions were made to these words in it; " Set on foot and fomented by Papists, Nonjurors, and other Enemies to her Majesty's Title and Government: because it did not appear any Papists or Nonjurors were concern'd in them." A notable Reason, and of the force of that which follows! And there was no cause to believe they mere. "But if they wou'd be particular, it was mov'd Republicans might be added, because it was certain there were such." Certain! Good God! Did ever Man put such stuff as this to the Press? Is not this the very Reverse of the Fact? By Republicans, the Faction, if they mean any thing, mean such as are for Resistance, and consequently for the Revolution founded on Resistance: For as to Republicans in opposition to Monarchy, even they have not the impudence to affert there's any more ground to be afraid of them, than of the Turks. If there were any fuch, the two excellent and glorious Reigns we have had, King William's and Queen Anne's, have converted them, shew'd 'em the Folly of their Schemes, and made 'em own the Happiness and Liberty of a Limited Monarchy. forfooth, 'tis certain there are such Persons: whereas tho the Nonjurors have their avow'd Champions, their Conventicles, their Emissaries, Occasionally conforming Jacobites; Wet 'tis not at all likely they shou'd mingle with the Mob, deluded

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deluded by a feditious Sermon to rife in vindication of Non-Refistance and Passive Obedience, which are the only Principles that can ever be serviceable to the Pretender. This is not likely; there are no fuch Persons, are there? And whose word shall be taken, the Commons of Great Britain, or that of two or three Opiniative Malecontents? who by Misrepresentations, Infinuations, Glosses, and the like, so well made out their absurd Positions, that 114 were for adding Republican, but 279 against it: a Majority which evidently enough thews the Sense of the Nation. all which 'tis plain, that Republican part of the Point here, was to endeavour, in defiance of the House of Commons, to carry on a Notion which they had exploded and condemn'd.

But because we will have a clear Idea of the Truth. Manners, and Loyalty of the Gloucestershire Address; let us see what an example the House of Commons set them. and the Reader will then find how well it was pursu'd.

We your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament affembled, out of a deep sense of the repeated Instances of your Majesty's unparallel'd Goodness, beg leave to return our most hearty Thanks for your most gracious Answer to our late humble Address. and for your effectual Care in suppressing those Rebellious Tumults, which were set on foot and fomented by Papists, Nonjurors, and other Enemies to your Majesty's Title and Government; in defiance of the just Profecution of the

Commons against Dr. Henry Sacheverel.

And we most humbly befeech your Majesty to believe, that as this Profecution proceeded only from the Indispensable Obligation which we, your Faithful Commons, look'd upon our selves to lie under, not to sit still and patiently see the Justice of the late Happy Revolution, and the Glory of our late Royal Deliverer reflected upon; your Majesty's undoubted Title Aruck at; your Administration, by which so many Bleffings are deriv'd upon us, endeavour'd to be render'd odious to the People; the Present Establishment and Protestant Succession undermin'd, the Resolutions of Parliament treated with Contempt; the Governors of the Church, and your Majesty as Supreme, aspers'd and vilify'd; the Toleration exposed as Wicked, and Sedition in olently invading the Pulpit.

So the Maintenance of your Majesty's Right, the Safety of your Person, the Quiet of your Government, the Continuance of our Happiness under your Excellent Administration, the Succession in the Protestant Line, the Support and Honour of the Church of England as by Law establish'd, with that Toleration which is by Ast of Parliament allow'd to Protestant Dissenters; shall be our constant Care and Concern: And we will upon all occasions venture all that is dear to us in Desence of such Inestimable Blessings.

Here is the just Sense of a Great, Wise and Grateful People, to a Good, Gracious and Glorious Queen. Set this Address by the Gloucestershire : See how they chime, how of a piece they are! You'l certainly observe as much difference between the Wildom of the one and that of the other, as between a Grand Jury and a House of Commons. Instead of Apostolical Ordinances, of which Laymen Grand Jury Men are not such Infallible Judges, here are the Support and Honour of the Church of England: Instead of Republican, Traitorous, and Factions, here are Papifts, Nonjurors, and other Enemies to her Majesty's Government: Instead of Schismatical Opposers, here is the Toleration: Instead of Seditious Tenets, here are Excellent Administration, the Protestant Succession; and instead of Immorality and Profaneness, here is Sedition insolently invading the Pulpit. Now which is fafest for a Man to trust to, the Declaration of a Sage and August Senate, or the Opinion of ten or twenty Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, muster'd by a High Sheriff, who has the Pannel in his own Breaft? Whereas the Parliament is a free Election, and the only way of knowing the Sense of the Kingdom. I don't deny but, with all due respect to the Representative, it is possible for even a House of Commons to go a little Retrograde to that Sense. What did that House do, which threw David Polhill Esq; and the rest of the Gentlemen of Kent who petition'd them, into Prison? Not only in that, but in many other things, as Retrieving, &c. But when their own Interest, when the Publick Safety, the Glory of the Queen and Nation, the fecuring the Establishment to Posterity, are concern'd; 'tis impossible for three hundred Men of Fortune, Honour, and good Sense, to be all mistaken, and a hundred chagrin'd Members to be in the right. This the Men of Gloucestershire might have taken into their ferious prudent Consideration; but 'twas Assize-Time. I have

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have been at fuch a Meeting; and upon my word, the Bottles have flown about so fast, that if you'd have given me a High Sheriff's Estate, I cou'd have taken nothing into ferious Confideration. For my part, tho I don't know who was in Company when this Noble Testimony of their Loyalty and Discretion was handed about, and can't tell whether 'twas after the third Flask, or the fifth, or whether there were any Flasks at all; for People are humble fometimes, and take up with the Manufacture for Oeconomy, tho that too is strong enough at certain Times and Places to puzzle a bright Understanding, and make one Address clash with another: tho, I say, I know nothing of this Worshipful Grand Jury, yet there is so little of Agreement, so little of Unanimous Concurrence between this Present they made the Court, and that they presented about the Union, that I cannot but think there's something in what the Observator and Review say of the History of this particular Address; something very adroit in the procuring it: and that her Majesty had this Sense of that Shire, before nine parts in ten of it knew a word of the matter.

I did not think I was oblig'd to make a Scrutiny of the Methods taken to obtain that Address, nor of the Characters of the Persons that sign'd it: wherefore I'le take it from the publick Prints, written by Men who have opportunities of informing themselves of such Occurrences; and if I know the Authors, notwithstanding the pains taken to calumniate them, I am perfuaded there are none of the opposite Faction on whom one can so much depend; tho at the same time I grant they are liable to be impos'd upon, as well as all who write Weekly Papers. I'le begin with the Observator of the 12th of April 1710. The Pretended Gloucestershire Address, says the Writer, was surreptitiously obtain'd, and can by no means be call'd that of the To prove this, in his Paper of the 19th, he gives us a Letter, which he tells us he receiv'd from Gloucefter, importing in his own words, That whereas the Addressers wou'd have the world believe there's scarce a Gentleman that dislik'd their Address, he's inform'd 'tis falle; and that the Report is spread on purpose to cast an Odium upon the rest of the Gentlemen of the County. We have withstood the Deligns of the Pretender's Party, and the most of the few Subscribers are Men of Restless Spirits, who long for another, he calls it, Revolution. 'Tis well known, lays

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fays the Letter, that H--- S-- was in Custody as a disaffected Person in K. William's time, and has liv'd retir'd till of late. A Leading Man of the G-d J-was in the late Reign found guilty of a Barbarous Murder, but by the Application of some of his Friends to King William, was pardon'd; yet he has rail'd as much against our late Deliverer, as any of his Factious Party, and has since been arraign'd at Oxford for a Rape. One F-n, another of the G—f—y, has been found guilty of Murder: and most of the rest are remarkable enough for something else than Virtue. The Letter adds, That eleven Men of that Town were indicted for drinking the Pretender's Health, and wishing him Success in Scotland during the late Invasion, but came off by her Majesty's Act of Grace: and this G-I- herded with very few but them. The Letter concluded, That not with standing the Noise those Men make, her Majesty's Friends do far exceed the Disaffected both in City and County. Who doubts it? We shou'd be the most abject Nation in the world, if we who glory in her Maiesty's immortal Reign, who think the Happiness of her Administration the greatest Blessing a People ever knew; who are out of Zeal, Affection, and Gratitude, Loyal to her Sacred Person and Government, are not infinitely superior to the vilest Slaves upon earth; and that in a Country of Liberty, to a Faction that are so wickedly ungrateful to so Pious and Merciful a Queen. We are not only fuperior to 'em in Justice, Duty, and all the Virtues of good Subjects, but in every thing which can make her Majesty's Title and the Protestant Succession secure. They are impudent and noisy Pretenders, Boasters, and Lyars: But they are not fuch Fools as not to know their own Weakness, and to depend on her Majesty's Clemency, and not on their contemptible Number.

In the Review of the 13th of April we read this: This began in Gloucestershire, where a very small number, Fifteen was the most, sign'd an Address to the Queen, &c. I make no use of those Writers Resections, and of their Fact only, because they make it their business, I suppose, to enquire into these things: If they don't, they shou'd do; for their Relation of Fact has a thousand times more Authority than their Arguments. The Ridiculousness of this Address appears sufficiently from what we have said; and we shall borrow nothing from them, being vain enough to have at least as good an Opinion of our own Fund. The Rea-

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der may be sure we are not partial, especially to the Obfervator, who has personally given offence to this Historian, a just and well-grounded one, without any provocation: but as he despis'd his Malice as equally groundless and impotent, fo whenever he faid any thing for the publick Service, he has fet that value on't it deserv'd, and always diftinguish'd the Bad from the Good; he by no means looking on that Writer to be infallible. The Review runs at all, and consequently must meet with a Post sometimes. He can't, nor indeed any man else, publish a Paper three times a week without Errors. Mr. Tatler has found himself oblig'd to recant his Lucubrations. when they were shot at random, and the Whim got the better of the Truth. But in the main the Review reasons well, and better than any one whose Education gave him no helps as an Author. One of the best things he ever faid in his life in the Paper above mention'd, is on the Subject of our History; it being true and pleasant, tho not extremely well express'd: I cannot but liken these Addresses to some late Books written by Mr. B- against the Quakers: Those they were wrote for, wou'd not read them; those they were wrote against, did not value them: Those that read them, did not understand them; those that underfland them, did not like them; those that like them, wou'd not buy them: His Friends wou'd not vindicate them, his Enemies wou'd not trouble themselves to answer them, and he that wrote them did not believe them: and all this but the last was from the Character of the Author. Just thus goes it with our Addressers. Those you make them for, are not fond of them; those you make them against, laugh at them; Those you make them to, do not value them; those that sign them, do not understand them; those that understand them, do not like them; those that like them, do not believe them: And all this from the Character of the Party. Which is fo very true, taking it for granted her Majesty does not approve of them, by her forbidding them a mention in the Gazette, which never was done before fo generally, that I wish the Faction had not been so frighted at the very name of the Review, as to throw it away as foon as they touch it. For had they taken it up, and have feen what fort of Caps they were making for themselves, and perhaps Rods too; they wou'd have spar'd her Majesty and themselves the Trouble.

We have now done with the Gloucestershire Address: We have prov'd it cou'd not be the Unanimous Concurrence, because it wanted the Unity in their former, and besides had the good City entirely against them. We have observ'd violent Presumptions that 'twas constrain'd as well as partial; and Proofs even of the Fact, to such as allow the Observator and Review to be Proof: to others, the Reason of the thing will be Evidence, if they are capable of Reslection and Conviction. This Address began the Frolick, and the

County of Cornwall Follow'd it, the 9th of April.

The Humble Address of the High Sheriff, Justices, Grand Jury, and Clergy, &c. affembled at the Affizes. Where was Hugh Boscamen, Eig; their Representative; where the Right Honourable the Lord High Treasurer, their Lord Lieutenant; where Mr. Dolben, one of the Members of the same County, who first mov'd for the Impeachment of Sacheverel: Where were feveral other Members, who voted heartily against him in the Prosecution, the Majority even of this County? How shall we be sure to have the Sense of it, without the Concurrence of those Gentlemen, and the Earls of Godolphin and Radnor, the Lord Mohun, in short, all the Nobility of the County, who were qualify'd to vote and did vote in the Case against him? But here are a Sheriff, a Grand Jury, one Knight of a Shire, and a young Lord in his Minority, who we hope will so far imitate his Dutch Relations, as to be an Entire Englishman when he votes in the House of Peers. We shall take no more out of any Address than what is printed: Forms and Compliments are not worth repeating, after they are so well known, that Noverint Universi, and In the Name of God, Amen, are hardly better.

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We beg leave in all Humility to befeech Almighty God to inspire your Majesty with a continu'd Courage to affert the just Rights of Monarchy, and the Church of England, with the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, asky Law establish'd, against all Opposers and Innovators when soever; in the desence whereof our Ancestors so freely spent

fpent their blood, and which we, &c. They pray Her Majesty's Arms may conquer abroad, and her Goodness prevail upon her Enemies at home, till there be no Power able to resist the one, or Malignant left to disturb the other.

The Word Resist there is well tim'd; pray God the French Army may be reduc'd fo low as no more to be able to refift Her Majesty's. But why is the Queen put in mind to affert the Just Rights of the Prerogative? Who is there that wou'd not yield to Her Majesty whatever Power the cou'd ask, because we are sure the desires none but for the good of her People? She has not made one Step that shews she is willing even to reign, but for our Safety, our Happiness: She sacrifices her Ease to the Publick Cares; and neither her Sex, nor a too frequent Indisposition (may God in Mercy to us, unworthy as we are of fo inestimable a Blessing, confirm her Health, and preserve her Life, till late, very late, the Rising Generation has, after a long Series of Felicities, the fad Satisfaction of another Security in the Protestant Succesfion!) not these Impediments hinder her from the Fatigues of continual Councils. Can any one be such a Milcreant as to wish any Part of her Royal Prerogative

abridg'd? Can there be a Wretch, to use my Lord Bishop of Oxford's Expressions*, so abandon'd to all Sense of Gratitude, and every thing that's good, as to be capable of admitting a thought that our Gracious Queen has done, is doing, or intending to do any thing that may give her Subjects occasion for the Practice of this Duty †? Has she not

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* Speech on the first Article of the Dr's Impeachment.

† Passive Obedience.

ever since her Happy Accession to the Throne postpon'd, sacrific'd her own Repose and Ease to the Quiet and Happiness of her Subjects? Has she not clearly shewn, that she has nothing so much at heart as the Good and Prosperity of her People, the True Interest and Honour of her Kingdom, which she has carry'd higher than any of her Royal Predecessors ever did before her? Has she not approv'd her self a true Parent of her Political Children, by exercising as prudent a Care of, and expressing on all occasions as tender an Indulgence to them, as any Natural Parents ever did towards theirs? This is unanimously own'd; and this makes the People as jealous of Her Majesty's Royal Prerogative, as the most Ambitious,

most Arbitrary Monarch can be of his. We are all interested in it, for 'tis all employ'd to make us easy, safe and happy; and do we not all, except he who unhappily caus'd the late Ferments and Divisions, and his blind and frantick Followers, I fay, do we not all take hold of every decent Opportunity to give her Majesty sincere Affurances of our Fidelity, Submission and Zeal? This is all so very self-evident, that 'tis superfluous to add a Word to it. Prodigious Mystery! Who will tell me why the Cornish Men beseech Almighty God to inspire fuch a Queen to affert the just Rights of Monarchy against such Subjects? Who are the Malignants they pray may not disturb her Reign? Hear my Lord of Oxon: Where is the Man who warn'd them against Innovators, and the Enemies of Monarchy? And with what Defign are such horrid Suggestions started? I'll search again the Sermon for which the Dr. was impeach'd and condemn'd, and there I find: Thus we see how dangerous these False Brethren are to our Church, which is so great and considerable a Branch of our Civil Constitution, that the Support of our Government depends upon its Welfare; and what affects that must strike at the Foundation of our State; Innovations in either Tending to the Subversion of their Laws, and the unsettling the Establishment, and consequently to Anarchy and Confusion. Here are Enemies to Monarchy and Innovators in one Sentence; and 'tis plain to us all the Addressers have rak'd in his Rubbage, as a Learned Manager call'd it, for Phrases; affecting to borrow from an Orator whose Oratory consists in stringing of Market Epithets, in railing, in lashing, and collecting all the Fury and Foam of Language, to express what he had not Arguments to make out. The Defign of fuch Infinuations of the People's Disaffection to her Majesty's Government, is demonstrated by that excellent above-mention'd Bishop's Speech. Has not my Lord made it evident even to a Certainty, a Mathematical Demonstration, that these Fears of the People's invading the Rights of Monarchy are to create unreasonable Jealoulies, and by some meant in favour of the Pretender, for Reasons we shall see in due time?

Those who are represented to endanger the Rights of Monarchy are, as will appear in the Sequel of this History, such as preach and write for Resistance in extraordinary Cases, against Absolute Unconditional Passive Obedience:

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bedience: It all comes from the same Spring, in which to dip wou'd be to me Sedition; and I should tremble to appear before so good, so gracious, so glorious a Queen, with a Paper of such Tendency in my Hand? Is there any Likelihood that this Address therefore is the Sense of the County of Cornwall? That Cavalier County, which fent the Parliament's Hero Effex home without an Army, and his Soldiers with Cudgels in their Hands instead of Basket-hilts: But when their Bishop and Countryman, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, was sent to the Tower, did they not threaten the Court with a Rustick Rhime of forty thousand under ground? Honest Men I warrant ye; not one of 'em wou'd have thought it worth his while to come up to fet his Mark here, and indeed it had been to no purpose: For, as we have seen already by the Gloucestershire Address, the Sense of a County lies in a High Sheriff and a Grand Jury, tho the Court makes the one and the Sheriff the other. But to shew that it is possible for a Cornish Grand Jury to vary Sentiments as well as a Gloucester from their Predecessors, and their Successors from them; let's see whether we do not find some Failure in Agreement and Correspondence, some small touch of Incoherency and Inconfistency in these amphibious Gentry, who dwell half above ground and half under.

The Cornwall Address in 1682. On the Earl of Shaftsbury's Affociation.

They tell King Charles the II. their Paper is not a piece of Formality; but what they tell in a black Character they'l confirm in a red, and their Words shall be as Loyal as their Pens; and that the Cloven-footed Association strikes at the Root and Foundation of the English Monarchy, which is the Imitation of the Divine Regiment in Heaven.

Of the Rye-Plot in 1683.

They only say, that no Age nor Story can parallel it; and that they will give unto God the things that are God's, and to Casar the things that are Casar's. Their next occasion to address was Queen Mary's Death; a very melancholy one, which will admit of no merry Resection, Part II.

however dull and incongruous the Addresses were. The next was unhappily an Association: A Word which, by the stille of the first Address, one wou'd have thought never to have seen from a Cornish Pen; and was King James living, I wou'd lay a Pig of Tin he wou'd solemnly declare that Association as bad as Tony's of Shaston, with all the String of Epithets the Addresses put to it; and living he was when we Associated, as by more Duties than one we were bound; sive thousand Tinners merrily did the same, and sent up their Names too in black and white. The next Address, tho not printed, was, we make no doubt, a very Loyal One, truly English, being presented by the Right Honourable the Earl of Radnor and Hugh Boscawen, Esq;

Against the Pretender, 1701.

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We cannot but with the greatest Concern take notice of the high Indignities offer'd by the French King, against her Royal Highness the Princess Anne of Denmark's Lawful and Rightful Title, after your Majesty (whom God long preserve) to the Imperial Crown of England, in his giving the Title of King of England, Scotland and Ireland, to the Pretended Prince of Wales. What follows is honest, but there's no great conjuring in it, because it was not possible for the French King to mean any thing else in the World, but that he plainly declar'd his Designs and Intentions, as far as in him lay, to dethrone his Majesty, extirpate the Establish'd Religion, introduce Popery and Slavery, subvert our Laws and Liberties, and alter and destroy the Succession of the Crown, which is so wisely settled by Parliament: A Grown settled by Parliament! What relation has this to Jus Divinum, Unalienable, Indefeasible, and Hereditary? And like good Englishmen and true Protestants, they unanimoufly; I like that Word in Addresses, especially when 'tis to resolve utmost Endeavours for the Continuance of the Crown in the Protestant Line, as by Law is limited and establish'd. Lesley says a Crown cannot be limited; but he will fay any thing, and 'tis against such the Cornish People here address. I want to see what they faid to her Majesty on her Accession to the Throne: I'll tell presently whether 'tis like the Gloucestershire Address on that Occasion; whether the Danger and Hardships Her Majesty underwent from sad Designs before the the King's Death, are hinted, as soon as I see who deliver'd and introduc'd it. He who wou'd understand the Nature of Addresses as well as Sir Isaac Newton does Geometry, should always acquaint himself intimately with the Character of your Presenter and Introducer; for I'll wage ten to one I know what's in 'em by it. As for instance now— I am amaz'd, I am assonish'd! A greater Surprize cou'd not have seiz'd me, had I met S— in a black Cloak and Band! without Rose or Cassock! Never was Disappointment like mine.

On Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, 1702.

The following Address from the County of Cornwall, was presented to Her Majesty by the Honourable John Granville and J—B— Esqrs; their Representatives in Parliament; yet mark how it begins.

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We render unfeigned Thanks to Almighty God, since he has been pleased to take to his eternal Mercy, the Soul of our late Sovereign King William the III. I was terribly afraid for their Thanks, when all was made easy to me immediately by this Parenthelis, worth a hundred such Addresses as their last (not only the great Champion and Defender of the Protestant Religion and Property, but also of Just and Righteous Monarchy, in opposition to Arbitrary and Despotick Power.) All the Fault I can find in this Cornish Address, is a smatch of Vanity which I perceive these Gentlemen are apt to be guilty of, in bragging of their Loyalty in the Days of Yore, not when Perkin among them in Henry the VIIth's Reign; there happen'd then indeed a Brace of Rebellions in this Shire; but in King Charles the I. at which time they were extremely Loyal, only I think there were but two Noblemen in the County, the Lords Mohun and Roberts, and they were both for the Parliament. But that matter is eafily to be prov'd on the fide of the Cornish Cavaliers, and in this wife; they are speaking of the Loyalty, not the Leaven of their Forefathers. And this we think our selves not only indispensably oblig'd to in imitation of our Anceltors, who signaliz'd themselves in the Cause of your Royal Grandfather, King Charles the Martyr (who recogniz'd their Valour, Conduct and Faithfulness, by a Letter to them, them, Dated 1643. the Copy whereof is fill preserved in our Parochial Churches) but also by the Laws of God, &c. They say nothing in the World cancels an Obligation so soon as hitting one in the Teeth with it; but that Letter being still extant, with the rest of the Parish Treasure in the Vestry Box, they cou'd not well avoid remembring it,

On the Victories of Malaga and Hochstet, 1704.

I marshal 'em so, because we find in the Tinners Address, spoken of in the former Pages, much more said of the former than of the latter, which wanted not however any Cornish Panegyricks to set it off: Nor was Sir George Rook's immortal Action a whit more immortal for their Encomiums. In the Addresses from this County on the Union and Invasion, we expect to find nothing which may shew the Sense of the Nation more than the rest: So we shall proceed, and see what Address comes next, in the New Collection, against Republicans, Schifmaticks, and Anti-Hereditary Men: And the next is from a Place which we all know to be full of Loyal Citizens, with Hearts entirely English; yet I have heard it often complain'd of, that through the Negligence of fome, and the Avarice of others, the Tories generally carry the Point at Elections for Common Council: By which means I know some of mean Fortunes and meaner Capacities, Alehouse keepers, and the like, have been and are of that Body, once reckon'd very Worshipful.

From the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London.

If I am not mistaken, the Addressers are mightily indebted to Dr. S—— for several Sentiments and Phrases, but I wou'd not have the gentle Reader terrify'd at their Worships fondness of him: The Aldermen, whose Names are put of Course, forbad his Sermon to be printed, upon which he insolently reslects on them, in his Dedication to the Lord Mayor, Sir Samuel Garrard Bart. He ventures to publish it, in contempt of that impartial Sentence it had the honour to receive, from some of those Acute and Wise Judges who condemn'd it. How-

ever, the Party got an Address, voted by a majority of ten or a dozen. It will be seen in the following Pages, how it appears to be the Sense of the City, and much more effectually when the next Election comes on: For no body doubts but there is not one of the present Members for London who voted against the Chaplain of St. Saviour's, who will not be chosen again; and that if there be any alteration in their Representatives, 'twill be where the Sense of the City in this Address was most Conspicuous. They tell Her Majesty, The daring and insolent Attacks that have been publickly made on our most happy Constitution (of which Your Majesty's Royal Prerogative is so essential a Part) by infusing Republican Notions into the minds of your Subjects, by printing and publishing

seditious and scandalous Books and Pamphlets.

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What was faid before of afferting the Just Rights of the Monarchy and Republicans, will abundantly serve for an Answer to the Prerogative and Republican Notions here. I wish I cou'd tell who are the People that are said to have made the daring and insolent Attacks on our Constitution: Do they mean Lest— Higg— Mil—n, and the Authors of the Memorial of the Church of England, or of King William's Exorbitant Grants? &c. No furely. They cannot be charg'd with Republican Notions, I'll clear 'em to a Man of any Principles that look like favouring a Commonwealth, tho 'tis most certain they have made daring and infolent Attacks on our Constitution. And, as the Reverend and Learned Judge Eyre faid, in his Speech on the first Article: Notwithstanding our Bleffed Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and the Benefits we enjoy by restoring the Constitution both in Church and State; and above all, by her Majesty's happy Administration, which has improved the Lustre of the Crown to the Honour of the Nation, and the common Benefit of every particular Subject: Yet there are men of restless and turbulent Spirits, Enemies to the Revolution, who are continually urging the Resistance then us'd as a Fundamental Error, fatal to every thing that has been built upon it. Are those I have mention'd the scandalous Books and Pamphlets, and the Scriptions of the Scriblers, who for a Dinner infult the Government, tho they have been branded with the infamous Punishment of the Pillory? Are they Spreaders of Republican Notions? Who are intended by this? I'll run over the Seditious Libel declam'd D 3

clam'd at St. Paul's once more, to see whether those Traitorous Pamphlets can be meant, or what gave a handle to those seditious Books; for the Doctor runs in his Collection on Blasphemy and Irreligion most: Oh there 'tis, I have it! Forty one Principles defended, not only by the Agents and Writers of the Republican Faction, but by some who have the Confidence to stile themselves Sons and Presbyters of the Courch of England, who in defiance of the most peremptory Declarations of God in Scripture, never to be evaded by any Shifts or Misrepresentations, &c. 'Tis fo very wordy, I cannot repeat such Stuff, nor hold out to the end of the Sentence: He closes it with, They manifestly defend the Resistance of a Supreme Power, under a new fangled Notion of Self-Defence, the only instance they Them of Shame, that they dare not yet maintain Rebellion by its proper Name. What can be understood by this? For the Doctor in his Speech fays, His Intentions (Good Man, how he was abus'd!) mere to instil the Principles of Loyalty and Obedience, and put a stop to that Torrent of Lemdness, Irreligion and Atheism, of which he gave so many flagrant Testimonies in his filthy Collection aforefaid. Had the Addressers meant those flagrant Instances. they would not have added Republican Notions: Dr. Sacheverell tells us who it is that defends 'em, Presbyters of the Church of England, the Reverend Mr. Benjamin Hoadly; and him, the Lord Bishop of Sarum informs us, all the Party cry out against. My Lord is speaking of the feditious and scandalous Libels, such as King William's Exorbitant Grants, the Pontificate and Regale, the Rehearfal, &c. which this Address cannot intend: For I am ready here to give full Evidence, and my fingle Word in this Case will pass as currently as ten thousand Oaths; They never spread any Republican Notions. Notions of Absolute and Arbitrary Power, Notions against the Revolution and Limited Relistance they have plentifully spread, but no other; wherefore it must be the other Authors who wrote against them, and particularly that Reverend and Ingenious Writer be-

Speech on the fore mention'd, of whom the Bishop says, first Article. While the Pamphlets and these Reports were

thus set about, Mr. Hoadly thought that it became him to assert the Queen's Title, by justifying the Revolution out of which it rises. But what an Outcry was rais'd on this, that one durst disturb the Progress of a wicked

wicked Opinion, that was visibly design'd to overturn the Government! And yet he afferted nothing but what the Council for the Prisoner did all fully and plainly own, That in the Cases of extreme Necessity, an Exception to the Doctrine was to be admitted; and that that was the Case at the Revolution.

It has been observed, that by scandalous and seditious Books cannot well be designed such as were against the Revolution and Resistance in Cases of Necessity. Now the chief of those who have written for them, is Mr. Hoadly; whose Zeal in this good Cause the Commons of Great Britain, who are much more likely to speak the Sense of the Nation than the Commons of London, so highly approved, that they made this Vote:

Refolved.

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That the Reverend Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, Rector of St. Peter's Poor, London, for having often strenuously justify'd the Principles on which her Majesty and the Nation proceeded in the late Happy Revolution, hath justly merited the Favour and Recommendation of this House.

Resolved.

That an Humble Address be presented to her Majesty, That she will be graciously pleas'd to bestow some Dignity in the Church on the said Mr. Hoadly for his eminent Services both to Church and State.

These Votes were propos'd by that Polite and Learned Gentleman Anthony Henley Esq; and seconded by that Great and Eloquent Lawyer Sir Joseph Jekyl. lector of the pretended Impartial Account has printed those Names, as he vainly thinks, to expose them. To think, indeed is a Compliment to such a Writer; therefore let it be, as the Faction thought: To record'em for that Motion, is an Honour to them; and to be so recommended by the Representative of Great Britain, will be as great a Glory to Mr. Hoadly to all Posterity, as to be impeach'd and condemn'd for High Crimes and Misdemeanors, will be a Dishonour to Dr. S— when impartial Futurity shall read the black Memoirs of his Guilt for that seditious Sermon. Let 'em print such Disgraces as often as they please, Posterity will abhor the Mobs and Tumults which encourag'd such Boldness, admire the Mercy that bore with it, and revere the Merit of those who so honourably signaliz'd

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themselves for the Cause of Liberty. The Address adds, That these seditious and scandalous Pamphlets had justly awaken'd them her Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects to a serious Consideration of the fatal Consequences of such Doctrines to her Majesty's most Sacred Person, and to the Protestant Succession, as by Law establish'd, being destructive of Monarchy it self. How soon are People awake, who never were alleep! If those Pamphlets were written for Paffive Obedience, they cou'd not broach Republican Notions; that I believe will be allow'd: If against it, Mr. Hoadly was the Author, and the Sense of the Nation is on his fide. But is it not very strange, that what defends the Revolution and her Majesty's most Rightful and Lawful Title, shou'd be destructive to that and the Protestant Succession? The Bishop of Salisbury in the same Speech says, speaking of the Hot Sermons preach'd by the Itinerant Priests, in London, at Assizes, at Bath, and many Cathedrals, against those Principles on which the Revolution is founded: This has not only the visible Effect design'd by it, of flackening many in their Allegiance to the Queen, and in their adhering to the Protestant Succession; but it has a cursed Effect on many others, on whom this their Design does not succeed. It not only awakens them as to their Political Principles, but corrupts 'em in their Practices, to fee Clergymen swear one way and act another. If by scandalous and seditious Books, are intended such as defended the Refiftance in such a Case as the Revolution, (and any other Refiftance is not only Treasonable, but, in the Doctor's strong Phrase, Damnable) such Books are not only justifiable, but the Boast of all good Englishmen.

Sir foseph Jekyl, in his Reply to the Counsel who defended the Doctor, expresses himself thus justly and elegantly: I have purposely omitted taking notice of any Writings, except such as were produced by the Doctor, and I am satisfy'd how superficially I have considered them; but in general I may appeal to your Lordships, whether in the lowest Ebb of Liberty there have been wanting those, in this as well as other Countries, who have deny'd this Slavish Doctrine of Unlimited Non-Resistance: whether since the Revolution, this Nation has been so ungrateful to their Deliverer, or unthankful for their Deliverance, as to want those who have maintain'd the Principles of the Revolution, and have shew'd them to be as agreeable to the Christian Religion, as they are to the Nature of that Excellent Government we live un-

der,

der, which is that of Limited Monarchy. There's no need of any more Authorities to prove, that if by seditions and scandalous Pamphlets are meant those wrote against Passive Obedience, this Address has much more weight in the Scale against it, and consequently is not the Sense of the Nation; which we must make stupid and ungrateful, to have any fuch Sense: And that if those are understood who wrote for Passive Obedience, 'tis Contradiction, Inconsistency, and Incoherency, besides being false in fact, that they are for Republican Notions. To be awaken'd then at the Arguments for the Revolution, unless it be to punish and silence those who write against it, is needless and ridiculous. For they may fleep on, and be as fafe as the Church is, under the best Friend it ever had, our Pious Queen Anne. to let this matter of feditious and scandalous Books stand in its true light, I'll make bold with a Paragraph of that worthy Manager Mr. Walpole. There we shall see whence the Danger comes, and find 'tis, as in the Gloucester Address, from that quarter that preach'd up Peril. great Licentiousness of the Press, in censuring and reflecting upon all Parts of the Government, has of late given too just Cause of Office: But when only Pamphlets and Common Libels are matter of Complaint; when none but mercenary Scriblers, and the Hackny Pens of a discontented Party, are employ'd to vent their Malice, 'tis fit to leave 'em to the common Course of the Law. But when the Trumpet is sounded in Sion, when the Pulpit takes up the Cudgels; when the Cause of the Enemies of our Government, is call'd the Cause of God and of the Church; when this bitter and poisonous Pill is gilded over with the specious name of Loyalty, and the People are taught for their Souls and Consciences sake to swallow these Pernicious Doctrines; when instead of sound Religion, Divinity, and Morality, Factious and Seditious Difcourses are become the constant Entertainments of some Congregations: the Commons cannot but think it high time to put a stop to this growing Evil, and for the Authority of a Parliament to interpose and exert it self in defence of the Revolution, the Present Government, and the Protestant Succession. All which the Commons think so materially concern'd in this Question, that if the Doctrines advanc'd by Dr. Sacheverel are not Criminal in the highest degree; it will follow, that the Necessary Means us'd to bring about the Revolution, were Unlawful, and consequently that the Pre-

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fent Establishment, and Protestant Succession founded upon

that Revolution, are void and of no effect.

I will say no more on this Head, and doubt not but the Reader is by this time satisfy'd why these Worshipful Addressers rouz'd out of the Lethargy they were in: That it was not for the Licentiousness of the Press in the Authors against the Revolution, for they are no Republicans; and that those who write for it, write for the Queen's

Government and the Protestant Succession.

The Addressers say on: We therefore most humbly crave leave to declare our hearty Detestation of all Antimonarchical Principles, and to assure your Majesty of our steddy and unshaken Loyalty. When this bitter and poisonous Pill is gilded over with the specious Name of Loyalty, says Mr. Walpole; and Sir Joseph Jekyl, The Sum of the whole Proof is this: The Doctor lays down a Doctrine condemning Refistance in all Cases whatsoever; he makes those who deny this Doctrine, Afferters of Antimonarchical Principles. To know whether the Address aforesaid is a-kin to Perils among False Brethren, let's see what that Pious and Charitable Divine favs there; whether there's any thing like Antimonarchical, and Drowfy, which needs awakening: They presume to make their Court to their Prince, by maintaining such Antimonarchical Schemes. Again, Must we lull our selves under this Sad Repose, and in such a stupid Lethargick Security embrace our Ruin? The case is plain: The Preacher's fruitful Invention, fruitful in Rubbage with which he has an excellent Talent to puzzle common Sense, as Mr. Walpfaid of him in the Tryal; has furnish'd all the Addressers on one fide with Topicks and Cant-Words: Which, was there nothing mischievous and dangerous in them, wou'd be very merry. But we must take a little further notice of this Address, which having promis'd to stand by her Majesty and the Church, promise to have a tender Regard to all Persons of Consciences truly Scrupulous: The Doctor's very Phrase! He is sure all those that wish well to the Church are very ready to grant an Indulgence to Consciences truly Scrupulous. Wou'd they set themselves in the place of God, and judg of the Heart, of which only the Omniscient is Searcher? What do they mean by Truly Scrupulous? Wou'd they erect an Inquisition, and be themselves the Judges of whose Conscience is Truly Scrupulous, and whose so affectedly? Truly wou'd then be a Word of almost infinite Significancy, and be found so but for fuch

such and so long time as they pleas'd. And we can't imagine that a Toleration for Consciences, of which Dr. Sacheverel and his Followers were to judg whether they were truly Scrupulous or not, wou'd at all answer the Ends of the present Act, to defend 'em from the wholesome Severities practis'd in Queen Elizabeth's and King Charles II's Reigns: which last indeed bore a Semblance to that part only of the Glorious Reign of that Protestant Princess. We shall do justice to the Addressers, and quote the Close of their Address; which is far from Horace's Description, in the beginning of his Epistle to the Piso's, a Woman's Head to a Fish's Tail, in the Composition of his Monster; the lower Parts having the Form of Peace and Truth, as the upper have of Nonlense and Discord: And in Obedience to your Royal Commands, we will use our utmost Care and Diligence to prevent and suppress all riotous and tumultuous Assemblies, and with undoubted Vigour (to the last) oppose all Persons, both at home and abroad, who shall attempt to disturb the Peace of your Glorious Reign, or Serenity of your Royal Mind. A Loyal and English Resolution, and they kept it well! But they cou'd not help, even in this, to be a little inconfiltent too; as if there was a Fate on the Party not to agree with themselves, which is impossible. For he who is once out of the right path, the farther he goes, makes every step wrong, tho some may be less so than others. Those Riots and Tumults were caus'd by the very Men who cry'd out against Republican Notions, Antimonarchical Principles, and rebel'd to carry their Point of Non-Resistance. But lest some positive Persons, after all that has been said, will have this Address to be entirely Orthodox, because it comes from London, and that the Sense of the City was certainly to be seen in it, now the Doctor had open'd the Eyes of the Deluded People in that great Metropolis, in his own just and modest Expressions; let us look into

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The Address of her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London, April 13. 1710.

Because 'tis well known they are the most Worthy and Wealthy part of the City, and their Body much more considerable than that of the Commons. For tho the Wealthiest and Worthiest of that Assembly are generally of the Lieutenancy, yet the Government makes a distinction:

tinction; and we find none among 'em of the Fortune and Figure of some Commons about Paul's, &c. We do not pretend that the Sense of a City is infallibly lodg'd in its Deputy Lieutenants; but when they have Reason and Law of their fide, 'tis very probable they speak the Minds of all loyal and reasonable Persons. What they say will appear to every one to be Truth, and for the Honour of that the greatest City in the World. We doubt not but the Sense of the Most is on that side. The Lieutenancy affure her Majesty, They are deeply sensible of that Obedience and Submission they owe to her Majesty's Administration, and beg leave humbly to affure her that they have the utmost Detestation and Abhorrence of the Rebellious Tumults and Disorders set on foot against her Majesty's Person and Government, in defiance of the late Proceedings of the High Court of Parliament, in Profecution of that Impeachment. And being fully satisfy'd these Tumults have been rais'd and fomented by none but Papists and Nonjurors. and other such like disaffected Persons, who aim at the entire Subversion of our Present Establishment, they, &c. did their utmost to suppress them. And we take this opportunity, say the same Addressers, to assure your Majesty that we will upon all occasions defend your Majesty's Person and Government, your Rightful and Lawful Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, with the hazard of our Lives and Estates, against all that shall go about to prejudice the late happy Revolution, your Majesty's present most gracious Administration in Church and State, the Succession in the Protestant Line, the Church of England as establish'd by Law, or the Toleration allow'd to Protestant Diffenters: Being fully persuaded that all such Wicked and Malicious Attempts and Tumultuous Practices, together with the Seditious Pamphlets which have been of late reviv'd, and industriously dispers'd, can have no other Tendency than to subvert the Foundations of our Present Happiness and Tranquillity.

I believe no body questions but the Seditious and Scandalous Pamphlets of the Commons, were not the same with the Seditious Pamphlets of the Lieutenancy: For the former were afraid of Antimonarchical and Republican Notions. Now those that write against the Revolution, the present Ministry, the Toleration, and the Protestant Succession, are not for Republican and Antimonarchical Schemes: They are for Passive Obedience, and not Resistance.

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These are the Seditious Pamphlets the Lieutenancy mean: by comparing one with another, 'twill be soon seen who had Right on their side. And we hope so Wise and so Great a Nation will never be unanimously in the wrong, to the ruin of the present happy Establishment sounded on Resistance; which the Chaplain aforesaid, and his Disciples, say, was Republican and Antimonarchical. We shall in the next place look backward a little, and examine what Temper the Commons of London have been in, in former times, to try whether they are as fix'd and immovable as their Monument, and are not at all a-kin to the Dragon upon Bow, which grins one way to day, and to morrow another.

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In Whitlock, p. 532. Several Aldermen of London address'd Cromwel for the Rump.

Ibid. Divers others of London testify'd their Dissent to the former Address.

P. 681. An Address from the Common-Council of London to the Rump.

Other Addresses, on the Restauration and Association.

1683. On the Rye-Plot. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons affure the King the Defign was carry'd on by Diffenting Conventiclers.

1685. On King James's Succession. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. thank his Majesty for his great Grace and Condescension vouchsaf d in his late Declaration to follow King Charles's Example, &c.

8c. in a deep Sense of his Majesty's most Condefeending Goodness, vouchsaf'd to all his Subjects in his late Royal Declaration of Indulgence, prostrate themselves, &c. his Majesty having provided for the Union and Peace of all his Subjects without diftinction; so that they are oblig'd by Interest, Duty and Gratitude, to offer their Lives and Fortunes.

1688. On the Birth of the Pretender; like the rest.
28 Days before the Prince of Orange landed, They will to the utmost hazard of their Lives and Fortunes defend his Majesty and the Establish'd Government.

28 Days

28 Days, or so, after he landed, The Aldermen and their Deputies, with some of the Common-Council of each Ward, by Order of Common Council, waited on his Highness the Prince of Orange. And 'twas then Sir George Treby, their Recorder, made that admirable Speech to his Highness, which was then, and is still highly applauded.

I will give no more Instances of this nature; because 'tis already prov'd as far as Proof will go, that the Citizens of London were always the same in their Addresses, always of a piece; that they never vary'd, particularly not in the Year 1688, and that the Sense of the Nation can no where be fix'd, so well as in a Common-Council. shall therefore observe only, 'Tis with great Shame and Pity that one must see a Wise and Noble City give the least countenance to a Humour which can't be carry'd on in a thatch'd Borough without treating and tippling: That they shou'd do gravely and seriously, what a few idle, stupid, and lewd Wretches do in the Country for Beer and Brandy. 'Tis a mortification to all such as have approach'd the Throne fince the Revolution, with fincere and hearty Tenders to King William and Queen Anne, in defence of their Titles and Governments founded upon it, to see such an Indignity offer'd to Addresses, by an Assembly of Citizens, whom they always look'd upon as their best Example in these matters, and were always ambitious of following-We who love the Government, who revere her Majesty's Person and Administration, who are for Peace at home and Victory abroad; we wou'd not have valu'd a hundred Papers from Peafants, or Burghers of mean or factious Towns and Corporations: because 'tis most certain, that ask one in a thousand of 'em (if there be so many in all, which is to be question'd) why he address'd, and if he gives you any Colour of Reason, but he did because he did, he wou'd because he wou'd, that the Church and Dr. Sacheverel were in danger, and the Parson and the Justice set him on; I'll my self subscribe the Oxford Address: tho I cou'd with as good a Conscience sign with Dr. Faustus, had he been in the Land of the Living.

In this History I don't follow the Method I did in the last; for that I shou'd, by not taking the Addresses as they come, be oblig'd to postpone many which are in the modern Collection: and the chief Design of this Treatise is,

to find out if we can the Sense of the Nation, with which the Faction threatens us so. The rest will be cursorily run over when these are done with. The next is a formidable Paper, and will require particular notice to be taken of it; being

The Humble Address of the High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen of the County of Hereford, assembled at the Assizes held the 25th Day of March 1710.

I shan't take any notice of steddy and unshaken Loyalty, nor of their using a Compliment to her Majesty which Dr. S——bestow'd on the Lord Mayor; tho with Submission, had I been to address the Queen, I have a thousand Reasons why I wou'd have scorn'd to make use of a Phrase to her Majesty which had ever been bestow'd on Sir Samuel Garrard Bart. who, according to the Doctor, is so bright an Ornament of the Church; and Bright is much stronger in that place than Great, which the Herefordshiee Gentry use. Her Majesty is indeed the most sacred and shining Ornament of the Church, which she has so truly defended, it never was, and never will be in danger under her Administration; and the tender Regard of these Gentlemen of the Marches for its Preservation, was a Work of Supererrogation, I will not say superfluous or impertinent.

We shall have fine work in the next Paragraph.

For they cannot but with the greatest Abhorrence and Debestation observe with what Boldness and Assurance her Royal Authority has been struck at, and the Doctrines and Ordinances of our most pure and holy Reform'd Church cry'd down and vilify'd by the many Factious, Seditious, Blasphemous, and Schismatical Tenets, openly profess'd, publish'd, and of late with great Industry propagated amongst us. Let's first fee how her Majesty's Royal Authority has been struck at; if enough has not been seen already. Towards the End of the last Reign a bold Attempt was made on the King's Supremacy, fays my Lord of Sarum in his Speech on the first Article of Sacheverel's Impeachment, by an Incendiary who is supposed to have no small share in this matter now before your Lordships. Here the Royal Authority was struck at, and we all know the Incendiary. There's not a Man between the Temple and St. Brides, who ever heard of the word Convocation, but can tell who it was that fo plainly

plainly struck at the Supremacy of the Crown; and that these Incendiaries continu'd their bold Attempts in the

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present Reign, is not to be denv'd.

The Bishop of Lincoln, in his Speech on the second Article, tells us he was abus d for defending the Prince's Authority, when some of these very Men engag'd against the Rights of the Crown. Who has deery a and vilify'd the Doctrine of our most Pure and Holy Reform'd Church, but Lesley, Hicks, Dodwell? &c. Schimaticks all, as will be prov'd presently. See Lesley's Sociaian Controverses, Dial. 1. p. 24. where he says, Contradiction is a certain mark of Divine Revelation. See Hicks's Apol. Vindication of the Church of England, p. 67. where you'll find him saying, The Scriptures are so contrivid by God as to occasion Heresies. Hicks's two Treatises, p. 69. where these false and blasphemous Words are charg'd upon him, That the Virginity of the Blessed Virgin was artificially conceal'd in the Writings of the Prophets by God, among other things, lest Satan coming to the knowledge of them, shou'd endeavour to prevent them, or enervate their Certainty or Demonstration. What are the Books mention'd by Mr. Thompfon the Manager in the Tryal? fee his own Words:
There was a blasphemous Sermon preach'd and pub-" lish'd by Dr. Bi-ks, Mr. Dodwell's Charge of Schism, and unbishoping most of the present Bishops, the same Gentleman's Baptismal Union of the Spirit, and one " Mr. Lesley's Project of uniting ours and the Gallick " Church.' Where shall we find the Factions, Seditions, Blasphemous and Schismatical Tenets but in the same Authors, but in Dod- Lef- H-ks, B-ks, Mil-n? &c. What are the Books Her Majesty intended, when she was graciously pleas'd to tell her Subjects from the Throne, that it was very injurious from prophane and other wicked and malicious Libels, which have been complain'd of in all times, to take a pretence to infinuate that the Church is in any Danger?

Yet these Addressers have a tender Regard for its Prefervation. There's one thing among others I can't but observe, and that is a fort of a Bull, a fort of Expression, as if this Address had been the Brat of some Bog-Scribe, who forgot in one Line what he had said in another: For they declare that Factious, Seditious, Blasphemous and Schismatical Tenets are openly published and

industriously propagated, yet they will be careful in their Stations to suppress secret Enemys at home. The rest is to threaten what they'll do next Election; but I never minded that very much in my Life, because I who have already written a History of Addresses must know better than they sure, That abundance of Shires have said the same, and yet have been out in their Calculations. What you please Gentlemen; There's not a Word of Toleration, Indulgence, nor even Exemption in this Paper- Look to it ye Fanaticks of Hereford- True it is, you have a good Bishop: He will not thunder out his Anathema's against you: He is, as is his Sovereign, for inviolably preferving the Toleration: And tis your Comfort he'll be Bishop as long as he lives; and there's never a Knight of the Shire in the Bishoprick sure to be a Knight half so long: For 'twou'd be a hard Case, if when after all the Counties in England have fac'd to the Right, and to the Left, and to the Right about, and to the Left about, the Head of a Herefordshire Man shou'd be like a Cit's with a New Wig on, always steady for fear of disobliging his Curls.

But since they are so resolute what they will do, I'll

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In 1681. Some mad Fools being for petitioning for a Parliament, the Herefordshire Men told the King, They were not unreasonable Petitioners, nor join'd with that Herd: They cou'd do without Knights or Burgesses, tho nothing looks so well in an Address as

a Knight.

In 1683. On the Rye Plot. For want of a Parliament we have no Knights, and only an Address from the Deputy Lieutenants and the Grand Jury, at the Assizes; the latter anticipate Dr. Sacheverell's Sentiments and Stile. 'Tis high time to be jealous when Phanatick Villains dare, &c. They pray the King not to let 'em have a Pernicious Conventicle to sit upon Treason and hatch Rebellion. Here's the Sense of Hereford, Anno Domini, 1683. You shall now have it, Anno Domini,

*Herbert Mas-Grand Jury and the Justices. If want of Opportunity, &c. for they came late; Experience has made us more sensible of the Transcendent Goodness of Your Sacred Majesty, in granting to all your Subjects Liberty of Conscience; that Gracious Declaration of Your Majesty hath not only fill'd the Hearts of your Subjects with Content, but also concentreth Disagreeing Principles with a Firm Loyalty and Dutiful Obedience.

The Sense of the Men of Herefordshire at that time therefore seems to be, that Redstreak made the best Cyder, and the Toleration promotes Loyalty and Obedience; in which they differ mightily from the Men of Devon, for they are of Opinion Southam Apples make much better

Cyder: And, as may be feen by the

Address from the County of Devon,

Against the Petitioners for Parliaments, That all Phanatical Persons ought to be detested and abhorr'd: They also take offence at the Rank Privileges of Parliaments: And one wou'd think Dr. Sacheverell was a Plagiary, and Itole from them: For they say the Westminster and Oxford Parliaments were for turning the Royal Stream out of its Course, and opening the Floodgates of Consusion, and plucking down all the Fences which secure our Religion, exposing her naked to the mad Zeal of Enthusiasts, or the Sacrilegious Designs of covetous and barbarous Villains.

Let this Sentence be transplanted into the Doctor's Sermon, and I defy all the Convocation of Oxford, as much Tyrants as they are in Stile and Letters, to distinguish what came from St. Mary Overy and what from St. Mary Ottery. The Floodgates, the Fences, the Naked, the Enthusiasts, the Sacrilegious, and especially the Barbarous Villains, are Right Sacheverell; and 'tis plain the Doctor has study'd the Addresses of Eighty One, Two and Three, when Loyalty had the Rod in her Hand, and Fanatacism was disciplin'd with some of that Reverend Divine's wholesom Severities: For the rest of that notable Address,

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the Reader is refer'd to the First Part, and the whole is extremely well worth his reading; P. 48. but much more that which follows, in which, if P. 69. the Devonshire Men spoke the Sense of their County, we wonder the Prince of Orange chose Torbay to land at. 'Tis

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In 1683. On the Rye Plot. I must borrow a little from the first Part: They are roaring against that wicked Contrivance by Desperate Fanatick Villains; and when they confider'd the monstrous Ingratitude of the Traitors, and the Horridness of the Treason, they cannot but conclude, the Devil in them has outdone himself: Barbarous Villains! They put the Doctor upon us again : They beg His Majesty never to trust this Generation of Men more, whose Religion, under which they mask their horrid Designs, had its Birth in Rebellion, and is as inconfistent with Monarchy as Light is with Darkness. They are in the highest degree exasperated at the late Parliament for being fo Antimonarchical as to imagine the putting the Penal Laws in Execution against Differences was grievous; and are verily of Opinion, that had the Oxford Parliament fat till this Conspiracy, the Conspirators, as heretofore, wou'd have had Ordinances of Parliament to justify their Rebellion.

'Tis impossible for any thing to tally so as the St. Paul's Sermon and the Devon Address do. I wonder what's the matter that your stanch Addresser always loves to have a sling at a Parliament: Are not the Members chosen by Addresser? Sure it must be this, that a Lord Lieutenant, a High Sheriff, a Grand Jury, may influence and be influenc'd by Passion and Interest, but a Parliament will always do what's right, when their Counsels are free; and then your Addresser, if he says those things he shou'd not say, must look to himself. I don't believe 'tis possible for the Divan of Morocco to draw up an Address more to the Gout of their Monarch, and more agreeable to their Blessed Constitution. This Address was so flagrant, that they were assamed to fly so high again for fear of Dadalus's Fate.

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In 1685. They only tell the King on his Accession, they bring a small Tribute of Thanks for those great things secur'd to 'em by his Majesty's Royal Declaration; the Words of a King, whose Word has ever been dearer to him

than his Life.

These Gentlemen have a strange Talent of Foresight and Infight: They foresaw King James wou'd not break his Word about the Church of England; and as to Queen Anne, whose Royal Word, by a long Experience of Eight Years, is found to be as fafe as the Law, she has been so treated somewhere, that the she promis'd to maintain, tho she has maintain'd the Church out of all Perils, yet great is the Danger still, their Sight and their Loyalty are so refin'd. Either I have flipt the Gazettes, which is not likely, having gone through all of 'em more than once, or they were fo fullen they wou'd not address on the Toleration. Nor were they in a very good humour about the Pretender: They cou'd not endure Fanaticism, I mean the Shire: For as to the Towns and Boroughs, they proftrate before the King for the Toleration as low as if they were going to Audience of the Great Mogul; the King had not kept his Word; not the Word of King about the Church of England: And therefore, as soon as the Prince of Orange did them the Honour to make 'em a Visit, they forgot all they had said about Republicans, Rebellion and Parliaments; and Sir Edward Seymour, the Czar of this County, when he ran to his Highness at Exeter, demanded what? What did he demand but a Pass or a Safeguard? Why an Association, as my Lord of Sarum affures us, and 'twas of him himself he demanded the very thing they had address'd against in 1682. And he had it, and in it they promis'd a bloody Buliness if the Prince came by an untimely End. What then is the Sense of a County? How can it be depended on? Tho it must be own'd, this Shire has preserv'd its Pinnacle Principles very punctually, in comparison of others. On all Occasions when they think it their Duty to address, you know 'em by the Scent; the Hogo of the Address in 1683. is not quite off, tho they have taken all the Sweetners that were prescrib'd them.

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The next time we meet with 'em is in 1695. and that's in another Affociation too against the very same Prince King James, who carry'd the Hereditary along with him to St. Germains, but left King William a good Revolution Right, which the whole Kingdom heartily affociated to maintain. A little flack they feem to have been on the Peace, tho it must be confest their Knights have generally shewn the County to have had the same Sense for a long while together. And notwithstanding the various Changes which have happen'd in the divers and fundry Boroughs of that County, the Shire have been sturdy in their Elections: For 'tis certainly a wife Shire, and the Scandal of their dulling their Understanding with being a little too greedy of Pulse, a Flatulent Dish and Phlegmatick, does not at all appear in their Representatives; fo that I believe they either send their Politicians to London, which shews they can distinguish, or are all Politicians, which is more likely, and that will be very notorious by

The Address from the Grand Jury and Gentlemen of the County of Devon, presented to Her Majesty the 17th of April, 1710.

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From the Character of the Noble Peers who introduc'd this Address, we may very well expect that every thing in it will be well and regular; it being known to all England, that his Grace of S— was one of the first that appear'd in the Revolution, and the Lord P--- has on all Occasions testify'd his Zeal for the Establishment in the State as well as the Church. However we may oblerve, that the Gentlemen of Devon do not exactly agree with the Proceedings of the Lords and Commons in the Case of Dr. Sacheverell; and we being enquiring after the Sense of the Nation, cannot imagine to find it rather in that of a Shire than that of a Representative. Let's therefore examine this Address as we have done others: The beginning is extraordinary, and such as I wish all England wou'd imitate in their Practice: They presume to address Her most Sacred Majesty (their rightful and undoubted Sovereign.) Such she is, and he's a Traitor that infinuates the contrary: Pray Gentlemen read the Good Old Cause or Lying in Truth, written by the Quondam Chancellor of Connor. With the sincere Tenders of their 677

bumble Duty and Service, and with the grateful Sentiments they always have of Her Majesty's Constant Care and Concern for 'em: So far there's no good Subject but will cry for Pen and Ink and Sign immediately, because Her Majesty's Government has been so glorious and gracious, we can never be too grateful in our Sentiments, nor too officious in the Tenders of our Duty. We have been always Strangers to Factious, Popish, and Republican Principles. By your Leave, Gentlemen, I can't part so, I must argue the Case with you a little about this: I heartily congratulate you upon your Declaration of being Strangers to Factions Popish Principles. I join with you; I abhor, I But now as to Republican: Name me a man who is for a Common-Wealth, in opposition to the present Establishment, in opposition to Queen Anne and the Proteltant Succession; I'll give him up to you, hang him if you will, he deserves it. However, since these wicked Men are so scarce, that one may as soon find a Saint in the Side-Box; but for fear that Simile shou'd give Offence, a Thief at Confession, why might not Jacobite have done the Business as well as Republican? What was the Reason of it, now especially, at a time when a late Criminal was censur'd for preaching against Relitance, the necessary means that brought about the Revolution; and for pretending in his Defence, that he only preach'd against Republican Doctrines and Antimonarchical Principles? I hope Republican is not us'd there in imitation of him. The Doctor, fays Sir Joseph Jekyl, lays down a Doctrine condemning all Resistance in all Cases what soever: He makes those who deny this Doctrine, Assertors of Antimonarchical Principles. I hope, I say, there can be none of the Doctor's Meaning in this Republican, because if it refers to Antimonarchical, it must refer to Resistance; and that's a Cause of such high Concern, that 'twill not be determin'd by any Declaration of a County. I shall therefore have recourse to what with me is of much greater Authority, the Opinion of General

Tryal, p. 71. Stanhope: To affert in general Terms the Absolute Illegality of Resistance on any pretence whatsoever (as the Doctor and all the profess'd Enemies of the Government avowedly do) must be understood by all impartial and thinking People, to overthrow Her Majesty's Title and Government; which is so horrid an attempt, that I hope again, and can never hope too much

in this case, 'tis not the Sense of any Shire in Britain: But that there's no Grand Jury, &c. who wou'd not rather be thought guilty of saying something needless and ridiculous, than things that in the least can be understood to overthrow her Majesty's Title and Government; because the Church is and always has been safe, since the Revolution. And this Vote confirms the Judgment of every good Subject in it: Resolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, That the Church of England as by Law establish'd, which was rescu'd from the extremest Danger by King William the Third of Glorious Memory, is now by God's Blessing, under the happy Reign of her Majesty, in a most safe and slourishing Condition: And that whosoever goes about to suggest and insinuate, That the Church is in danger under her Majesty's Administration, is an Enemy to

the Queen, the Church, and Kingdom.

Since things are thus, why shou'd you say all that follows? Our Gracious Queen and our most Holy Church have been always next our Hearts: We cheerfully obey the one, and revere the other. You can have nothing better there, Gentlemen! Cherish 'em; and the more you do it, the more you'l find that Vote to be true, and that there's the like reason for saying as you do next: And we wou'd not lessen the Security of either to be absolv'd from those Duties. I confess, with all due Submission to your better Genius's, I think that might have been left out; because, as you will perceive by the aforesaid Vote, he's an Enemy to the Queen, Church and Kingdom, who not only wou'd leffen the Security of either, but who imagines they are lessen'd. In the mean while, I take those Expressions of yours to be very innocent; and for want of Brains or Leisure, cannot fee thro them. There feems a Failure of Intelligibility, and I have feen a hundred things in my time come out of the Country much more perspicuous. We cou'd have been somewhat pleasant with you on certain Heads; but the two great Names you have had the good fortune to use, protect you from those Reflections which the Reader will fee might eafily be made on this Production of yours: and in respect to them only we shall be satisfy'd with what's faid, leaving it to your felves to make the Inferences and Consequences of lessening Securities, of Insinuations, &c. For we'l never learn of the Criminal above-mention'd, to revile any of her Majesty's Ministers, obliquely or otherwise: We submit cheerfully to her Administration. In Her E 4

Her Majesty, in Her herself we, under God, place our chief Trust and Confidence; whose every Act has discover'd a tender Concern for our Happiness: tho God knows we have, some of us at least, been as industrious to make our selves miserable, as she to promote and secure our Fe-An ungrateful People has the met with, in too many. The Serenity of her Royal Mind has of late been too much disturb'd, I will not fay by you Gentlemen, or any other Addressers; I leave these things with you: I know not what you meant by it, or I won't tell what I know. God and your own Hearts can only reveal the Mystery. If all your Ends are gain'd, 'tis well. now let's all join heartily as well as cheerfully, in rooting out that Factious Spirit which has appear'd of late fo rampant in Papills, Nonjurors, and Jacobites; who have ridicul'd the Revolution which rescu'd, and the Protestant Succession which next to her Majesty secures the Church. To your lives end, you tell her Majesty what you will do for her most Sacred Person and Prerogative. There again now is a word which supererrogates too! Who is it invades her Royal Prerogative, but those that disown her Title, the Jacobites? Who that has a wicked Thought against her Sacred Person, but the Friends to the Pretender? Who are his Friends, but those who cry up Passive Obedience and Non-Refistance on any account whatsoever? Why are not these things mention'd? They are very obvious: But to talk of Prerogative and Republicans, in our opinion, when there was no more occasion for't than the Boy had to pray in a Calm; tell me, Does not that infinuate something? Speak freely-No, I don't expect it, and therefore will ask you no more : only I must needs fay, I wou'd not have us'd the word Prerogative; which, with respect to her Majesty, I wish as extensive as the weu'd have it her felf, because I'm sure 'twou'd be all well employ'd, and believe 'tis now, in our Limited Monarchy, just as she her self wou'd have it. That word wou'd not I have us'd, for fear it might hint as if any went about to abridg it; and that's a Charge I never found any where but in the Dedication of Dr. Sacheverel's Sermon to the Right Honourable, &c. In order to break in upon the Prerogative of the Crown: The very word, you see! And speaking of Popular Matters too, as you do of Republican, you hint a Touch about Senators at the end, which is well. And the last Paragraph of your Address, I subfcribe

scribe to as cheerfully as you; as I shou'd have done to all the rest, had you lest out Prerogative and Republican: at which only I take offence, because I'm asraid of Insimuations and Innuendo's; I'm asraid of every thing that looks the least asquint on the Revolution, and of every thing that looks the least favourable on Perils among False Brethren. That's all—Satisfy me as to that, and we are agreed. Let your Intentions be worthy of your sublime Merit. Does it not nevertheless seem somewhat odd, you shou'd hit on the words of that Libel? Tho it was by accident only, one wou'd be sorry for't; because, in the Judgment of the Lords, the Commons made good the sirst, second, third, and sourth Articles, and sound Dr. Sacheverel Guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanors charg'd on him by the Impeachment.

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If after all, by comparing one of these Devon Addresses with another, and this last with them all, and with the Facts mention'd; the Sense of this Shire is to be fixt to a Point: I for my part desire they wou'd in most things keep it to themselves; for they'l have a hard matter to impose it on the World for the Sense of the Nation. The better way to find it out, will be by the two following Addresses.

The Humble Address of the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen, affembled at the Assizes held for the County of Northampton, on the ninth Day of April 1710. Presented to the Queen by Sir Justinian Isham and Thomas Cartwright Esq; Knights of the Shire: Introduc'd by the Right Honourable the Earl of Northampton.

These Addressers think it their bounden Duty (after the necessary Preamble) when Atheism and Profaneness are encouraged, to the great dishonour of Almighty God and our most holy Religion. I must say a word or two to this, because I have nothing else to say to this Paper, but that 'tis an Address, and that to almost all the rest of it I heartily subscribe: Only it being Eccentrick, and using some Hints which the Doctor has us'd in his Speech and Sermon; for that reason, I wish these Gentlemen had join'd with their Countrymen, whom we shall remember presently.

Now can't I for my life find out who it is these worthy Gentlemen mean, by Atheism and Profaneness being encou-

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rag'd. Is it her Majesty, her Ministry or the People? There's none so impudently malicious and traitorous, as to charge our Pious Queen with encouraging what by her holy Life she shews the utmost detestation of. Wou'd to Heaven our Zealots, in their Fury about the Perils of the Church, wou'd imitate the Supreme Head of it in their Practices and Principles too! Is it the Ministry who encourage them? Then the Reflection returns upon her Majesty; and that's a Rock on which such as audaciously venture, are sure to perish. Is it the People who encourage them? Look about, Gentlemen: Examine your selves. Are the Morals of Northamptonshire Men purer than their Neighbours? Have you no Admirers of him who preach'd against the Reformation of Manners, and reflected on the Society for Propagation of the Gospel? Are your own Lives and Conversations so pure, that you have nothing to do but to look after other mens; or have you taken it from Dr. Sacheverel? I hope not; because notwithstanding you use some modish Words, as Crown, Prerogative, &c. yet your Address is honest: and had it not been for a filly Affectation of being fingular in your Signing, and fashionable in your Phrase, which have drawn you into some Inconveniences, any good Subject might have fign'd The Inconveniences I was speaking of, are, your with you. falling upon some of the Doctor's Terms and Sentiments, and proving that Addresses may not be the Sense of Counties, because your Countrymen were of another Sense. I confess the Doctor says rankest Atheism, but as 'tis said in Painting he's a Mannerift, which is the worst Character of a Painter. He has some Vice in Stile, by which you may distinguish him. The Doctor's is Rage and Foam. He will be strong every where, and being a kind of a Poet, I think he did something out of Virgil once; He abounds in Epithets always the worst, if the thing will bear a better. In his Sermon he says there are Seminaries of Atheism: In his Speech, a Deluge of Profaneness overspreads the Kingdom: In his Answer, that Blasphemy and Profaneness in-So that 'tis very much to be suspected, the humouring of him in his Excuses will be thought to justify his Crimes; which far be it from me to lay to your charge. The tender Concern of some Men for reforming Manners, is exeremely to be commended; but when they are likely to fuffer for preaching against Corruption in Politicks, as they think it, and those Politicks being allow'd to be the only reasonable and found; are they not in the right to get off any how if they can, and pretend they meant Corruption of Morals? But such as take 'em thus, are abus'd; 'tis a Bite-And those whom they think they flatter, laugh at 'em. The Preacher at St. Paul's had other Views in railing at the Sins of the Nation, than I hope our Addressers here had, in speaking of the Encouragement given to Blafphemy and Profaneness. From his Views the Church was in danger, and wanted a Miracle to fave it : God grant we may be out of danger, fays he; but we may remember that the King's Person was voted to be so, at the same time that his Murderers were conspiring his Death. Upon which Mr. Thompson thus remarks in his Speech to the third Article: Now, my Lords, the Doctor to excuse this Passage Says, The deplorable Circumstances we are in, proceed from the Maturity of National Sins, &c. as in his Answer. But who are mention'd in his Sermon as the Occasion of these National Sins, but the Diffenters? who he says are plotting the Ruin of the Church, and False Brethren join with them; so that here neither is the Danger afferted from Vice and Infidelity. &c. 'Tis not safe therefore to make use of some Mens Phrases: They have a Contagion in them; every thing they touch is infected, and Virtue may be turn'd into Sedition. Tho they wou'd needs address separately, I cannot but with extreme pleasure take notice, they will also maintain and defend the Protestant Succession, and the Liberties of their Fellow-Subjects. They had done as well, if the Hint about new Parliaments had been postpon'd, till her Majesty had declar'd her Pleasure. Methinks 'tis a Solcecism in such as affect to be more Loyal than their Neighbours, and more zealous for the Prerogative, that they shou'd infinuate when her Majesty shou'd dismiss her Parliaments, when call new ones; for that's certainly one of its most Sacred Branches. Now because one cannot fail of knowing the Sense of a County by an Address, pray lee another,

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Presented to her Majesty by Sir Matthew Dudley, Robert Breton Esq. Chairmen of the Sessions, and several other Gentlemen of the County of Northampton, introduc'd by the Right Honourable the Earl of Sunderland, Principal Secretary of State. Being also, The Humble Address of the Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Northampton.

So that here are the Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen and Freeholders; and a High Sheriff, Grand Jury and other Gentlemen: All of Northampton

County.

Now which is the most likely to speak the Sense of it? If one Grand Jury is a Match for t'other, then against the Sheriff you have the Justices; against other Gentlemen, you have other Gentlemen and Freeholders too. Sir Matthew Dudley's Address, say I, is therefore the most likely; for that the true Sense of a Place is best found, when there are two Senses, by telling noses. I'm overjoy'd to find so many worthy Gentlemen so well met, and sign to every tittle of their Address; of which however I shall mention no more than what is remarkable. For being hunting after the Sense of the Nation in a Wood of Addresses, I wou'd miss no Scent, in hopes of hitting the true one at last: And what follows being so near that of the Representative, may in time perhaps prove to be right; tho in hunting, a Scent may be sometimes lost for a while by Wind and Weather. I'm a fad Fellow at hunting, having never been but once, and that in a Calash; so that probably my Simile may be unworthy a Sportsman.

We your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Northampton, assembled in our Open and General Quarter-Sessions. The Reader will foon see why I repeat the Preamble, and that 'twas for the sake of the word Open. I must confess I like it extremely; it speaks a great deal: As much as to say, we us'd no clandestine Means: We were not cares'd by this Great Man, brow-beaten by that, persuaded by one, threaten'd by another, and impos'd upon by all: He that wou'd, might fign; he that wou'd not, might speak a-Twas not done over a Bottle at a Tavern, at a Mannor-House, at a Parson's, or the like: 'Twas done in their Open General Quarter-Seffions, and on my word it does not favour of a Deed of Darkness: 'Tis Loyal, Dutiful and English. It may look the Sun in the face, and not be put out of countenance. They congratulate her Majesty

Majesty on the Success of her Arms against France under the Duke of Marlborough; whose Name, next to King William's, and Queen Mary's, and Queen Anne's, shall to me be ever dear, for the Service he has done the Cause of Liberty: A Name that will in succeeding Ages be more glorious even than in this. Scipio sav'd Rome, Malice attack'd Scipio; but he still lives in the Roman Annals, and his Fame is as Immortal as Rome's. My Lord Duke however has not the least reason to expect the Fate of Scipio; for 'tis only Commonwealths that are ungrateful, and the Sense of the Nation is so inveterate against any thing that's Republican, 'tis not to be imagin'd it will have its Vices without its Virtues. The Addressers proceed:

We will with all the Zeal and Steddiness that become a Loyal and Well-affected People, who live so happily under the Administration of the best of Princes, stand by and defend against all Opposers whatsoever your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title, our Present Constitution both in Church and State, and the Protestant Succession, as settled by Law, the blessed Effects and happy Consequences of the

late Revolution.

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We utterly detest the Traitorous and Seditious Practices of Papists, Nonjurors, and other Disaffected Persons, who have advanc'd a Doctrine which only tends to create Jealousies and soment Differences amongst us, by infinuating the Danger of the Church and Monarchy, by exclaiming against the Toleration to our Dissenting Brethren; and by other False and Malicious Practices have been so insolent as to endeavour to raise Scruples and Doubts in the Minds of your People, even concerning your Majesty's Rightful and Lawful Title; to excite against your Government your Subjects, and especially the Clergy, who have receiv'd so large a Portion of your Majesty's Unparallel'd Bounty; and to stir up to Rebellious Mutinies some of the inferior and more ignorant People, in open desiance to your Majesty's Royal Authority, and your High Court of Parliament.

And we do assure your Majesty, That we will make it our utmost Endeavour to detect, disappoint, and punish all such villainous and dangerous Attempts, to discountenance and prevent all Profaneness and Immorality, to preserve the publick Peace, to promote Union, and heal all Dissension among our selves, &c. Amen. If this is not the Sense of the Nation, wou'd to God it was. Sure I am'tis her Majesty's, as she has been pleas'd to declare from the Throne. As

to the Danger of the Church, the Toleration, Peace and Union, did not Her Majesty most graciously express her self thus in Her Royal Speech at the Opening of the Parliament in October, 1705?

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There's another Union I think my self oblig'd to recommend to you in the most earnest and affectionate manner, I mean an Union of Minds and Affections amongst our selves: It is that which wou'd above all things disappoint and defeat the Hopes and Designs of our Enemies.

I cannot but with Grief observe, there are some amongst us who endeavour to soment Animosities; but I persuade my self they will be found to be very few, when you appear to assist me in discountenancing and defeating such Practices.

I mention this with a little more Warmth, because there have not been wanting some so very malicious, as even in print to suggest the Church of England, as by Law establish'd,

to be in danger at this time.

I am willing to hope not one of my Subjects can really entertain a doubt of my Affection to the Church, or so much as suspect that it will not be my chief Care to support it, and leave it secure after me; and therefore we may be certain, that they who go about to infinuate things of this nature, must be mine and the Kingdom's Enemies, and can only mean to cover Designs which they dare not publickly own, by endeavouring to distract us with unreasonable and groundless Distrusts and Jealousies.

I must be so plain as to tell you, the best Proofs we can all give at present of our Zeal for the Preservation of the Church, will be to join heartily in prosecuting the War against an Enemy who is certainly engaged to extirpate our Religion, as well as to reduce this Kingdom to Slavery.

I am fully resolv'd by God's Assistance to do my Part.

I will always affectionately support and countenance the Church of England as by Law establish'd.

I will inviolably maintain the Toleration.

I will do all I can to prevail with my Subjects to lay aside their Divisions, and will study to make them all safe and easy.

I will endeavour to promote Religion and Virtue amongst them, and to encourage Trade, and every thing else that

may make them a flourishing and happy People.

And they who shall concur zealously with me in carrying on these good Designs, shall be sure to find my Kindness and Favour.

Her Majesty's Sense, as to the Revolution, will be seen by her Answer to an Address presented her by the Lieutenancy of London about the time of the Invasion; wherein, among other things, they say, As we have already taken all due Care that the Regiments of this City shou'd be fill'd with Officers who may be entirely depended upon for their Zeal for the late happy Revolution, Your Majesty's Person and Government, and the Succession in the Protestant Line; So we will, &c. Her Majesty was pleas'd to return the following most gracious Answer.

I thank you for your Address, and the Assurances you give me, which I doubt not but you will make good, since you have taken so much care to fill the vacant Regiments with Officers well affected to the Revolution, to my Person and Government, and to the Protestant Succession.

Her Majesty was also graciously pleas'd about the same time to declare her Resolution, that none shou'd be thought worthy of Her Royal Favour, but such only as were zealous for the Revolution.

This Address from Northampton is so very good, that it makes us loth to remember past things, hoping that for the suture the Gentlemen and Freeholders of this County will keep to this the last Sense of it; and did we surther and impartially inquire into the various Senses of this Shire too as well as others, we might doubtless find out that of the Nation by them, as well as we have or may do by others.

London, April 23d. 1710.

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nd ler The following Address from the Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, the Clergy, and other Gentlemen of the County of Wilts, assembled at the Assizes held at Sarum the 15th past, was this Day presented to Her Majesty by the Honourable Sir Richard How, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for the said County, and other Gentlemen; introduc'd by his Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Houshold, and the Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Lord Lieutenant of the said County.

Here is something very extraordinary, and for my part I cou'd as easily square a Circle as find out the Sense of this County by these Addresses: For lo,

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St. James's, May the 14th.

The following Address from the High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, and others, assembled at the Assizes held at the City of New Sarum, for the County of Wilts, on the 15th Day of April, 1710. was this Day presented to Her Majesty by several Members of Parliament, and Gentlemen of the said County; introduc'd by his Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Houshold, and the most Honourable the Marquis of Dorchester, Custos Rotulorum of the said County.

Hey dey! Justices of the Peace and Justices of the Peace, Grand Jurymen and Grand Jurymen, other Gentlemen and other Gentlemen. Here are Two Amphitrions, Two Socia's: Where's the Sense of the Shire? Here's a double Scent, and one may hunt long enough before we shall hit upon it. The former say, they are call'd to offer their Assurances, &c. to her Majesty, at this time most especially, when Schism, Faction and Licentiousness seem so avowedly and insolently to defy and threaten both Church and State.

Come, Doctor, let's hear what you fay upon this? Are there any such Words as Schism, Fastion and Licentionsness in your Sermon? You are a Marlborough Man, and some Diseases are catching, the Itch is in particular, and so is Sedition, or we had not seen such a Rebellious Rout together on San Taffy's Day. Be it as it will, I won't believe any Gentlemen can by Threats mean Danger, because of our most Gracious Sovereign's Declaration already cited, because you for so meaning do at this time lie under the Doom of Triennial Silence: Let's see nevertheless what you did say that might be a handle to the Wiltshire Gentlemen who came without their Sheriff. In your Sermon we have Schifm and Faction are things of impudent and incroaching Natures, and are to be treated like growing Mischiefs: So that there are Schism and Faction Mischiefs, and growing. In your Speech you complain of the variety and growing Strength of Schisms: The Ex d

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Exemption has not alter'd the Nature of Schism: The Diflenters, in their Seminaries, propagate and perpetuate their Schism; the Separatists, notwithstanding the Indulgence, continue to be guilty of Schism. Faction and Licenticulne's have been trac'd already, and found upon your Ground, where we shall leave 'em. I will take the Liberty here to see what that Learned and Eloquent Lawyer, Mr. Comper, said on the Second Article, in his Reply to the Doctor's Defence, because we shall there find who are these Schismaticks, what some wou'd have done with them, and what shou'd indeed be done. Since it appears to be the Doctor's Opinion that all Separatists are Schismaticks, and that all Schismaticks are damned, I cannot but think that Doctor Sacheverell mants to be sweeten'd by that Ridicul'd Spirit of Charity and Moderation. I own, my Lords, I was amaz'd to hear this Gentleman, in his Speech, affirm, that he had not betray'd any want of Christian Moderation in his Sermon: I wish he has not been unmindful even of Christianity it self, when it is so apparent that in this short Sentence, and in the Passage (Folio 24.) which I formerly cited at large, he has sentenc'd to Eternal Damnation, not only the Dissenters of whatever Denomination, but those also who defend the Toleration. The Doctor and his Council are agreed, that all Diffenters are Schismaticks; consequently when he speaks of Schism and Schilmaticks, he must mean the Dissenters. Again: Are not the Dissenters Heterodox in Opinion? Consequently they are Rebels and Traitors, according to Dr. Sacheverell, and ought to be punished by the Civil Magistrate at such: That is to say, They are to be hang'd as Rebels, and damn'd as Diffenters. Such it seems is to be the Fate of these Schismaticks, if, as we doubt not, the Sense of the Nation was not deliver'd by that Worthy Manager. As the Commons are fully sensible how necessary it is to support the Honour and Justice of the Revolution, to which we owe no less than the Inestimable Blessing of Her Prefent Majesty, the Guardian Angel of this Church and State, the future Expectation of a Protestant Succession, the Religion, Laws, Rights and Liberties of the British Nation: So are they thoroughly convinc'd, that the Peace and Welfare, the Security and Strength of the Kingdom in great measure depend upon the Inviolable Preservation of the Act of Toleration, which has been most maliciously and seditionally traduc'd by Dr. Sacheverell. I humbly Part II. delira

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defire to know of some body or other, I care not whom, whether those things which are avowedly and insolently threaten'd, are not in danger: If fo, let Her Majesty's Declarations, Proclamations; let the Votes and Impeachments of the Lords answer that Paragraph in this Address; I have faid enough to such matters already: All that's tolerable in this Paper, is where they fpeak well of Her Majesty, and their Prayer at the End, to which we say Amen. But before we come to it we meet with two or three Stumbling Blocks, which we wish some one or other wou'd lend us their hands to help us to get over; for as they lie in the way, they'l certainly be an Impediment to our finding what we are in fearch after, the Sense of the Nation: They pray that neither the Rage and Violence of open Enemies, nor the more fatal Hypocrify and Subtlety of pretended Friends, may prevail against the Queen and Church. Hypocrify there alludes to the Word Occasional, which they renounce, and good Reason why, for I know one of 'em to have been a Tacker. As to that Fatal Project against this threaten'd Hypocrisy, to stop the Mony-Bill in time of War, unless their Pique was humour'd; How happy had we been if the Pious Sentiments with which Heaven has always inspir'd our Queen for her People's good, had met with suitable Returns from her People? Her Majesty, at the Close of the Session, when the 134 receiv'd that mortifying Defeat, was pleas'd to fay: We have, by the Bleffing of God, a fair Prospect of this great and desirable End, if we do not disappoint it by our oron unreasonable Humour, the fatal Effects of which we have so narrowly escap'd in this Session, that it ought to be a sufficient Warning against any dangerous Experiments for the future. Is this the Warning is taken? These the dangerous Experiments that are trying again? May the Prayers of our Pious Sovereign, Her Cares and Fatigues, prevent the Miseries we are threatned with thro' our Follies only. Let such a Turncoat rest assur'd, quoth the Doctor, He shall meet with Hypocrify for Hypocrify. Again, this dismal Effect has such a state of Habitual Hypocrify: They have so far eluded the Tests by their abominable Hypocrify, as to have undermind the Churches Foundation, and endanger'd the Government. I cou'd fill Pages with such Quotations out of Perils among False Brethren. But these will shew something, when compar'd with the first of these Twin-Addresses: What What follows stands in need of much Interpretation as well as Moderation.

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From these Principles, notwithstanding the bold Attempts of wicked and unreasonable Men to root them out of the Hearts of your faithful Subjects, we cannot be deter'd; and do solemnly declare, that we do detest and abbor the Thoughts of resisting your Majesty upon any pretence, or in favour of any Pretender what foever. What name shall I give this horrid Infinuation? Where is there a Traitor, who has once dar'd to broach to damnable a Polition, as that her Majesty may be resisted? A Prince whose Delight is in the Law, and as easily may a Stream return to its Source as her Majesty once ceale to make it the Measure of her Government. Is such a Queen to be resisted? Where's he that has infinuated it only on any prefence? Is he to be found among the Diffenters or Moderate Churchmen? To affirm that, is to do something in the presence of her most Sacred Majesty, which Gentlemen don't take one from another without Blood. Have not all who are for Unlimited Passive Obedience and Boundless Non-Resistance on all accounts whatfoever, from the beginning of the World to this day; have not they included the Revolution, to which, as Mr. Comper said, we owe the inestimable Blessing of her Majesty's Government? Why are not they, why not the Lef-, the H-ks, the D-lls, mention'd, who by their Libels affert Notions that tend to restore the Pretender; and that can never be done without relifting her Majelly? Is this fair dealing, worthy Gentlemen? This a Pre-

Double Entendres in so serious a thing as an Address to a Great Queen, do not become Men of Fortune and Figure; Persons of good Breeding and Manners. Speak out, Sirs: Have what you want with all my heart; but don't, to gain that, against Conviction abuse the Dissenters and the Toleration by Innuendo's and Insinuations. The antient Belga, your Predecessors, were sam'd for being

lent for fo gracious and good a Queen? Is this the Sense

of the Nation? God forbid! Let that be free, clog'd

with no Mystery. Let us all with Heart and Voice de-

clare, We like Dutiful and Loyal Subjects will defend your Rightful and Lawful Title with our Lives and Estates, against all your Enemies, all Enemies to the

Church, Monarchy, the Revolution and Protestant Suc-

There's my Hand, and a Halter for him that

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a plain fincere People, and distinguish'd for Courage and Integrity among all the Nations of Britain. fince their time there have been Saxons, Danes, Normans, Roundheads and Cavaliers, Whig and Tory, High-Kirk and Low: and the Case is alter'd, I see 'tis, and how your Needle points. You may steer right, for ought I know; and tho the Ship goes out in her Ballast, may come heavy loadenhome with things of more worth than your Paper Cargo, much good may't do you. Don't be too free with the Revolution and Toleration: I shall wish you a good Voyage; only I can't help faying, the shorter the better. And in order to preserve your Majesty's Prerogative and the just Privileges of your People inviolable, we presume to promise, that whenever it shall please your Majesty to dissolve this Parliament, we will, &c. I have many reasons to be lieve they'l be as good as their words; yet I dare not for all that stop here, and clinch the Nail they have driven for the Senle of the Nation. Neither is it much more infallible than the Papacy, that they do what they threaten: for we find there another Sofia, another Address, another Grand Jury, &c. and a Sheriff into the bargain. So that what was the Sense of the one, not being the Sense of the other, I must look out somewhere else for that of Britain, South and North: North, my Friends, as well as South, thanks to her Majesty for our most happy Union. last Paragraph has excited a Curiosity in me, to see what might be the Sense of this County on the Rye-Plot, &c. Bless me! Two Senses again, right and left, and just as it is now twenty feven Years after.

The Humble Address of the Grand Inquest of the County of Wilts, at the Assizes held for the said County at the City of New Sarum, the 20th of July 1683.

Since your Majesty was pleas'd to accept at the like Metting our hearty Abhorrence of an Association against your Government, only in Scheme, as it then appear'd; and now nour Astonishment and Indignation funding it really design'd so an unparallel'd Conspiracy against your Majesty's Sacred Person and Islustrious Brother, and thro your Royal Family against all your good Subjects; we with impatience have waited for this Opportunity with all Humility to offer up; as the university of the properties of the sall, but a Detestation of those blackest of Treasons.

This a fober Man might have honefuly fet his Hand to; and fo did the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace: but as in our days, on the late Pericula, they were behind hand. Others had come in before 'em with a Zeal as hearty as 'twas blind. Another Sosia, on my Conscience!

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The Humble Address of your Majesty's most Loyal and most Obedient Subjects, the Justices of the Peace and Grand Inquest, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Wilts, held at Warmister on the 10th of July 1683.

There it is!——Here's the Sense of a Grand Jury: Don't you feel it coming? It almost sets my Paper on fire. I must cool it with that from the last Quarter Sessions, or my History will be Tinder e'er morning. They are speaking of those that in a more modern Phrase we call Schismaticks.

They wou'd have involv'd us in the Misery, and Confusion they wou'd be thought to dread so much from the Papists. How natural 'tis for Men of the same Principles to have the fame Sentiments and Expressions! How exactly this quadrates with the Doctor's fage and charitable Ideas in the Fifth of November Declamation! Certainly the Fanaticks are a malicious invidious Crew, to load innocent Men thus with fuch horrid Calumnies. Was there ever any appearance of the Tories herding with the Papists? we not at all times feen 'em detelt fuch a wicked Confederacy? And yet the Diffenters have scandaliz'd 'em in so unjust and abominable a manner: They have not given over their old Tricks: They're a sad People, that's the truth on't. Can't Folks have a good word for one another, but presently they must be Friends and Allies, and See elfe by the Sermon a Paraphrase on this politick and enlighten'd Scription: These Men, out of a fictitious fear that the modern Romans shou'd come and destroy our Church, are working that Ruin they wou'd pretend to avoid; and under a false Zeal of keeping out Popery, are themselves infallibly bringing in that very Popery into our Kingdom, &c. Is not this Gospel? What's more unquestionable? Here's a Plot, a Contrivance between Dr. Burgess and Clement XII! Well, the Mob had ever an Abhorrence of all Papists, that's certain; and what they did

on the Day of St. David, was out of Sympathy, by Instinct; they cou'd not prove it, they did not think of it: But it being so at the bottom, a little Mutiny was very ad-

visable, was it not?

We proceed now with the refidue of this rearing Address, and believe 'twill be a hard matter to match it out of our Hiltory. Pray mind, Gentle Reader: So that they draw near to the Jesuits in their Hearts and Practices, how much foever in their Tongues they feem to condemn them. A vile Affectation! Had Gay Vaux been alive, Daniel and he wou'd undoubtedly have club'd for the Lanthorn-Neither will Impudence it self, or what is more, these Men, hereafter dare to accuse the Church of England of Compliance with Popery, when the Fanatick outgoes Ravillac, and the Demure Painful Teacher distances the worst of Popes with their whole Confiftory: for these Men sacrifice whole Kingdoms to their Rage, and would expiate the Murder of your Glorious Father by offering up his Sons to his injur'd Ghost.

Now because 'tis the Infelicity of these Gentlemen, not to agree entirely in their Unanimons and Loud Cry fo long ago; we'l fee how Cafes are alter'd: We'l do any thing to find out the Sense of the Shire; and to that end hear what the other Sofia, the late modern Address from the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, &c. tells us: We humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, That we think out selves very happy, and are entirely fatisfy'd and eafy under your Majefty's Glo-

rious Administration.

We cannot but expressour utmost Detostation of all such Persons who show the worst Effect of the General Corruption of Mankind, when they make them a Prevence to blast the Reign of a Princess no less eminently zealous for the True Religion, than careful and sollicitous by all possible

means to suppress Profanencis and Immorality.

As we heartily beg of Heaven, that your Majesty may long reign over us, so we trust in God that he will frustrate all the Endeavours of fuch who attempt to undermine the Present Establishment or the Settlement of the Crown in the Protestant Succession, that he will bless us with Union of Atfections and Concord at home, to the disappointment of those who wou'd divide us, and with the Continuance of that glorious Success, &c. Here the Spirit of Moderation and Charity, of true Duty and Loyalty shines. A Spirit we fincerely pray our Guides the Clergy may be possess'd of,

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as the best means to cultivate that Union and Temper so often recommended by our Gracious Sovereign; and that Unity, by their example, may be the general Sense of the Nation. Let's fee how 'tis fo at this time, by

The following Address from the Clergy of Wilts, presented by the Reverend Mr. Archdeacon Y-, and others of the Glergy, Oc.

Because I intend to assign these Reverend Divines over to their Diocesan, I shall be pretty large with them : You shall have all their Address except the Preamble, which however proves the Title of it to be a Fib; for there is the Clergy of Wilts, and here only the Clergy of North-Wilts; for whom I doubt not their Right Reverend Bishop will be a Match, had Mr. Archdeacon the Proctors for the Clergy and all the Visitations about Stonehenge on his lide. I know the Country and the Men well; fo all that they fay is the greater Jest to me, tho 'tis with a

grave Phiz and folemn Tone.

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We abbor the Principles of all such wicked Men and Workers of Imquity, by what Names or Titles soever dignify'd or distinguish'd, who make it their business to turn Religion into Rebellion, and Faith into Faction, by reviving and improving this damnable Doctrine, That Supreme Magistrates not only may, but ought to be resisted by their own Subjects, whenfoever the former in the judgment of the latter shall be found guilty of Male Administration. Their Cloth protects them. What Patience can bear such scandalous Misrepresentations? I almost wish I cou'd, like the Doctor, make use of the Terms Villainous, Damnable, &c. but neither my Charity even to such, nor good Manners will permit it. I have read too many good Authors, to break so far in upon Decency out of a Pulpit. I envy none the Infamy of having the foulest Mouth. Otherwise never had the Market-Rhetorick a fairer Temptation: for every word of this is falle in Fact or Infinuation. Does any one lay, any one in his Wits, that Queen Anne, that a Prince religiously executing the Laws, ought on any account whatsoever to be resisted? But if I talk with 'em, I find I'm a Man, and that Provocation will prevail upon Frailty: To I'l leave 'em to their Diocesan, my Lord of Sarum. his Speech on the first Article of the late Impeachment: F 4

And then consider what hopeful Sons this Father in God has.

Whatever general Expressions might very Bp of Sarum. well have been us'd in setting forth Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance before the Revolution, because Odious Cases ought not to be suppos'd, and therefore are not to be nam'd; yet since Resistance was us'd in the Revolution, and that the late King invited all the Subjects to join with him, which was in them certainly Resistance, and since the Lawsulness of the Revolution is so much controverted; the condemning all Resistance in such Crude and General Terms, is certainly a condemning the Revolution.

His Northern Archdeacon and Clergy. "And as we abhor all such Doctrines,
"Principles, and Practices which brought
our Royal Martyr to the Block, and
which in their own nature directly tend

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" to the entire Subversion of all kinds of " Civil Government, so we unanimously and religiously declare, That we verily believe the Apostle St. Paul was inspir'd by the Holy Ghost, when he wrote thus to the " Church of God, Let every Soul, &c." A Text generally made use of by the pretended Disciples of Passive Obedience and Non-Refistance: For 'tis nothing but Grimace, not a Man believes it in his heart, who is capable of diffinguishing Right from Wrong. I am not at all furpriz'd that these North-Wiltshire Parsons take no notice of their Billiop's and Mr. Hoadly's, and a thousand other Anfwers to the Comments of their Party-Men on that Text, because I know 'em, and don't expect it. I have heard it faid among 'em, Push that, Go on, Wink and give fire, like Boys at Exercising. Neither am I surpriz'd that they seem to be Strangers to Church-Hiltory; but I wonder they dare appear against their Bishop, in a thing which I could as foon believe they cou'd among them club for another Aneis, as by their joint Knowledg and Learning pretend to so much Merit in such matters as my Lord of Sarum; allow'd by all Europe, Protestant and Papist, to be one of the greatest Historians of the Age; and by Prote-Rants, one of the greatest Divines of our Religion. Lord! that an Archdeacon, his own Archdeacon, shou'd enter the Lists with him! What are not some Men capable of? Here is a Dutiful, Obedient, Religious Temper with a witness! Her Majesty, I believe, will take their Billiori d

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Bishop's Word first; and even as to the Scripture, thus unfairly quoted: and what is it for Ministers to quote Scripture unfairly as this is, because 'tis to infinuate that Resistance is what brought King Charles I. to the Block as well as King William to the Throne, and that St. Paul inspir'd by God preach'd against it. May that God, whose Name and Holy Spirit they have made use of on this occasion, let the World say how, forgive them!

If there is any Controversy rais'd concerning what may be done, or what has lawfully Bp of Sarum's
been done upon a total Subversion of Law Sermon, May
and Government, sure that can by no Stretch 29. 1710.

of Construction have any relation to her Majesty's Government, who has kept so punctually within the
Law, as never to have made the least Breach upon it in any
one part of her Administration: yet by a strange Reverse,
owing to a peculiar degree of Considence in some, those
are represented as Enemies to her Majesty, to her just Title
and Rights, who do in all things support the Throne, and
both justify and magnify that Pious and Prudent as well as
Brave and Victorious Administration which we are bles'd
with; who assert her Majesty's Title as that which rose from a
Force, when the Nation by the violent Invasions that a Popish
Administration had made on our Laws, &c.

" We assure our seives your most Gra-

"cious Majesty will always be the Glorious His Northern
"Defender of that Church, whose Doctrines we have always preach'd, and in Clergy.

" whose Communion we not more rejoice to

"live than resolve to die. And therefore Gratitude and Duty equally combine to make us promise, That instead of Resisting, we will facrifice our Lives in defending your Royal Person in the rightful Possession of the Throne of your Ancestors, against all Atheistical and Antichristian, whether Popish or Republican, Pretenders."

We faw either inevitable Ruin before us, or the Necessity of preserving our selves by Bp of Sarum, joining with him who came to save and deliver Ibid.

us: yet, I say, for maintaining this, which is the Foundation of the Present Happy State we are in, what Declamations are daily made by those, who in all other things shew a Temper that I love not to call by its proper Name?

Some of these wou'd now set aside the Legal Title of Laws and Rights arising from Acts of Parliament, and have recourse to an Hereditary one; in which how much soever I may agree with them as to a certain Secret Fact, yet as no Decision has ever been made in that matter, so it is still in it self doubtful, and the legal State of it lies another way. But those who intend to subvert a Title that is sure and indisputable, have show'd no small Cunning in imposing upon weak People with a Show of the Respect that some to be in this; and so study to make them depart from owning the Title that is certain, since there is an express Law, pass'd an hundred and forty years ago, never attempted to be repeal'd, that afferts the Parliamentary Power of Limiting the Suc-

cession of the Crown, &c.

Again: (And this I particularly recommend to our North-Wiltshire Divines, having a great respect for 'em for their Country-fake; which is fertile, I wish I cou'd fay, in other good things belides the Product of the Pail; 'twou'd be much for the Reputation of these Clergymen. But it can't be help'd; they are taken up in Addressing, and their good Bishop in Preaching.) In the same Sermon he tells them and us: Now if all this is fet afide, and a Right is only afferted that depends upon a Fact that in its nature is and must be for ever secret, where at least the Shews of Proofs lie on the other side against Presumptions that I acknowledge are very strong ones, but yet are no more than Presumptions; It is very visible what a Point is yielded to our Enemies by this way of proceeding: And there is reason enough to think, that those who now set this on, may have a time in their view and hopes, in which they may turn it against those who are now unhappily inveigled by them to advance this.

The rest of these worthy Mens Address might have been very well spar'd: There was no manner of occasion for any Hint to her Majesty of dissolving the present Parliament. Her Royal Counsels cannot be improved by such Noddles, nor her wise Administration receive any benefit by the Advice of such Divines, as will not be advised by their Bishop. As to their chusing Knights and Convocation-Men, their pious Endeavours are expected: As to their mentioning the Protestant Succession, I'l have nothing

to fay to 'em; let my Lord Bishop speak for me.

Then the Assertors of Hereditary Right will be call'd on, from their own Concessions, to worship the Idol that they may set up; if God for our Sins is ever provok'd to deliver us

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into the bunds of our Enemies. All Infinuations of this fort give a deep Wound to that, which yet is afforted now by many almost in the same Breath concerning the Protestant Succession. Those who fer this matter on, and draw unthinking People into it, know well enough that thefe will be thought but Words of Form; finte if the Notion of the Sacrednels of Hereditary Right once takes place, the other must in consequence be fet aside. This will in a great meafure serve to answer others, as well as my Lord's own Chergr, who pretend they are at once for the Protestant Succellion and an Hereditary Right; that is, for reconciling Opposites, and proving the Infallibility of Contradictions. I except against one thing in my Lord's Sermon, as having no relation to these Addressers, and that's the Term Cunning; but then Inveigled and Unthinking make amends for it, and thew his Reflections as just and appointe, as if they had been made on purpose. There's fomething in this Address unworthy the Character of Men who had a Quadrangular Education, and had the opportunity of reading of Books, had they been so dispos'd; and that is, the Vice of Plagiarism. For the very Expression of turning Religion into Rebellion, and Farth into Faction, that pretty playing on the Initials R and F, the Glory of Rural Oratory, was us'd twenty and twenty times in the Addresses on the Abhorring Businels, the Shaftsbury Affociation, the Rye-Plot, King James's Accession, &c. and 'twas below such exalted Genius's as these, to be oblig'd to their Reverend Ancestors for Phrases, the indeed 'tis no more than the Doctor has done, as we shall see immediately.

Phrases borrow'd by Modern Preachers and Modern Addressers from the Addresses in 1683, &c.

Cheshire Grand Jury. Blood-thirsty Miscreants. Twistock. Fanaticism, Faction, and Schism.

Reading. Specious Pretences of promoting Religion and Liberty. Fanatical and Antimonarchical Principles.

Esex. Dark Cabats of Hell.

Artillery of London. Republican, Fanatical, Enthusiastick Villains.

Hertfordshire. Fanatical, Atheistical Principles, Republican Spirit, Villainous Parracides.

Dorset. True Protestant Atheists.

Warwick.

Warnick. Fomenting Republican and Antimonarchical Principles, Conventicles fruitful Seminaries of Sedition and Rebellion.

Sudbury. Fanatick Zeal, Schismatically divided.

St. Edmondsbury. Factious, Turbulent, Antimonarchical Spirits.

Suffolk. Miscreants.

Windsor. Seditious Preachers, Schismatical Absenters.

Inswich. Villains and Miscreants find Nursery.

Winchester. Restless Spirits, Poison of Rebellion, Factious Teachers.

Artillery of Bristol. Atheistical Republicans.

Grand Jury London. Fanatical, Republican, Atheistical Principles.

Southampton. Profligate Atheists.

Leverpole. Prerogative, Factious, Restless, Infectious and Antimonarchical.

Daventry. Diffembling Hypocrites.

Montgomery. Fanatical, Atheistical, Desperate Villains. Northumberland. Fanatical and Republican Principles. Bloodthirsty and Deceitful.

Derby. Horrid Murder and Regicide, Confusion and Anarchy.

Cambridge. Factious and Schismatical. Chichester. Conventiclers and Atheistical.

Wigorn. Fanatick Sectaries, Seditious Conventiclers, Factious Republicans, Fanatick Zealots.

Doncaster. Conventicles, Nurseries and Seed Plots of Sedition and Rebellion.

I'm weary of repeating such Rhetorical Flourishes: Twill by this be apparent whence the Gentry, who are fo furious upon Addressing now, take their Terms; where they learnt their Christian Sentiments, and in whose School their Politicks and Eloquence are taught. I might have added much more of the same nature; and, to find out the Sense of the Nation, might compare

The Petitions for a Parliament: And

The Abhorrers of Petitions.

The Addresses in 1682, 1683. against the Dissenters;

The Addresses in 1687. for the Toleration.

The Addresses on the pretended Birth of the Chevalier de St. George.

The

The Addresses in abborrence of his Pretences. The Addresses on the Union. The Addresses, Anno Domini 1710.

But we will rather proceed with our History as we begun it, and take a View of the Sense of Counties, Cities and Corporations, as they stand in Mr. Morphero's Ingenious Collection, making only Occasional Parallels. In the mean time we can't part with the Men of North Wiltshire, before we remember 'em of a Passage or two in their own Bishop's Speech aforesaid. His Lordship is talking of Impiety and Infidelity: I have had many Occasions to difcourse with Persons tainted with those Wicked Principles, and I do affirm it, that the greatest Prejudice these Persons have at Religion, at the Clergy, and at the Publick Worship of God, is this: They say, they see Clergymen take Oaths, and use all Prayers, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, for the Government; and yet in their Actings and Discourses, and of late in their Sermons, they shew visibly that they look another way: from whence they conclude they are a mercenary fort of People, without Conscience. I hope there are not many so Corrupted and so Scandalous: I am sure I know a great many that are far otherwise; who Preach, Speak and Act as they Swear and Pray: But those who act in another way, are noisy and impudent; and unless an effectual stop is put to this Distemper, it is not possible to foresee all the ill Consequences that may follow upon it.

Since we can't positively determine what is the Sense of the Nation by the Addresses we have seen, we'll continue the Scent: but the farther we go in the Wood, we shall be more in a Labyrinth I believe; I know what: Ariadne cou'd help me to a Key, but I shan't purchase it on Theseus's Terms. If we don't find out this much boafted Sense of the Nation in the following Address, where shall we? because here are County and County

I own together.

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The Humble Address of the High Sheriff, Noblemen, Deputy Lieutenants, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of Warwick;

Who take that Opportunity to return Her Majesty their most sincere and hearty Thanks for the great Zeal Her Majefty

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Majesty hath always shewn, even in the most difficult times, for the Establish'd Church. I must defire these honest Gentlemen to remember those most difficult Times were before the Revolution, in which Her Majesty shew'd that Signal Regard to the Church of England, which ought never to be forgotten, as Mr. Lechmere observes in the Tryal, and General Stanbooe: " I hope we have all fo much Gratiende to the Best and Greatest of Queens, as to " retain for ever a grateful Memory, how great a share "Her Majesty had in promoting that Revolution. When " these Facts are so fresh in our Memories, what must " we fay of those who give the injurious Names and Epi-" thets of Republicans, of Enemies and Traitors to "Church and State, to those who were concern'd in " that Resistance which brought about the Revolution?" This Gentleman is now bravely venturing his Life in a bad Climate, at the Head of Her Majetty's Troops, against the French, who more than once have fled before him, while others are bravely addressing at home, and strugling to suppress all Antimonarchical and Factions, Popish and Schismatical, Blasphemous and Atheistical Tenets, like Don Quixor fighting with a Windmill. The Reader is by this time pretty well apprized of what is meant by Sebifmatical, Factious and Antimonarchical Tenets, to we shall not dwell upon them here. As for Popish, Blasphemous and Arbeiffical, without Dodwell, Lefley and Hicks, I own I'm puzled, I can't tell what they mean no more than the Grand Jury wou'd: Had I read a Propolition in Euclid to 'em, or presented 'em with a Geometrical Address on the Doctrine of Infinites, I shou'd doubtless have run great risk of being indited for an Atheiltical, Blafphemous Popish Person; there's nothing else in't, look in 83 and the Riddle will cease. Now for the Legitimate Sons of Guy,

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Warnick.

With an Abhorrence and Detestation of those Abominable Principles which in the most publick manner have of late so warmly been advanc'd against Her Majesty's Prerogative, her Imperial Crown and Dignity. How, and by whom, an't please Your Worships? Are those Abominable Principles, Resistance in Cases of Extraordinary Necessity? Yes verily, or they are a Dream, a Vision; but as they stand at

at preent in our Law Books, if Her Majesty and the Noble Lords, who honour'd these Burghers of Warmick with their Names on this Occasion, wou'd give me leave, I fancy that Flourish of their's, and another or two may be prov'd to be within the Verge of High Treafon, by divers fundry Acts in King William's Reign and Queen Anne's. But fince Her Majesty, nor those Right Honourable Peers were not pleas'd to take fuch Cognizance of it, 'tis no Business of mine, and I only claim the Liberty of an Historian to embellish my Memoirs with some Reflections: A Liberty my Predecessors of Narrative Memory, such as Tacitus, Plutarch, Comines, Fra. Paolo, Buchanan, &c. took before me; Authors of all Religions, Pagan, Papist, Protestant; and what's very odd, very honest Fellows. I am fo free with 'em as a Brother only, and as one Historian may be with another: My Facts indeed are not of such Importance as theirs; make the most of 'em, they are only an Account of the Maggots of some Country Politicians, but there is no Hiftory unless one can reflect: 'Tis a News Paper, a Dry Bufiness that wou'd, e'er a Page was out, tire a Reader in fuch pert times as these: When we are busy abroad about conquering the Conqueror, and at home about nothing: When no body minds his own Business, but is very forward about the Queen's, and will take any one's Advice rather than Her Majesty's. It may be objected, that I am my self somewhat too officious in these matters; that my History was not at all wanted; and that 'tis a Disrespect to the Lords and Gentlemen who introduc'd them; such of them as are the Queen's Ministers, I shall never speak of but with Reverence: For the Faction shall never by their Example inveigle me to revile the Administration; and besides I'm conscious that the Folly of some Men must at some times be humour'd, as the Child must have the Rattle, if nothing else will quiet it, especially when the House is otherwise in an Uproar. But Folly is Folly still wherever you find it, and there's no Crime in holding it up that it may be feen.

All that's aim'd at by this History, all that was aim'd at by the former is, that whenever the People address Her Majesty whimsically without any occasion, to carry on a Party-Cause, 'twill be now as it has been formerly, Papers will be industriously procur'd by clandestine or irregular means; the Interested will push forward, and the

Zealots

Zealous follow. But the Sense of the Nation will remain still with Truth, because the Nation is in the main Honest. Lesey has the impudence to say, in his Lying in Truth, He always thought the Nation, as I say, honest, but he means Rogues; that is, they were never for the Revolution but by Constraint; and whenever they had the Freedom of their Wills, they wou'd do what he wou'd have them, being now to a Man of his Mind, except a few Whigs, whose Principles are in a deep Consumption, and will be dead and bury'd in another Triennial. call 'em Honest in being, in always having been for Liberty, as they prov'd at the Revolution; When, as Mr. Lechmere fays, The Ancient Virtue of the English Nation exerted, and shone out in its full Lustre in that glorious Work. I wou'd not willingly give Offence to any body that is in his Heart for the Queen's Rightful and Lawful Title, and for the Protestant Succession: As for any one else, if he's offended, I have gain'd my Ends, because what will offend the Enemies of the Government will please the Friends. Wou'd to Heaven these Men who are for an Hereditary Right, which I recognize in Her Majesty as much and more than nine parts in ten of these Addresfers, believ'd, as I ever did, the Pretender to be a Fictitious Prince, a drest up Prince, in a word, no more a Prince than Prince Prettyman; and that Her Majesty has the Right of Succession: What then? I think, as the Bishop of Salisbury tells us, the Parliamentary One is what we ought to be most tender of in the Circumstances of our Affairs, and cannot but believe those who know what they mean, when they cry up the Hereditary 'Tis hardly pol-Right, do, as we shall see in due time. fible for an Englishman to have common Patience when he reads what follows from the Men of Warwick.

We cannot without Horror reflect upon those Execrable Blasphemies which are daily publish'd annough us, together with the Doctrines of Rebellion; yet we think it a manifest Proof of the Excellence of our truly Apostolical Church of England, that when Men have deserted its good Old Principles of Subjection to Governors, they naturally sink into Atheism and Insidelity. Jesu! Where is he who declares against Subjection to Governours? Away with him—Tell me who he is, and tho Dr. S—— has preach'd against Informing, I'll have him into the Crown Office if he offers a Word against Subjection to Governours in the Exe-

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cution of the Laws; to fuch Governours as we have been happy in almost these two and twenty years. That People shou'd come into such a Presence as Queen Anne's with such stuff! She will surely do her Subjects the justice to own, never was Allegiance more hearty, more perfect than her Peoples, the Jacobites and their Abettors only excepted, who are her profess'd Enemies. How careful were the Managers, at the Impeachment preceding these Addresses, to avoid any thing that had the least Tendency to the Encouragement of the Subjects declaring against Subjection to Governours? And I do not think there's any need of making an Apology for the Boldness of the Expression, That I defy any one to produce an equal number of Gentlemen of such Honour, Learning, Parts, Eloquence, Worth and Loyalty, as were the Managers for the Honourable House of Commons at that Tryal; whom I shall always jointly and severally venerate, whatever is the Success of their Management. Of these, Sir John Holland says on this occasion: The Commons wou'd not be understood, as if they were pleading for a Licentious Resistance, as if Subjects were left to their good Will and Pleasure when they are to obey and when to resist. my Lords, they know they are oblig'd by all the Ties of social Creatures and Christians, for Wrath and Conscience Sake, to submit to their Sovereign. The Commons do not abet humoursom and factious Arms; they aver 'em to be Rebellious: But yet they maintain, that that Relistance at the Revolution, which was so necessary, was lawful and just from that Necellity. Is that Resistance the Doctrine of Rebellion? That Question is not safely and fairly to be answer'd, without her Majesty's Pardon in your pockets. What you say of the Protestant Succession, the Bishop of Salisbury has answer'd already. But your last Sentence, which you are fondest of, is not to be forgotten.

Whenever it shall please your Majesty to call a new Parliament, we will continue to chuse such Representatives as shall have the prosoundest Veneration for your Majesty, shall assert and maintain your Hereditary Title, industriously discountenance all Factious, Seditious, Antimonarchical Principles, &c. The Right Reverend Father in God abovemention'd has sufficiently consuted the Pretences of an Hereditary Right before a Parliamentary; but that shall not do with me in this case. I'll see whether there are not in the world Men of other sort of Characters than these good

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Burghers, Men who are for the Revolution-Right; and whe ther the afferting and maintaining the Hereditary, is justifiable by this Establishment. We cannot have better Authority than what was spoken before the Legislature of England, as the Sense of the Nation. Mr. Lechmere: But if your Lord. ships shou'd discern in any part of his Sermon any dark Hints or disguis'd Opinions of a sole Hereditary Right of Succession to the Crown, that will show your Lordships the true Consisstency of the whole. Your Lordships will find, that in his Opinion the Duty of Absolute Non-Resistance is owing to him only that has the Divine Commission to govern; and from thence your Lordships can't fail of knowing against what Queen, what Government, what Establishment he encourages the taking up the Arms of Resistance. Sir James Montague: Nothing is more certain than that all that are not satisfy'd with what was done at the time of the Revolution, must be Enemies to the present Establishment. To what end and purpose then are these Doctrines preach'd, unless it be to reflect backwards upon what was done at the Revolution? Sir Joseph Jekyl: Hath not this Principle of Unlimited Non Relistance been reviv'd by the profess'd and undisguis'd Friends of the Pretender? Judg Eyre: There are Men of restless and turbulent Spirits, Enemies to the Revolution, who are continually urging the Resistance then us'd as a Fundamental Error, fatal to every thing that has been built upon it. This, my Lords, strikes so directly at the Present Establishment, that, &c. If the Resistance at the Revolution was illegal, the Revolution was settled in Usurpation, and this Act can have no greater force and authority than an Act pass'd under an Usurper: And the Commons take leave to observe, that the Authority of this Parliamentary Settlement is a matter of the greatest consequence to maintain, in a case where the Hereditary Right to the Crown is contested. For her Majesty's most bitter and implacable Enemies, the Friends of the Pretender, (who all affert the utter Illegality of the Resistance at the Revolution) can advance his Title to the Crown, and call him King upon no other ground than the Pretence of an Hereditary Right. Commons therefore, out of the most profound Duty and Allegiance which they owe and shall ever pay to her Majesty, and to maintain the Security of her Government, and guard her Throne against every Infinuation that may promote or favour the Interest of the Pretender; think themselves oblig'd to take notice of this Affertion, as tending to weaken the Authority rity of this Act of Parliament, whereby her Majesty's Title is declar'd.

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Here's enough sure for a Consutation of all that dare infinuate the Doctrine of Resistance, such as at the Revolution, to be Rebellious; or advance an Hereditary Right in opposition to that of several Acts of Parliament. Does it not prove to what it tends? And the Opinion of these Gentlemen, her Majesty's Servants all, her Attorny and Sollicitor-General, her Chief Justice of Chester, her Counsel; are not they Judges of Law, and my Lord of Sarum of Gospel? What do these, the Offspring of him who sew Colebrand, pretend to? Whenever this Nation wants a Champion against foreign Knights, they must not again go to Warwick for him; at least while the Burghers are in this humour: For 'tis not impossible but they may change, having play'd such a prank as that more than once.

In Whitlock we read, p. 572. that Warwick sent an Address to Cromwel, congratulating his Accession to the Govern-

On the Rye-Plot. They unanimously lay their Charter at his Majesty's feet, and pray that that Writing may rise up in Judgment against 'em, if ever they swerve from their Allegiance.

The County are angry with the Lord Russel's Scandalous and Seditious Speech, full of Vanity and Contradiction.

Town of Warwick, on the Peace of Ryswick, presented by Sir Charles Shuckburgh to a King who had no more Mereditary Right than Sir Charles, considering who were living; however, They beg leave to offer their repeated Assurances of an inviolable Fidelity to his Sacred Person, Adherence to his Undoubted Title, and sincere Affection to his Government, re-establish'd by his Wisdom and invincible Resolution to its Primitive and Legal Foundation; his Majesty being not only the Defender of the Faith he had happily restor'd, but the Deliverer of Oppres'd, &c. Where are these Gentlemens Hereditary Right and Rebellious Doctrines? They had before presented an Address on the Association, sign'd by all the Male Inhabitants of Sixteen Years and upwards, except two Papists and two Quakers.

On the French King's setting up the Pretender, 1701. They resent the Insolence of the French King, in giving his Majesty's Titles to the pretended Prince of Wales, contrary to the known Laws of these Realms, &c. thereby invading his Majesty's Just and Righful Title, consirm'd and set-

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tled no less by Sanction of Laws, than the Affection of his

People.

I cou'd continue this History of Warwick, together with the Parallels, but I think this is sufficient to prove that the Sense of the Nation may as well not be here as be here; and that if a Borough or County does not know its own mind, 'tis impossible it shou'd know that of the Kingdom. The next Address is from a Place as much higher than Teneriffe, as Penmenmaur is above Snow-Hill. It comes

From the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and Common Council of the City of Exeter, and of the Centle men return'd to serve as a Grand Jury for the faid City and County of the said City, &c. the third of April, 1710.

In all which there's nothing but what mere Men may fay, unless a handsom File of Epithets, the Nature and Tendency of which have been prov'd, and will still be further demonstrated when we have more provocation, They do detest and abbor, and will discountenance all those Blasphemous, Heretical, Schismatical, Latitudinarian and Republican Principles and Positions, &c. Latitudinarian looks to be the least borrow'd of all the File from the Doctor's Sermon, but it was a word eafily made out of his modern Latitude: All the rest are his legitimate Offspring; and how they support the Revolution, the Toleration, and the Protestant Succession, is too obvious to need a Com-Can we be fure we have found the Sense of the City here? If so, their Vote is good in the Ballot for that of the Nation; but it can't well pass, till we see how they have behav'd themselves formerly.

Exeter in 1680. Against the Oxford Parliament, and the Superstition of Dissenters.

In 1687. On the Toleration. They crave leave to admire the King's Excellent Wifdom therein, together with his true Af. fection to all his People; and will chuse Members to make the Indulgence perpetual.

Yet by the way you must note, that this Address was half taken up about Serge-making; which, it feems, thriv'd amain on the Toleration.

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I don't know how it comes about, but the Addresses from this City have a strange Heaviness in 'em, very unbecoming the sprightly Talents for which the Citizens are fam'd: nay, they are so very flat, ever since the Spirit of Eighty & seq. that they seem to want this last Opportunity to put Life into 'em; they having more of the Salamander in 'em than of the Camelion, and can live better

upon Fire than upon Air.

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We have in the next place another Western City, which cannot but be suppos'd to have benefited by the fine Declamations that are deliver'd in the Cathedral, to inform the Belles and Beaus of the present State of Politicks. For what's very extraordinary, is, that whereas Politicians us'd to be found in days of yore at the Court, they now take the last hand at the University, or a Visitation; and commence Matchiavels, without reading any Political Treatifes, but Dyer's News-Letters, the Moderator, and an Affize-Sermon, or fo. A lively Instance how Politicks may come like Prophefying by Inspiration, is in the following Address. For I have been at Bath three and four months at a time; have drank Coffee, and fomething else too, with the Authority of the Place: and as I'm a Chriftian, ten years ago I cou'd not have thought they wou'd have understood half the Words I perceive they are now Masters of, by the apt Application they make of 'em to these times.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of Bath,

Will facrifice, &c. in the Defence of the Church, in opposition as well to those pernicious Principles of Faction and Sedition, as to all Irreligious, Hypocritical, and Traitorous Practices. The next is a Surprize just like that of the Rising of the Irish, much about the time we were Re-Isting to bring about a Revolution; when every body ran to his Basket-Hilt, yet all the while he was as fafe as the Church, after King William had rescu'd it. The Citizens of Bath, to one of whom I am particularly oblig'd, are frighten'd out of their Wits; and that was no easy matter, considering how they were stock'd: That any of her Majesty's Subjects (if they may be so nam'd) shou'd be such Enemies to her Majesty, her Crown, and Prerogative, as to deny her Hereditary Right to the Throne of her Ancestors;

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any so wicked, as to justify the horrid Murder of that Blessed Martyr her Royal Grandfather, and vilify the Doctrines of our Holy Religion, &c. May it please your Worships, I am fo far from denying, that I own her Majelty's Hereditary Right; therefore you have not hit me-D'ye mind? I have particularly examin'd your Ladies, and the younger Gentlewomen their Daughters, about that matter; for the Queen of St. Germains, you know, was among ye a little before the Chevalier star'd the Baron of Wem in the face : And their Ladyships were pleas'd to give me such ample Satisfaction, that it entirely convinc'd me the Babe was not to be trusted with the Lions, and had no more Royal Blood in his Veins, than any of you have of your Patron's King Bladud. Bnt now you are upon daring, let me tell you, Sirs, half a word more had made that Defiance of yours a Crime, for which so many of our Countrymen tipt off in the Reign of your dear King James. What d'ye mean, Gentlemen, by daring one thus? You look fo terrible when you are all together, that upon my word I date not fav, Bob! to a Goofe. But stay till I recover my felf, and I'll find somebody that shall give you as good as you bring, I warrant ye, with respect to that same Hereditary Right of yours. As for example now, I shall produce a Man's Word who is not afraid of you. He has been killing of Frenchmen ever fince; and if he does but hear of any one with French Notions, French Politicks, French any thing: In short, keep clear. You may as well fight a Troop of Dragoons with the County-Militia as get off of him. He strikes home, and you'l soon see what your Daring comes to. 'Tis General Stanhope. Nay, you shan't run away, fince you have dar'd me to't. I'll make ye hear him. You know, he is talking of our good Friend the Doctor, and certain Doctrines complain'd of to be villfy'd, as Non-Resistance and Passive Obedience.

Tryal, p. 74. There is such an Affinity, my Lords, between this Sermon and the Doctrines which are preach'd and propagated by a certain Set of Men, that I cannot but observe to your Lordships on this occasion, how industrious they have been ever since the Revolution to prepare a may for another. They are the pure and undefiled Church of England, the only Men of loyal and steddy Principles: They never took the Oaths to the Government, never bent their Knee to Baal: They have their own Archbishops, Bishops, and Pastors, and constitute the only True and Pure

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Church of England. We are all Schismaticks; that is, all the rest of England are Schismaticks, Hereticks, and Rebels. Now pray, my Lords, what are the peculiar and diftinguishing Characteristicks, the favourite and darling Tenets of these Men? What else but Passive Obedience, Jus Divinum, an Hereditary Indefeasible Right of Succession, which no Necessity, no Act of Parliament, no Prescription of Time, no natural or legal Incapacity, can ever invalidate or fet aside? If they are in the right, my Lords, what are the Consequences? The Queen is not Queen, your Lordships are not a House of Lords, for you are not duely summon'd by a Legal Writ; we are no House of Commons, for the same reason; all the Taxes which have been rais'd for this twenty years, have been arbitrary illegal Extortions; all the Blood of so many Brave Men who have died (as they thought) in the Service of their Country, have been spilt in defence of a Usurpation, and they were only so many Rebels and Traitors. Why shou'd you dare one? You change Colour, you tremble, you faint; but have a good heart! Lesley has faid a thousand worse things, and does not yet Patibalate: I won't tell you the meaning of the word, because I see you are in a fright: But confidering that all the Doctrines you remonstrate upon, are only Dreams of yours, or such as a wicked Name are given to, that they may be odious to Loyal Subjects, and prepare 'em for the Impressions the Enemies of the Government intend; turn your Prayers against the seditious Libellers of the Jacobite, Nonjuring, Disaffected Party: Say as the Doctor did, you meant the Papists and their Abettors; and then, only then, will you deserve that Mercy which our most gracious Queen delights to extend to all her People; imitating in that, as well as all the rest of her pious Life, the Divine Will, which bears with our Weaknesses, and torgives the Offences of such as see their Errors and repent: and in this sense only, how just and righteous is that Prayer of yours;

May the Almighty, by whom Kings and Princes reign, always protect and defend your Majesty, and direct those that are in Authority under you, assiduously to discourage and effectually to suppress all such damnable Doctrines and Positions, and to bring to condign Punishment their Authors and Abettors, &c.

We being oblig'd to fearch after the Sense of the Nation, to make a right Judgment of yours, must see how matters of this nature have been manag'd by you formerly.

In 1683. On the Earl of Shaftsbury's Affociation, you tell the King, You throw an Affociation at his feet, not such a one found in the Earl of Shaftsbury's Closet, design'd and contriv'd in Hell: But you know what it was, so we'l let that alone.

In 1687. Your Townsmen are pleas'd to say on the Toleration, The Influence of the King's Royal Benignity is not confin'd to a Party; but like that of the Divine, diffus'd it self over all his Dominion: And they will chuse Members

to concur, &c.

In 1688. On the pretended Birth of the Chevalier, You offer up your Thanks to the Great Jehovah, for sending an Heir to his Majesty and his Kingdoms, from his Royal Loins. Don't be too Daring!

Another Address on the same Subject, for so

condly a Son from the Royal Loins.

In 1605. Having affociated, we hear no more of you till 1701. on the French King's giving a Title to the Knight of St. George, and setting up and declaring (to use your own words) against all Right and Reason, the Pretended Prince of Wales; to your utmost Abhorrence and Detestation.

In 1707. You are extremely appriz'd, concerning the Union, of the mutual Security of both Nations, in that of the Protestant Succession, and of your Religion, Liberties, and Properties. You take no manner of notice of the Protefrant Succession in your last Address, nor do fo much as hint that you have the least good Opinion of the Exemption, as the Doctor terms it: but Silence gives Consent. fee I always put the best Construction on things, and shall be your most Devoted, if you will let me know by the first Conveniency, which of all thele is that Sense of yours that is to be your Vote in the Sense of the Nation, W

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Nation, and by which you will stand as long as there's any Water in your Bath or Rooms to be let from Lansdown to the Avon. We must now make way for,

The Humble Address of the Deputy Lieutenants, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Principal Inhabitants of the City and County of Coventry.

Now am I as fure this is not the whole Sense of the Coventry Men, as if I had been in the Secret. Here's some Management, and a pretty deal of Vanity; because we find the Title of some Addresses, The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Council, Gentlemen and Citizens: and I can never imagine, let Folks fay what they will, that the Principal Inhabitants of the Town can be where neither Mayor, nor Recorder, nor Aldermen, nor Sheriffs, nor Council are. So that this is apparently Vain-Glory; and whatever these Gentlemen say, shall go for nothing with me, till they get the Town-Seal to it. For I am very well fatisfy'd, fuch a thing may be, that two or three Deputy-Lieutenants, a Gentleman or two, half a dozen Parsons, and a Couple of Haberdashers, may get together, may fign a Paper, and with certain Equivocations and mental Refervation give themselves the same pompous Title as these worthy Addressers; while the Mayor, &c. are buly figning and fealing elsewhere, and to things of a quite contrary meaning. These Gentlemen, with the Divines among 'em, did it in a just and dutiful Sense of her Majesty's undoubted Hereditary Title. The second Paragraph is inimitable Eloquence, worthy the Reverend Authors aforefaid, to pray that the Church may be guarded, and fo fay I, as well out of danger as in it; and they close with Endeavours to chuse such Representatives as will secure their most Holy Faith against the Designs of Atheists and Hereticks, their Church against Superstition and Schism, the Protestant Succession against all Pretensions, and the best Constitution in the World against the Dangerous Schemes of Restless Innovators and Levelling Republicans. Notwithstanding all this is so stanch, did not I tell you how 'twou'd be? I am the Historian of these things, and 'tis hard if I shou'd not know who and who is together by my place; the only one I ever had in my life, and that I gave my felt too: So that I am no Courtier on any score, but because LIS

'tis my Duty and my Choice to be for the Government, as are those honest Gentlemen who come after. Did not I tell you, I fay, that this cou'd not be the Sense of Coventry? My Lady Leofric wou'd not have pull'd off her Under-Petticoat to fave such a Company as that from double Taxes. Here are the Men her Ladyship ffript for! The true Cits of Coventry! I thought I shou'd have 'em; and doubt not, for all these Deputy-Lieutenants and Parfons Brave-Alls (I'll tell you why I say Parsons presently) these Good Citizens and True won't abdicate their old Members fo, Sir Orlando Bridgman and Edward Hopkins Efg; for I'll lay an Ounce of Nuns there are not two better Men in the whole Parcel. But don't beat one another's brains out about it, as you did some three or four years ago; for Brains, let me tell you, are a scarce Commodity, and those that have 'em, shou'd at this time o' day make the best of 'em, mind their own Business, pay their Taxes, and let the Great Ones be in or out as the Queen thinks fit. For my part I won't fign for the best Man in the Kingdom, if I don't think the Queen is as fond of him as I.—I cannot help digressing. Come then-

The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the Antient City of Coventry.

How modest, and yet how substantial! Two to One but that Commonalty there will buy ten of your Principal Inhabitants. I my self have been concern'd in Addresses as much as another; in Elections too I have been the Superintendant of Randying, and have had the Honour to have a Principal Inhabitant setch me many a Pot on those Occasions, as I can prove, and am ready to give my Corporal upon it. So that the word Principal there signifies no more than Illustrissimo Conte in an Italian Pass, which is bestow'd alike on the Scots Groom and his Master.—Digressing again.—I shall never get over this Loyal Address literally, and significantly so, as may be seen by what follows:

Seeing the Grand Enemy is not in earnest to lay down his Arms, we shall cheerfully join with our Fellow-Subjects to assist your Majesty with all our Power to compel him to a safe and lasting Peace. And because at this juncture some unquiet Spirits wou'd disturb the Repose of your Majesty's wise and clement Reign; we humbly take this occasion to assure your

Majesty,

Majesty, that we are resolv'd to defend your Majesty's Person, your undoubted Right and Title to the Crown, and the Protestant Succession as by Law establish'd, against all Opposers whatsoever.

To reach which great Ends, we shall continue to send up such Members of Parliament who best understand and pursue the Glory of your Majesty's Reign, and the Security of

our Happy Constitution.

Here are, you see, the Endeavours of the Principal Inhabitants, and the We shall continue of the Mayor. Now which d'ye think will return? Oh! 'tis plain-'tis plain We shall against Endeavours, ten to one. 'Tis out of fight, and a good Bowler wou'd not measure the Cast. Yet People will address: They will do't because they will; and like the Fly too, they fancy they make the Dust. Save ye, Mr. Mayor! and hark ye! Next time you do so again, don't forget to put in the Church; 'twas a great Over-Mum—And befure keep your Word about that same Continue. To encourage ye, I'll shew you you're in good Company. The next is an Address, which if it is not the Sense of the Nation, 'tis the Sense of Truth, Reafon, Law, Religion and Loyalty. I hope the Nation will not quarrel with them on any account what soever. Sure I am they never did any harm, and I doubt not she's too honest and good-natur'd to have a difference with her old Friends.

The Humble and Unanimous Address of the High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace and Grand-Jury, assembled at the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace holden for the County of Worcester, at the Guild-hall of the City of Worcester, on the 18th of April, 1710.

"Permit us, most Gracious Sovereign, to congratulate your Majesty and your Kingdoms upon the happy Suppression of the Rebellious Tumults lately rais'd and encourag'd in your Metropolis by Papists, Nonjurors, and other Enemies to your Majesty's Title and Government.

The Boldness of the Attempt, in defiance of the Justice of the Nation, when the Representative Body of the Commons of Great Britain had charg'd an OF-FENDER with High Crimes and Misdemeanours before

before your Majesty in your highest Court of Judicature, as well as the timing of it, when the great Disturber of Europe was treating for Peace, having been humbled by the Arms of your Majesty and our Allies abroad, shew'd it to be the last Efforts of his Friends

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"We humbly beg leave to declare our utter Detesta-"tion of all such traitorous Practices, and our firm Resolution to facrifice our Lives and Fortunes in defence of vour Majesty's Sacred Person, Just Title, and Gracious "Administration of the Church of England, and of the Protestant Succession, as they are by Law establish'd." That's right—So they are, Gentlemen: and if you had put in the Toleration as by Law establish'd, I don't believe you'd have been guilty of a Pramunire: For, in my poor Judgment, what's done by Act of Parliament is by Law establish'd. I think so-I may be mistaken, as any Man but an Addresser may. And till the Gentlemen Abhorrers of Schismaticks and Fanaticks tack that Law so long, till they've untack'd it; it will be as much establish'd with me (and you know that's a good deal) as any Act fince the Old Bully kick'd out the Pope. If you shou'd do it, Messieurs the Tackers, I mean the Gentlemen of Worcestershire, can tell whereabouts I am; you won't spite me, I'll affure ye, no more than other Englishmen, who defy a Barn as much as you do, unless 'tis full of Stuff for the Baker. I must confess I wou'd not have it pull'd about the Peoples ears, because they don't say the Creed full East: But if you find any Factious or Heretical Fellows in it, as we do; down with it, fay I—or turn out the Man with the Band, and fend for the Thresher. So long as the Fanaticks, as we are pleas'd to call 'em, are as good Subjects to Queen Anne as hitherto they have been, and I doubt not will always continue to be; they shall be my dear Friends, Allies and Confederates: When they are for undermining and sapping, or pulling down or destroying that Place there with the Steeple, we'll be in with 'em, I'll warrant it, and fend them and their Toleration after the Four Kings to Canada. Fear nothing! But what need I bid you not fear? You're no more afraid than Merry Andrew, when the Doctor draws his Whinyard: 'Tis only to make the People stare, while you are doing your business. I'm at it again: I can no more keep to my Text than the Doctor cou'd to the fifth of November. The Gentlemen of Worcefter

cester having congratulated Her Majesty for Her Victories, and rejoic'd in the Blessings of Her Glorious Reign, Do as I have done, and I ever shall pray God it may be with the same Success; put up this good Prayer to Heaven:

May Your Majesty be always serv'd by such a Wise and Just Ministry, such a Faithful and Courageous General, such a Dutisul and Affectionate Parliament, as now make your Majesty's Reign the Glory of the British Monarchy, the Envy of your Neighbours, and the Terror of your Enemies, &c. Agreed Nemine contradicente, and so forth.

I can't but confess, that 'tis with a great deal of Pleafure I observe an Elegance, a Strength of Reason, a Politeness of Stile in these Addresses, to which I only wish'd well: which confirms me in my Opinion, that Truth will always shine and always prevail. In the Address of

The High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, the Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen assembled at the Great Sessions, held at Prestange for the County of Radnor,

Are represented the great Mischiefs and manifold Inconveniences that have for some Years last past arose to Her Majesty's Subjects, and the most Pure Christian Religion happily establish'd amongst us, from the many Blasphemous, Heretical, Jesuitical, Atheistical, Schismatical and Republican Books and Pamphlets, &c. The Reader has been very uncivil if he has been reading all this while for nothing, and I won't give my felf the trouble to expound and explain over and over again: I'm no Welchman, as they fay, I won't tell my Tale twice. Again, this Opportunity is taken hold of to recognize and acknowledg Her Majesty's Power and Authority over us, as express'd and declar'd in a Statute made in the 12th Year of the Reign of her Royal Uncle, King Charles the II. of ever bleffed Memory. All Men must die, and after Death come to Judgment: Twill be so, I must cant a little now and then, for I have something of the old Leaven in me, as Dr. Sacheverell fays; and I must tell you plainly I was bred a Dissenter, and a very stout Fanatick was I till some 16 or 17 Years of Age: I was a constant Hearer of Timothy Cruso, when he preach'd in the Dancing School at Freeman's

man's Yard, and I heard him make his Recantation Sermon, for certain hafty Passages between him and his Lady, and anticipating the Marriage Fund. I have been at feveral other Conventicles, as have a great many more befides me: I cou'd not help it; my Uncle kept a Fanatical Teacher in his House, as is known to somebody that shall be nameless; and had a Pew at a Hall in which a Noble P-r has fat more than once, and yet he did not vote against Sacheverell; for 'tis not impossible but a Man may go to a Meeting this Year, and yet be a very good Churchman the next. I must own I left the Schismaticks, because I cou'd not, when I began to be better acquainted with the Church, perceive any Difference so effential but it might lawfully be comply'd with; and then the National Church ought to be prefer'd both for Peace and Conscience sake: since which I have so little occasionally Conform'd with the Dissenters, that I have not been within the Smell of a Conventicle this fifteen Years, except 'twas for what I'm fure I shou'd never have gone there, to hear my Friend Daniel or so in some of his Altitudes. I did not conform for a Place, because I wanted it not at that time however; nor to make my Court to the Government, for 'twas favourable enough to the Diffenters; nor for more Latitude as to my Principle or Practice: For with all due respect to the Dissenters, I must own a Man might with Decency have taken his Freedoms as well with them as with others; 'twas once more really, because I did observe a Decorum, a Regularity and Order in the Frame of the Church of England's Worship, which animated our Zeal without transporting it: A Spirit of Piety and Devotion in the Prayers, more edifying than the unpremeditated Ejaculations of the gifted as they call themselves, tho a Nack in most Cases I believe does as well with 'em as a Gift. As for the Doctrines; all that relate to Salvation, and pure from the profane mixture of Politicks, I cou'd not distinguish wherein one differ'd from t'other, and resolv'd therefore to join with those whose Forms and Prayers, whose Discipline and Government I lik'd best, which is the Church of England, whose Heads, next under the Queen, are our present Pious and Moderate Bishops; and in that Church shall I live and die, distinguish'd by Dr. Sacheverell as a False Brother in it, and doom'd by him with thousands and thousands of Souls (whose Lot, whatever

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Now may the Doctor very well accuse me of being Popishly inclin'd too, for approving of the Doctrine of Confession; but the Case was extraordinary, and if he'll excuse me this once, I'll give him no more trouble, at least I'll promise he never shall be my Confessor: And these old things came into my Head on this account, that I wonder why I should not be able to go the Lengths of others who have abandon'd Fanaticism: It may be 'tis because I am not tempted— Ay that's it; for I am frail- I am a Man- A Mortal- subject to Passions, and particularly to Ambition and Avarice, with a Spice of Revenge—. I will not read any of the Doctor's Works for fear of adding Fuel, but will confult Dr. Tillotfon, Dr. Scot, Dr. Lucas, and other Practical Divines. How shall I cure those Passions, and render my self worthy the Glorious Name of a Son of the Church of England? I abhor Divisions and Distinctions, but certainly the Doctor and they can never be of a Church: At least, I'm loth, very loth to think his and mine are the same, because I wou'd fain be for Charity and Moderation, Peace and Union, if the outward Man was not too hard for the inward. What's all this to the Radnor Address? That's true Gentle Reader, if you don't know 'tis nothing to me, look on the Weather-cock, and you'll fee which way the Wind is: I said what I said, because, as I told you, having been bred a Diffenter, I cou'd not, notwithstanding they and I have been two ever since I was a Boy; I cou'd not without very valuable Confiderations subscribe what follows, as 'tis worded: it comes after Ever bleffed Memory; And to affure Your Majesty, That we shall always be ready to the utmost of our Power and Estates, to maintain and defend your Person in all your Legal Prerogatives, the most holy Church of England. as by Law Establish'd among us, in all its Rights, and the Established Constitution of the Three Estates, against all as well your as their Enemies, whether Papifts, Republicans, or others either at home or abroad: And that it shall be our constant Endeavour always to chuse such Representatives in Parliament, as shall be affectionately Loyal to Your Majesty, Constant Communicants of our Holy Mother, the Orthodox and Apostolical Church of England, and steady Asserters of the Succession Establish'd in the illu-

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strious Line of Hanover. May Your Majesty long continue to sit on the Throne of Your Ancestors, and Reign over us! And may it be the earnest Endeavour of all your Subjects to merit such benign Protection, that all Schism, Divisions and Factions, the rest one may sign as heartily as a Covenant of Matrimony, being laid aside, we may have no Contention among us, but who shall be most Conformable to the present Establishment, the most Dutiful and Obedient

Subjects to the most Pious and Best of Princes.

Why might not the Words Heretical, Jesuitical, Schifmatical, Republican, Ancestors, Republicans again, Schism, Faction, &c. have been left out; and instead of it a due Regard to Scrupulous Consciences? Since the Toleration is a Paw Word, especially considering, as has been observed before, to what use such Words are put lately, what has been aim'd at by them, what view they were reviv'd with; as to all which things other Folks know better than I. God Almighty preserve the Queen, the Church, and Protestant Succession, against Papists, Non-Jurors, Falle Jurors; against all Popish and Jacobite Infinuations and Machinations: that's my Prayer, that's my Address, I mean as I fay, I have no other Meaning; and I can with a voluntary and unfeign'd Openness use the Doctor's Terms, call the Searcher of Hearts to witness, in the most solemn and religious manner, as I expect to be acquitted before God and his Holy Angels, That I abhor and detest all Republican, Atheistical, Schismatical, Heretical, Jesuitical Positions, in opposition to the present Establishment in Church and State founded on the Revolution; and that I only wish it was possible to have the fame fincere Declaration made, what is meant by those Words at this time, what by Republican, what by Schifmatical; whether 'tis not Toleration and Resistance; and why do they give Offence, and for what and for whom this Clamour has been made. Did I in my Conscience believe all that's said to Her Majesty of her Government, and of the Protestant Succession, was without Affectation; and that the arbitrary Principles of some Modern Divines, with respect to Spiritual and Temporal Liberty, wou'd not be encourag'd and establish'd; let who wou'd be a Politician for me, I'd mind my own Business, and no body's but my own. However, as the Circumstances and Appearance of Things are, 'tis the Circumitances and Appearance of Things are, Duty of every good Englishman, within the Limits of the Law too, to speak his Mind with respect always to the Administration; for a random Shot as often does, as one levell'd at the Mark. I won't trouble my self about the Variety of Sentiments in the Men of Radnor, according to the Variety of their Addresses: only I can't but remember in their Praise, that when the Nation was almost crazy about Schismaticks and Republicans; when King Charles the II. of Ever Blessed Memory, had dissolved the Oxford Parliament, the last he thought sit to call; when Presbyterian Plots, and Fanatick Plots, and Geneva Plots were the Compliments the Court expected; the Honest Men of Radnor stoutly told him of the Horrid and Devilish Plots of Rome: I wish they had kept to that now, when I'm sure it wou'd be more welcome to the Prince and People; and I wish also they had given a kind hint of the Indulgence. Tempora nu— &c.

The Address from the High Steward, Deputy Steward, High Bailiss, Burgesses and Assistants, and other Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of West-minster;

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Is such a Sort of a Sense of the Nation as is pretty tolerable, if one had not a better Sense from the same place. They express their abhorrence of every Republican Principle, and Factious and Blasphemous Tenet, which tend to endanger, &c. And they do detest with Indignation, those newly-receiv'd Doctrines in favour of Relistance, &c. as will endanger again. I have a great mind to see how new these Doctrines are, because Resistance was the necessary means that brought about the Revolution; or Her Majesty's Hereditary Title to the Throne of Her Royal Ancestors had now been postpon'd, to make way for that Pretender they declare, and have so often declar'd against. I might have us'd Sir John Hawles's Words, being of more Strength and Authority: If the Force before the Revolution, which suppress'd Her Majesty's Hereditary Right to the Crown, had not been remov'd by the Revolution, as 'twas; that Her Majesty's Title wou'd never have been able to have exerted it self: And if the Doctor, or any of his Accomplices, should ever be able so to shock the Revolution, as to remove what was built upon it, I doubt that Force which the Revolution remov'd will return again, and oppress the Queen's Title to the Grown, as it did be-Part II.

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forc. By which we may see how convenient it is for Men to know what they say, for sear of falling into Errors of dire Consequence to themselves and the Publick; for in some Cases it no Excuse for a Man to plead that what he said was a Blunder, Nonsense, a Contradiction in Terms, a Whim, a Crotchet, or the like. These are Edg'd Tools, and he who plays with 'em in Jest may bleed for't in Earnest, if he does not take Care and be more cautious for the suture.

We are now about to inquire into the Novelty of the Doctrine of Refistance, mightily complain'd of in this and other Addresses. Mr. Lechmere: The Rights

of the Crown of England are Legal Rights, Tryal, p. 23. and its Power stated and bounded by the Laws of the Kingdom. The Executive Power and Administration it self is under the strictest Guard, for the Security of the People: The Subjects have an Inheritance in their Antient Fundamental Constitutions, and the Laws of the Land, as appears from every Branch of this Government: 'Tis the Tenor of all Antiquity; our Histories and Records afford innumerable Proofs of it; and when Your Lordships look back on the History of Magna Charta alone, you can't doubt of the Sense of our Ancestors, that they were Masters of Franchises that were truly their own, and which no Earthly Power had Right to extort from them: Many others, of incontestable Authority, are those valuable Reliques which our Popish Ancestors have left us, as Proofs of the Freedom of our Constitution, of the constant Claims they made, both in and out of Parliament, to their Inheritance in their Laws, against the Encroachment of Arbitrary Power; and when the last Extremity call'd them to it, they never fail'd to vindicate them by Arms of Refistance.

'Tis with great Comfort, as the Doctor fays, that I have always Lawyers, Men of Parts and Probity to produce against the Visions of the Adversary; and that I can't turn to one of their Papers, but I meet with something or other which confirms me in my Opinion, that they are in Jest, because Men never speak at random when they are in Earnest. The Westminster Men threaten what they will do about Senators (when Her Majesty shall be pleas'd to determine this Parliament) I recommend to one of 'em not to forget why he was sent by them to Newgate: Play sair, bar blows, and do your worst.

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There's fomething even in this Address which we cou'd have subscrib'd to; the due Regard to that Legal Indulgence granted to Consciences truly scrupulous, and their chusing Men affectionately Loyal to Her Majesty, Zealous for the Church, and such as shall concur in measures to disappoint the attempts of the Pretender, and secret Enemies at home; I mean the Jacobites: for he who fays the Queen has one other Enemy -- I'm forry I can't speak out without offending good manners: He does it in his Throat, and knows he does it at the same time. A Worthy Person! Such a one to address such a Queen as ours, who, we hope, has none such come into her Presence, tho we wish we had as much Reason to hope it, as to believe they are known and not welcome to her; as the Genelemen sure were, who brought this other Sense of Westminster, to which we beg Leave also to set our Name: an Author may take that Liberty with Discretion, and use the Plural sometimes.

We Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Justices of the Peace of the City and Liberty of Westminster, in Quarter Sessions, &c. with all Humility beg Leave to declare our Abhorrence of all Designs and Attempts of such Persons, who, under the Pretence that they apprehend Danger to the Church, from Immoral, Profane, Wicked and Seditious Libels, have taken occasion to publish Seditious Doctrines, and make injurious Insinuations of their own, to the Disturbance of the Publick Peace.

We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty that we shall, to the utmost of our Ability, detect and discourage all Per-Jons who shall, by fuch evil Arts and Practices, favour Seditious and Riotous Assemblies, and raise Jealousies against Your Majesty's Administration, and Your Able Ministers employ'd therein.

We shall upon all Occasions stand by and defend Your Majesty's Title, founded upon the Late Happy Revolution, the Church of England as by Law Establish'd, and the Toleration to the Protestant Dissenters.

'Tis all of a Piece, all Loyal and Hearty, and becoming the Pens of good Subjects, good Englishmen, and good Protestants; all which, in her present Majesty's Glorious Reign, are Synonymous. The next Address is short and pithy, a la moderne; 'tis from The

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The High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County Palatine of Lancaster:

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In which, if that be the Sense of the Nation, it will be feen that an Indulgence is a Thing of very strange Consequences: Why shou'd they pray else for Her Majesty's Life to be defended from evil Accidents, Plots and Contrivances, by dangerous Papists or treacherous Schismaticks, id est, Presbyterians? Don't tell me, I have not been an Historian of Addresses so long, but I know what you mean by so much as a Comma; I defy the sharpest Addresser that ever set Pen to Paper to be too sharp for me. What, not tell what a Schismatick, a Republican means! I scorn your Words; 'tis a Revolution Man, a Dissenter: I understand the Linguo to a T-; I can travel thro' all the Region of Addresses without a Druggerman. I knew immediately what the Four Kings meant in their Address by the Queen's Children, and Paw-wawing at Paul's: I perceiv'd, if they shou'd be converted they would not be Fanaticks, having so early taken a Fancy to the Cathedral. So that if your Addressers have a mind to have their Meaning known only to their Friends, they must keep their Papers out of my way: I can find out any thing in 'em, but the Sense of the Nation, I cannot do that; other Folks may- I can't; 'tis no great matter you'll fay-no, very little: I have but one Vote, and that is 100 Miles off, the Knight may chuse himself for me; 'tis Westward, and mine wou'd fignify no more in that Quarter than Ben Hoadly's at Oxford; I beg Mr. The Doctor Hoadly's Pardon for forgetting the Reverend. can't stir backward, but there goes the Reverend, and Mr. Hoadly has as much Reverence as he every Inch of him; but I love fometimes to be familiar: 'Tis Jack such a one, Robin fuch a one, and so forth; tho in due place they are Right Honourable. Nay, when my Lord Orford was Admiral, before he was a Peer, 'twas Ned Ruffel a-board; and I doubt not but there were some of such an Extravagance of Familiarity, as to fay Will Nassau. If they did it in an honest well-meaning way, 'twas much better than Invader, Usurper, &c. as the Traytors and Miscreants (I will use the Words sometimes of the Jacobite Faction) have bestow'd on him. And because I am upon the Theme

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Theme of Ceremony, I take this opportunity to excuse my self for using as I have done, and shall do, the word Parson: Nay, if I was speaking of the Doctor, and said Parson, I don't think there wou'd be any harm in it, provided the word Roasting was not within 100 Pages of it. I love Antiquity, and the Men of Westminster cou'd not have met with a better Man to have set them right as to the matter of Novelty of Doctrine, unless they had been Readers themselves, which they don't seem to be, and cou'd have turn'd over Algernon Sydney, Harrington, (but they are Republican Writers) Johnson, Lock, Hoadly, Puffendorf, &c. where Things are so fully stated and evidenc'd, that if People shou'd address on till the next Jubilee, what wou'd it fignify, if they had nothing in their Papers but Epithets? for I can string as many in a minute as shall go round the Pulpit at Paul's, and yet not convince a Querister. As for Example; Republican, Enthufiastick, Atheistical, Antimonarchical, Seditious, Rebellious, Factious, Turbulent, Restless, Profligate, Infectious, Popish, Schismatical, Fanatical, Pragmatical, besides a hundred aticals more, and Hellish, Diabolical, Damnable, &c. into the bargain. The Antiquity of the word Parson is undoubted; as to the Etymology, I am not satisfy'd: Some childishly alledg it is of Pædagogue Original, and fignifies Parse on; but those shew no Etymological Genius at all. Some are for deriving it from Persome in French, No body: That I'm fure cou'd never be, for Sir John the Parson, Sir Ralph the Parson, Sir Hugh the Parson, as in the Merry Wives of Windsor, and other venerable Pieces of Antiquity, shew plainly that Parson must be Somebody; and, as we say, Somebody in a Parish, next to the Justice and above the Church-Warden. He is the Person by way of distinction, and some broadmouth'd Fellow or another put a instead of e, and thus came Parson instead of Person. So the Doctor, one may fay if one will, is a Parson of Merit, but not a Per-Jon of Merit; there's a great deal of Difference between the two words: so much for Literature. Now that Par-Ion may be us'd without Offence, I'll bring two such Authorities as none can refist, viz. a Gazette and an Address; as in the Gazette of the 2d of December, 1697.

The Humble Address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Burgesses; together with His Majesty's Officers in the Port, the PARSON, and all other Inhabitants of His Majesty's Corporation of Falmouth, was presented to His Majesty by Sir Peter Killigrew, introduc'd by the Right Honourable the Earl of Rivers.

As for any other Etymologies or Usages of the word Parson, I except against them; and after what I have urg'd, have reason to expect, that when I think sit to say Parson, I may be understood to say it as an Historian, which the Gazetteer must be allow'd to be, indeed the best Historian in the Kingdom, if you judg by the Pension, tho of late he has lost the Honour of being Historian to the Addressers; but one of all these, nor all those that are to come, having been permitted to be once mention'd in the Gazette: so that they are to be look'd upon as Things discountenanc'd by Authority, and as such, I'm excusable to take a sew Gentleman-like Liberties with them, as perhaps I may do with the next from

The High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of Durham.

This has nothing in it of the Superlatively Superlative Kind: It does not reach half so high as the Pinnacle, a Place never mention'd in Scripture, but for the Devil's Devices there: They are just to Her Majesty's great Care and Concern for the Church, which they own, as every man of common Sense must, can never be in dauger while Her Majesty is safe; only to be alamode, they add, not even from its greatest Enemies, Men of Antimonarchical Principles, Republicans, and the late Advancers of the Pernicious Doctrine and Duty of Resistance of Princes, so destructive to the very Essence and Being of Church and Government.

'Twas no matter with these bold Blades that the Parliament had thank'd Mr. Hoadly, and recommended him to the Queen's Favour for advancing the Doctrine of Resistance in extraordinary Cases, such as the Revolution; and had condemn'd and silenc'd Dr. Sacheverell for preaching up Absolute Non-Resistance, and Unlimited

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Passive Obedience: 'Twas no matter, as we a thoufand times have faid, and a thousand times shall still say, That the Government they promife to defend with their Lives and Fortunes is no Government, if the Revolution was not lawful; and the Revolution cou'd not be lawful, if such Resistance, as was then practis'd, is not: 'Twas no matter that Her Majesty's Hereditary Title to the Throne of her Ancestors cou'd not have exerted it self without that Relistance and Revolution. The Gentry of the Bishoprick tell Her Majesty, that the very Thing on which all her Titles are founded, except that which she has in the Affections of her People; That Relistance, without which there had been no Revolution, without which the Pretender wou'd have claim'd by Hereditary Principles, is destructive to the very Essence of the Government; and that Resistance, which rescu'd the Church, is destructive to the very Being of it. There can be but two Excuses for this Contradiction, one is, That they don't mean that Resistance; the other, that there was none, as a Parson and a Justice very politickly maintain'd at a Vestry-Dinner within Ken of Harrow, with equal Strength of Reason and Beauty of Eloquence; tho the one, take him out of his Politicks, is a compleat Sot, and the other a finish'd Coxcomb. There's nothing so provoking, as to hear a couple of Fools, whose Learning goes no higher than a Rehearfal, and whose Understanding hardly qualifies them to comment on an Almanack, to determine the Case of Resistance, when their Heads are full of Ale; and prove a ridiculous Fallity to a parcel of staring Peafants, dull and drunk, which they'l rather believe than run the risk of arguing with his Worship, or the disgrace of contradicting the Doctor. As to there being no Relistance— I won't so much as speak to it— As to the Pretence that Resistance is not meant— - A short Answer is best to such as are on the Banter. Is there any one who pretends, 'tis lawful to refist Queen Anne? - Out upon't! - Why then, you cry, is Relistance written of at all? - Why, to vindicate the Revolution founded upon it, which is attack'd daily by the Lesleys, the Stacys, and such execrable Wretches who ridicule and infult it; and that, I don't fay with too much impunity, but with a Clemency for which I am forry, if no body effe is; and my Sorrow is more to me than all Mankinds: I feel my own, and shou'd never theirs. H 4

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theirs. These Palatines don't so much as give a Hint of the Toleration; tho in their Address of the 21st of July 1687. they thought their Rights, Properties and Liberties preserv'd, even by King James's Indulgence. At their heels come

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The Mayor, Aldermen, Commonalty, and Freemen of the Antient City of Durham.

And they too, forfooth! will defend the Hereditary Right, Prerogative, &c. against Republican, Rebellious, and all other Dangerous, &c. and will chuse such Representatives, &c. as shall maintain those their Resolutions, together with something which spoils all the rest, the Toleration allow'd to Consciences, &c. They too are against Sedition and Schism; and who is not, I pray? What do your Worships intend by Schism and Sedition? Cook, Snatt and Collier, Hig—s, Tewde, and Sa—l, who have been all profecuted? Then do I join with ye, and pray they may never disturb the State, nor divide the Church. If by Sedition, you mean Revolution-Principles; if by Schism, you mean Low-Church, Moderate Men, and Diffenters; you are a Company of ____I may tell you if I wou'd, now I am out of your bounds: but I love Manners; and so putting it to your Consciences jointly and separately, defire ye to fill up the Blank for me. The Diffenters and Moderate Churchmen obey the Queen out of Love as well as Duty: They wou'd not give her offence, much less refift a Princess who does more for 'em than their own Wishes. And as to Schism——I won't take your words in that matter. I have heard abundance of as wife Men as your Worships affirm, that the Presbyterians are not guilty of a Schism in England, any more than the Episcoparians are in Scotland; that they both are agreed in Matters of Faith, Matters tending to Salvation. I have heard as wife Men as they declare they are in a Schism: I have heard it box'd about by the Clergy on both sides, and perceive 'tis such a moot Case, that I'm sure you can't decide it: So it were better for us Laymen to leave that Affair to the Clergy, and not stand figning Addresses about we don't know what. Schism, Schism! I wou'd have laid a Bottle of Hull there's not a Man of you can spell the Word. If I had lost, I wou'd have laid ten to one not a Man of ye can define it. How a dickens cou'd you then prove who are in a Schifm and of

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and who are not! Mind your own Business: Ne'er put Pen to Paper hand over head. How d'ye know but the next they bring ye, may be a Surrender of your Charter? Have a care, I fay! A Corporation is a great thing, and the Magistrates are Wise by their Places. If I was an Alderman of Durham, I'd fee the Parson at York before I'd fet my Fift to every Scroll he'd have me; and wou'd make no more of a Recorder than of a Tything-man, if he'd have me sign implicitely. Schism and Sedition, quoth a! By your having swallow'd the word Toleration (a Word Dr. Sach cou'd not upon the most diligent Inquiry inform himself to have been granted by Law) I have some reason to doubt this is not the true voluntary Sense of the antient City of Durham. You say 'tis, and to a Man. Nay, don't be the stouter for that. Will you give in good Security, 6000 l. Bail, Dr. B-s and Dr. L-r, that this Sense of yours shall be the Sense ten years hence? Ten, ay twenty, a hundred, I don't doubt but you'l cry in the humour you are in, if things are as you tell me, why d'ye ask the Question? Truly, Gentlemen, be-cause I have found you slippery. I wou'd not tell ye so before, for that I wou'd hear ye out. I have examin'd, and find as to giving the Sense of a City or so, you have had Revolutions; I love that word: You have had your Ups and Downs; and if it may be said of a grave Body Corporate, you have been as maggotty and fickle as your Neighbours. Don't go about to deny it, for I have my Gazettes before me; and fince you're fo flurdy with your Sedition and you, I'l look into 'em, and you shall fee in how many Corners the Wind has stood with you.

North. Whitlock's Memorials, p. 530. An Address from Durham with an Acknowledgment, &c. and Engagements to stand by Cromwel.

South. In 1681. you said, The appointing Times and Seafons for Parliaments being solely in the King's Power, and a restor'd Prerogative; you hope it will never be parted with again. You were for no Triennials, that's certain.

South and by Eaft. In 1683. you were in the midst of Rebellious and Diabolical Designs against Treasonable Affociations.

North and by East. In 1687. highly sensible of K. James's Care and Protection of your Rights,

Properties, and Possessions, in free Exercise of your Religion.

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West. In 1688. wonderfully thankful to Almighty God for the happy Birth of the young Prince, the greatest of Blessings that cou'd possibly descend upon these Kingdoms; and you pray'd for more Children and more Sons. Unconscionable!

East. In 1695. You affociate against King James and that Pretended Prince.

East and by North. In 1701. you thank God for the great things King William had done for the Church of England, and will stand by him against the Pretender.

Will you see how the Wind stood about the Peace, the Union, the Invasion? but there's no need of it: We have seen you in so many Senses already, that a Man must be out of his own, that believes you more now than he did before. There's half a dozen of 'em; I might have made 'em half a score, but there was no necessity. Tell me which of them you'l stick to.——If you won't, let me recommend you one. Place your Flag sull East; nail it down, and let the Wind blow which way 'twill, don't let it stir a Point, but be as true to it as the Needle to the North; and you shall be Palladins instead of Palatines. There's a hard Word for your Doctor! There's no harm in't——my Word for't.——I can't imagine why the following Address,

From the Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the County of Suffolk, deliver'd by the Knights of the Shire,

Shou'd keep Company with the others in the Collection, and not be distinguish'd by our Italick Character, as the other Loyal English Addresses are, to distinguish 'em, as I think they ought to be, from the rest: for I will sign the Suffolk Paper with all my heart. Who does not own that the Church of England, as by Law establish'd, teaches such Dostrines, and professes such Principles, as we are persuaded are most consistent with her Majesty's Safety, the Peace of all Government, and the Preservation of our happy Constitution? and who will not do their utmost to prevent any Danger

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anger ger that may arise to it from the Attempts of Popery, the Insults of Faction, or the Scandal of Profaneness? An honest Address, and has no fault but being needless and fupererrogatory. Indeed I shou'd have wonder'd if the Men of Suffolk, Seventy Thousand of whom at once, fign'd an Affociation for King William's Revolution-Government against King James and the Pretender (an Host sufficient to kick all the Addressers since the first of April from Salisbury Plain into the Herring-Pond) shou'd have had a word about Non-Resistance and Passive-Obedience, and Hereditary. and Throne of Ancestors, and the like: because, as has been observ'd, the last Compliment was never us'd to King William, tho King Charles the First was his Grandfather, King James the First his Great Grandfather, Mary Queen of Scots his Great Great Grandmother; and so on to King Fergus. I wish out of those 70000 there may be enough living to do as they wou'd be done by next Election, and then when I ride that way again, I shan't miss Sir Samuel. He was a good Man, and the Papists did not love him: But the good Men of Suffolk did, and he was always their chosen Knight. But he is dead and gone, rest the Soul of I'm afraid I shall never see his Fellow. In the Preabdicated Reigns he was fentenc'd to pay 10000 l. for a Postscript in a Letter: But the Men of Suffolk did not like him the worse for that. Well! God bless'em! There are as honest Men as Sir Samuel, if they wou'd but look out: Once in three years they're put in mind of it. A Word to the Wife—And so we go on; in great hopes that the next Address, which comes from a Shire too, will have a good effect on my Friends on t'other side of Newmarket.

The Humble Address of the Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of Southampton, at the Assizes holden for the said County at the Castle of Winchester the 20th of April, 1710.

"Tis with the greatest Surprize that we have lately feen the Jesuitical Arts and malicious Insinuations of Papists, Jacobites, and Nonjurors so far prevail upon some of the weakest and most ignorant of your Majesty's Subjects, as to persuade them that the Church of England cou'd be in danger under your Majesty's Administration, or the Constitution from the Proceedings of this very Parliament, which has shew'd such a Zeal for

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both, as can never be question'd but by those Persons who are unthankful for those gracious Expressions which you

" fo lately deliver'd from the Throne.

"The fafe and flourishing Condition of the Church of " England as by Law establish'd, the securing the Prote-" Stant Succession, the Union of your Majesty's Kingdoms, the Wildom and Mildness of your Government, " and all the other Bleffings of your Majesty's unparale lel'd Reign, are so dear to us, that we cannot but have "the greatest detestation of such Persons and Principles, " as strike at the very Foundation of 'em all, the late " Happy Revolution, in which your Majesty bore so glo-" rious a part.

"We beg your Majesty to believe, that we have a most " hearty Zeal for your Person and Government, which " we shall always endeavour to demonstrate, by promo-"ting Peace and mutual Good-will betwixt all your Ma-

" jesty's Subjects, and by detecting, disappointing and " punishing all Disturbers of the publick Peace or Fomenters of Divisions amongst the People; which can have

" no other effect, but to advance the Cause of the Com-" mon Enemy, and to defeat the glorious Defigns of the

" best of Queens.

The next we find is from Monmouth, duely deliver'd, &c. 'Tis from the County aforesaid, without any manner of Particulars; so you must take it by Consent. It may be from a Grand Jury, a Petty Jury, a Vestry, a Tithing, or any thing, for what we know; having no Correspondence with this amphibious Shire, half English, half Welsh: So we can't fafely take the Sense of the Nation from their Address, not finding any such Name as Morgan of Tredegar there, which we are told is the best in the County. But for nicking things they are extravagantly sharpfighted, and for taking pleasure so easy, that we cannot but suppose they are of all Mankind the soonest inform'd, and the foonest convinc'd and delighted, as some Folks are with their own Shadow; but these Demi-Antient Britains are pleas'd even with the Shadow of other Men: Having observ'd with pleasure the seasonable Zeal of their neighbouring County of Gloucester. We have confabulated with them already, so there's no more to be said now. are not Men to be daster'd by lagging a little. Tho they have the start of them in time, yet they will not fail to give give Faction (Anglice Whigs) Hypocrify (a Welsh word for Occasional Conformity) and Rebellion (a Tory Term for Presbytery) the utmost Discouragement. Now in our Country-Language, Faction is Toryism or Jacobitism, Hypocrify Jurism, and Rebellion Nonjurism; I don't fay Sacheverellism, because the Doctor like a plain Man did declare, those Pinnacle Rebellions were without any fault of his, or the least degree of Encouragement given by him: which he profess'd in the presence of God to abhor. Now when the Doctor professes any thing in the presence of God, especially when the matter is so clear and self-evident, as to his Innocence in Thought, Word, and Deed in those Tumults and Disturbances, which the Parliament and I call Rebellions; I think he's a hard-hearted Man that won't believe it. I have nothing else to say to these Monmouthians, but that unless they can prove to me they never told a Lye in their lives, their words now shan't go for the Sense of the Nation, because I have caught 'em already in something like Contradiction.

In 1683. How plainly does it appear that the Thirst of these Mens Ambition and Covetousness nothing can quench, but the Blood of their lawful Sovereign?

For you must know, according to the Cant of those Times, the Rye was a Presbyterian Plot. However, three or sour years afterwards these Half-Welshmen Half English are so surious for a Toleration, that

In 1687. They will elect such Members as shall vote for the Abrogation of the Penal Laws and Test; which (in their wise Judgments) were but a despicable Stumbling-Block.

Will ye have any thing about the Pretender, about the Affociation for K. William, about the Peace, the Pretender and the French King, the Accession, the Union, Blenheim, Ramilly, Oudenard, Sir George Rook, and the Pretender again? Will ye have——Hold, hold! quoth the Reader, we have had enough. One is as good as a thousand to demonstrate that 'tis not impossible for a Monmouthshire Man to have as many Faces as Janus. 'Tis true, as to Eyes, Ears, and Mouths, Argus and Fame are too hard

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for him; yet if he had as many Tongues as Fame, I wou'd not lay the 1000/. Benefit to a Blank Ticket, that he did not find an Address for every one of 'em. Tho he's so out of humour now with the Memory of Torbay, that if you shou'd bring a Paper to him to stand by the Revolution and Toleration with hur Life and hur Fortune, hur wou'd cry, Dim Sasnick, hur can't speak English. For all they are so angry with the Parliament at the end, and will chuse, ay marry that they will, for all they put in, as they have hitherto done; I can name Names to 'em: as Sir Charles Kemeys, Thomas Morgan of Tredeagar Esq; Sir John Williams, John Morgan of Tredeagar Esq; &c. Wou'd those Gentlemen have set their Hands at this juncture to Faction, Hypocrify, and Rebellion, with the ridiculous Constructions that are put upon 'em? The Prayer at the end makes some amends for these Whimsies; it being without doubt the Product of the Pen of some benefic'd Bard: May God give his Angel's Charge over you! His Angels will rejoice at the Charge. How they play upon the Angels! How fine and poetical is that Turn? One wou'd think these Men were not what some will take 'em for. One cannot be mistaken in

The Antient and Loyal City of Litchfield, together with the Bailiffs, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace and Grand Jury.

Something got in here before they were aware of it, and had like to have poil'd all: not but that 'tis as true in fact, as that the Manager Stanhope has beaten the French King of Spain. But the Addresses do not, in my humble Opinion, feem to have been intended with any fuch Views; and this was a fort of an Irish Plainness, which is, when People tell truth against their wills: Under so wise and gentle an Administration. You will remember, courteous Reader, (for 'tis but fit, fince I have taken all this pains about you, that you ease me a little) how by Republican Principles is meant the Resistance, the necessary Means that brought about the Revolution, &c. or it can mean nothing. For those who are against the Revolution, as I have faid over and over, are not charg'd with any thing Republican. Now you hall see what these worthy Citizens of the Old Saxon Aceldama, for Litchfield in the Saxon Tongue is a Field of Slaughter; what, I fay, they think d

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nk of of all these matters, and of reviving the same pernicious Republican Principles, which even within Memory brought on a most Unnatural Rebellion; subverted the Monarchy. which is the best of Governments; ruin'd the best and purest part of the Church Catholick, that of the Church of England as by Law establish'd; and destroy'd the best of Princes your Royal Grandfather, that Glorious Martyr of Bleffed Memory: a Loss so great to this Nation, as cou'd never have been so effectually made up to us, as by your Majesty's most happy Ac. cession to the Throne, not by a Precarious Title of Election or Force, but such as was Legal, Peaceful, and Hereditary. I'l repeat it again, because if I know any thing of spelling of Words, and of the meaning of Words, there's something in this Paragraph which I hope to God will never be forgotten, till due Justice is done to these Right Worthy Citizens: A Precarious Title of Election or Force, but such as was Legal, Peaceful, and Hereditary. Again, Precarious; Revolutional! No, Hereditary, Legal! Ay, there'tis—Where are we? What d'ye call this same Loyal City of Litchfield? Why d'ye give it an English Name? Le Champ du Sang! Did these Gentlemen ever hear of one William Henry Prince of Orange, who landed with 14000 Dutch Men at Torbay; and being affisted by certain Lords and Commons of an Illand call'd Great Britain, a Protestant Prince and Princess of the said Island were by a kind of Voting declar'd King! not Election, I don't fay; because to vote is not to elect, that's plain. Now the Fourteen Thousand Dutch aforesaid, and the asfilting Lords and Commons well-arm'd and affociated, cou'd not be Force, nor cou'd Resolv'd be Election. cou'd not be: So that the faid William Henry Prince aforesaid must have a Legal, Peaceful, and Hereditary Right, or a Precarious one, a Revolutional one: only Resisting and Voting, which are two Hottentot Words, may by a Paraphrastical Version, and a little Constraint put on them, be render'd Election and Force. For supposing that I was a Senator for such a City as Litchfield, and did give my Vote for the Vacancy of a Thing, and my Vote among other Proposals for a Person to fill that Vacancy; he who was declar'd Abdicate wou'd take it as ill, and think me as much a Rebel for giving my Vote for such Person, as if I had Elected. I am very loth to believe the Revolution a Precarious Title, and as loth to imagine the Citizens of a Loyal City guilty of what I dare not name; which they

must be, if any one cou'd prove that we owe Queen Anne's enjoying the Benefit of her Hereditary only to her Par. liamentary Right: A Right enacted by Majority of Voices, which in other Lingua's may admit of other Terms.

We have faid a Syllable or two on this Subject before; but the Vizard being half off here, we must look the more carefully, to fee whose Likeness the Phiz bears. Let's hear what General Stanhope tells us on this occasion. If he has been too many for Dr. Sacheverel and King Philip, I don't doubt but he'l be too mighty for the Men of Litchfield. He's speaking of that Reverend Divine at his Tryal: My Lords, if it be true (as your Lordships have been " told by most of the Gentlemen who went before me) that Non-Resistance afferted in general Terms does destroy the Ge Foundation of the Revolution, the present Establishment, and her Majesty's Title to the Crown, and the Settlement of the Protestant Succession: If that be true, 'tis as true " that the Doctor, who has advanc'd that Doctrine in general Terms, is guilty of that Charge of intending to " subvert the Government; and then your Lordships ought " to proceed against him as an Enemy to the Govern-"ment." So that if a Title obtain'd by the Necessary Means, he a Precarious one, and the Revolution was so obtain'd; then the Consequences will be the same for these Addressers as for the Doctor. That's allprove this so demonstrably, that there shou'd not a Prebend, in the Close where my Lord Brook was kill'd by the Cavaliers for fighting against King Charles the First, have a word to fay against it, besides Republican, Factious, Antimonarchical, Seditious, and the like. But I have done fomething of that kind already, and shall do it again: 60 recommending the last Inference of the General's, Enemy to the Government, to the Reader, I proceed with this Or thodox and Loyal Address.

Lest the Seeds of Anarchy and Confusion shou'd take root; they do intend to be short; and will do what in them lies, City and Close, to send; they abhor that Republican Term elect: But send, a word I wou'd not have us'd, let 'em lay what they will of elect, if 'twas on no other account than because we say, Send for a Constable, Send for a Midwife; I'll send a Porter, I'll send my Footman; and so Send is a Term I cannot otherwise approve of in this case, than as it looks like a Command in the Persons fending, and implies active Obedience in the Persons sent.

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For which causes, to chuse Members, has more Good Breeding in it, and more of the Stile of Parliamentary matters, wherein Election is us'd without offence; Elections of Parliament. As now what's more in the mouth of a ftanch Addresser than the next Election? Well then, these Gentlemen so sent are strenuously to oppose all Blasphemous, Heretical, Schismatical, and Antimonarchical Tenets and Practices, and particularly that Traitorous, Damnable, and Popish Doctrine and Position, That Princes in fome Cases may be Depos'd: That's as much as to say, turn'd out; a Phrase we have had smart occasion to make use of lately. But if I shou'd alledg that 'tis a Traitorous, Damnable, and Popish Dostrine and Position, That Princes in some Cases may be abdicated; I believe the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter may excommunicate me, the Grand Jury indict me, the Bailiffs sentence me to Jail, and the Sheriff see my business done, without breaking the Canon or the Statute.

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You have heard, you I mean that read my History, what the Bishops of Sarum and Lincoln have said on this Assair. I wou'd not have sign'd here, that's certain; because I fancy I shou'd have been guilty of a Crime call'd by the French, Leze Majeste; much the same as that for which Sir John Friend, &c. were hang'd in King William's

You see, Sirs, that this is an Address of the most slaming stamp; there is not a syllable of Consciences truly scrupulous, nor Protestant Succession; but instead of the latter, be succeeded as the Law has wisely provided: Now let any Christen Man shew how the Law has provided for it, on the foot of this Address. On my word, 'tis home. As for the Protestant Dissenters, 'tis true I don't mind the Addresser in that matter, nor any Cathedral Place. I can't see how Deans and Prebends can have a good word for those who are against Deaneries and Prebendaries: And besides, so long ago as

1682. The Citizens of this very City told King Charles, They had long believ & English Functions were inspirited by Popish Emissaries.

So that this is no new thing with them. But not to mention the Protestant Succession!—Read it again—No, not a syllable—I don't wonder at it, for my part. But Part II.

I pray

pray Gentlemen, you that are so flush'd with your St George a Horseback and you; you that have melted your Kettles to turn 'em into Medals, for the Knight has not Money enough to spare for a Peck of Counters: don't think this is the Sense of the Nation; nay, don't think 'ris the Sense of Litchfield; nor that they do there unanimously believe the Revolution Right to be precarious; For I shall shew the contrary from the

Bayliffs, High Steward, Sheriff, Citizens and Burgesses of King William's Antient and Loyal City of Litchfield, and of divers other Gentlemen and Freeholders residing there,

Against the Pretender, Anno 1701.

Wherein they tell King William, that the French King, by endeavouring to dethrone his Royal Majesty, who had at all times happily curb'd his Ambitious Tyranny, and scourg'd his notorious Oppressions, plainly demonstrated his zealous Desire to subvert our Constitution, by proclaiming a Pretended Prince of Wales, according to his accustom'd Persidiousness and Insidelity: But as Christians as well as Englishmen, they crave Leave publickly to declare their utmost Detestation and Abhorrence of such base and pernicious Attempts; and with Hearts, as well as Hands, they humbly assure his Majesty, that as Grateful and Obedient Subjects, they will chearfully expose their Lives, and contribute their Fortunes in defending and supporting, against all his Enemies, His Majesty's most Sacred Person and Government.

Now mind Precarious, mind Legal, mind Hereditary; for lo in the place of 'em starts up Revolution, the nearest to Force and Election that Resistance and Vote can be; under whose auspicious Care and Conduct our Constitution is restor'd, and our Religion supported. Dated at Litchfield the 23d Day of October, 1701. I leave it to the Impartial, Candid, Unaddressing Reader to judg which of these two I had best take for the Sense of Litchfield, Precarious Title, or Constitution restor'd by it, one being white and the other black, no Medium; and so go forward to seek for the Sense of the Nation from the

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Mayor and Burgesses of the Antient Corporation of Taunton:

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Wherein there being nothing but what has been spoken to in the preceding, and will be again spoken to in the fucceeding Addresses, we shall only do this Borough the Justice to record, That they bore their Testimony against Atheistical, Seditious and Scandalous Libels, and abhor'd all such Traitorous, Schismatical and Republican Principles; are for securing our Religion against Atheistical Enemies, our Church against Schismatical Opposers, the Protestant Succession against all Pretensions, and our noble Constitution against all the Artifices of Restless and Republican Spirits. So that here are twice Atheistical, twice Republican, once Schismatical, once Traitorous, and once Restless; which in a new Edition of Textor's Epithets, you may find under the Articles of Presbytery, Revolution, and Whig. I have the honour to be somewhat intimate with this very Worshipful Body Corporate, and I cou'd as foon unriddle Virgil's Dic mihi as the Proceedings of this Borough: There are more Fanaticks in't than in any Corporation in England, more Whigs than in the Ward of Breadstreet, more wealthy Men than in the whole Shire of Cardigan, where Sir Humphry's Silver Mines are; and yet this Borough sends, I won't fay elects, and addresses as big as if her two Churches were Cathedrals, and the Vestries Prebends and Canons: In short, as if Maudlin at Taunton was but a Cell to Maudlin at Oxford; and yet here's a bouncing Seminary for Rebels and Traitors, I wou'd fay Presbyterians and Independents. But really I have read the Doctor's Sermon and the Addresses over so often, my Stile is strangely corrupted: If I fee a Barn, I prefently cry out Burges; and tho there's nothing but a Fellow a thrashing in't, I fancy he's knocking Rebellion out of the Cushion—— If I see a long Cloak and a Gown, Schism, Faction, Sedition; and if 'tis drinking in a lower Room, leap out of Window for fear of being Undermin'd and Sap'd; which fince the Siege of Liste I can't bear the mention of. In Gratitude for several Favours we have receiv'd in this Borough, and inalmuch as this Address has a Tory Leer with it; for fear any Stanch Whig shou'd verily believe they are as bad as they make themselves, I will try whether they are more likely to give us a Sense now than formerly.

In 1680. Mr. Dare deliver'd a Petition for a Parliament, and was fwing'd for't.

In 1680. The Grand Jury presented Mr. Dare's Petition, and desir'd the Dissenters might be swing'd too: That the Laws against the Nonconformists may be put in Execution. And to prove 'tis not possible that there shou'd be any Contrivance, Cabal or Collusion in an Address, or any more Deceit in it than in a Brimmer; 'tis remarkable the first of this Kind came from a Town where, as has been hinted, were more Dissenters than in any Corporation in England.

In 1682. They humbly beseech the same Thing as to Execution: Notwithstanding their feign'd Pretences, they are for a vigorous stroak at those too much experienc'd Nurseries of Sedition, Damnable Conspiracies and Treasons.

In 1687. The Combers, Weavers and Labourers, 200 to one to the Mayor and Burgesses, speaking of the Indulgence, say, It had freed 'em from the Rapacious Hands of those that made a Prey of their very Lahour.

In 1695. 1500 of 'em Associated against King James and the Pretender; and sweetly they went on as to Peace, Pretender, Invasion, Union, Victory, and striking the Instrument to the Key in the Mode.

This however I will say for the Men of Taunton-Dean, that the I will not swear but a Man of 6 or 7000 l. a Year may make Fools of 'em, yet I do really believe no body will be able to make Jacobites: They are not very enlighten'd, they partake of the Soil, heavy but rich: They will not do half as much for the Chevalier de St. George as they did for the King of Lyme, whom I heard proclaim'd Monarch, &c. in this very Town, and for whom, for ought I know, half the Town ventur'd hanging, the was as Arch a Pretender too as the Knight. Now come

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The Sheriff, Gentlemen and Justices of the Peace of Leicestershire.

There shou'd have been some Pursuivant at Arms, some Rougecroix or other to have settled the Heraldry of this Address: It would have been righter if Justices of the Peace had preceded Gentlemen, and I believe the whole of the Title is somewhat waggish. The Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, an Attorney or two, and a Leash of Justices of the Peace, make the Sheriff, Gentlemen and Justices of the Peace of Leicestershire. I violently suspect this cannot be the Sense of the County, and my Reason is, there want Deputy Lieutenant, Grand Jury, &c. Methinks I fee these Gentlemen come sneaking out of a little Room, the Address lying wet on the Table, and I can't tell above half a Score: That's only a Whim of mine, there may be a dozen of 'em for ought I know: I have not had any Letters out of Leicestershire, so I speak only by guels, which is the way to make mad work, as some Country Gentry and Clergy did sometime ago, and guess'd the Church to be in danger, when I'm sure 'twas as fafe as 'tis now, which no body can deny. They cou'd not without Resentment hear Her Majesty's Hereditary Right and Title to the Throne of her Ancestors made the Subject of Publick Debate, and the Establish'd Doctrines of our Church call'd in question and exploded. fast pray Gentlemen, who began this Debate? Was it not the Jacobite Nonjuring Clergy? The preaching up Unlimited Unconditional Passive Obedience, on purpose to call in question the Legality of the Revolution, and prepare the way for a Popish Pretender? Do you know any Man of Sense, who is of Revolution Principles, that does not pay that very Obedience to Queen Anne? For my part, and not to be very vain neither, I'm fatisfy'd: I see as many such men in a Year as your Chairman or Mr. Sheriff himself; and I declare as solemnly as the Doctor did, I never met with one who wou'd not venture his All in the Service of our Gracious Sovereign, against any Republican or Antimonarchical Enthusiast in the world. Sure I am, I wou'd: But I cannot agree with you, that Resistance in Cases of Extremity, to preserve Religion and Rights, in such a Case as the Revolution, is inconsistent with a Limited Monarchy. What need so many Words? The

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The Addressers are of the same Opinion; but there was to be a full Pack, and they help to fill up the Cup. These Republicans will make them adhere more surmly, if possible, to a Queen whose undoubtful Title is deriv'd from

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a long and glorious Descent of Royal Progenitors.

Has Her Majesty no other Title? I'm asham'd as much as you pretend to be, to have Disputes of so high a Nature bandy'd on the Stage of the World: I wish every good Subject wou'd be heartily, actively and paffively obedient to our Queen. But fince the Principles by which our late unfortunate Prince King James was tempted to invade our Constitution, are reviv'd only to give his pretended Son an opportunity to destroy what K. William restor'd, and Queen Anne gloriously maintains, the Present Establishment; we cannot think it rude or disrespectful (seditious it is not, it being the Sense of the Law) to maintain that the Revolution was founded on Resistance, and that Her Majesty's best Title is founded on the Revolution. Why should not I be guilty of Tautology as well as the Addressers; and since they have their truly dangerous Tenets over and over again, repeat the Antidote as often as they do the Poison? They will publick-Do, do, send all ly discountenance Schism and Fastion. your Nonjurors, Trumpeters of Sedition, all your Fallejuring Incendiaries to a fafe Place, and shut up your Jacobite Conventicles, if you have any. They will put a timely stop to the impetuous Advances of Antimonarchical and Republican, &c. Do it if you can, 'tis more than the Duke of Anjou cou'd do: Have you not read the Postscript in the Tatler, and don't you find the Catalans say, the Castilians look upon General Stanhope as one of the Antimonarchical Party? You will Chuse or Send ('tis all one, only Chuse is Antimonarchical) such Representatives as shall be eminent for Loyalty to their Prince (our Good Queen, I hope, as well as theirs) firm to the Protestant Succession, zealous for the Establish'd Church, and tender of the Libertys and Fortunes of their Fellow Subjects; I with you may with all my Heart: Such I wou'd have fent from every Shire, City, Borough and Burgh in Great-Britain; and then we flou'd be in no more danger of Republicans than the Muscovites are of the Dutch. I must put you in mind that Whitlock tells us, there was a small Paper to Oliver from Leicestershire, and that to the number of eight thoufand hive hundred, headed by Squire Chefting your Sheriff:

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riff: You did affociate in 1696 against King James, who claim'd by a long and glorious Descent of Royal Progenitors: And on the Peace you told King William, he might justly expect the Hearts of his People, and the Admiration of their Posterity, to the Consusion (you had rather say Conversion) of his Adversaries, and the sincere Joy of you, who in more dubious times had been, and upon all Emergencies resolv'd to continue His Majesty's most Faithful and Loyal Subjects; tho since her then Royal Highnels, our present Sovereign, was then living, he had no Title by his long Descent from his Royal Progenitors: Wherefore be pleas'd to say, whether your Sense in 1697, is the same as your Sense in 1710. or rather, whether there's any Sense at all in your Address. We have some Reasons to our selves why we will not allow the Sense of

The High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and others the Gentlemen of the County of Stafford,

To be that of the Nation; and one is, because they have in former times palpably vary'd in their Opinions, and been guilty of the Sin of Contradiction. I don't find they fay any thing extremely fensible, but the Chearful Oblation of themselves and Fortunes against all Republican, Schismatical, Treacherous and Inward Enemies; and will suppress all Profane, Seditious and Rebellions Tenets so openly profess'd, and more impudently and perniciously maintain'd and propagated. They will fend too such as, among other things, are faithful to the Protestant Succession as by Law Establish'd. Tis great pity they shou'd ever have fallen into any of those Inconsistences that give Scandal to your steady-minded People, for we observe a rare Genius for Copying in them; and had the Example that was fet them been good, we do believe their Work wou'd have been the fame: They have ever been in Fashion, tho somewhat foppishly 'tis true, and like the Beaus when Stinkirks were alamode, have as much for They always a Neckloth as wou'd ferve for a Shirt. out-shot themselves, Discretion seems to be the only thing that's wanting, and a Rectitude of Understanding, to know when was enough: Good Will they did not come thort in, and it cannot be faid the County of Stufford at Addressing Times were ever sparing of their Pen, Ink and and Paper, Fire, Fancy and Flourish, bold Strokes of Satyr, and a Depth of Politicks—hardly met with in this kind of Essay. 'Tis one of the Beauties of good Authors to alter their Stile and Sentiments, and not to be always the same; such an Evenness is vitious, and the County of Stafford knows better things: As for instance,

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They told King James in 1685. They valu'd their Lives and Fortunes inconsiderably, in comparison of the Allegiance they ow'd, and shou'd ever pay him. And in 1688. on the Conception of the Pretender, They thank him for his indulgent Distribution of the Dispensing Power, and with Hearts full of Joy they congratulated the Fruitfulness of his Royal Consort; which as 'twas the Hope and Expectation of all Loyal Souls, so may it, quo' they, frustrate the Ends of the Factions, by a happy Production of a Prince of Wales. However in 1696. part of this self-same County united Nine Thousand Two Hundred hands to associate against the King and his Pretender, as in Duty bound. Their Paces afterwards were like the rest, and indeed nothing is to be expected so very extraordinary from these Gentlemen, but what other Gentlemen might do if they pleas'd on the like occasion.

The next Address comes from a Place which is never heard of, but when Members or Addresses are to be sent; and it has a Gift of Politicks, tho it seems to affect an unseasonable Modesty: for had they better learnt the Duty of their inferior Stations, why did they now intermeddle with the weighty Affairs of the Government? Oh! I see why

'twas that we hear now from

The Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Westbury in the County of Wilts.

'Twas from the bottom of their Hearts they lament the Growth of Atheism and Irreligion. Of all the Books that ever I read, all the Stories I ever heard, I never met with any thing like this. I don't remember that ever I knew a Tory to much as pretend to Religion; 'twas always, Damn the Whigs, Confusion to the Fanaticks, a red Ribbon, and a red Face. Hypocrify is so much a Whig-Vice, 'that a Tory can't mimick it; he's Dunstable-downright, for Swearing and Drinking, with its Appurtenances, and damning all that don't do so as Hypocrites; but now all of a sudden they have amongst them such a Tender for Virtue,

tue, that if I did not know them, I should expect rare times, Pure and Primitive: all the Objection I make, is, I don't like their Apostle, and believe if Religion be in the Case, he of all Men would not have been sent on the Mission. The Chief Justice Parker in his Speech, at the close of the Tryal, says of the Doctor's Speech, An agreeable Concern for Religion and Virtue ran thro the whole, which will always strike an Audience: And thus I am not surprized to find that Affectation among others as wide from Sincerity. So I proceed: And the Revival of those rebellious Principles, by which the Church and State have been once laid desolate, and which manifestly tend to disturb the Ouiet of your Majesty's Reign, and shake the very Founda-

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tions upon which the British Monarchy stands. Judg Eyre, in his Speech on Dr. Sacheverel's avowing of Principles of that manifest tendency, thus expresses himself: When the Foundations of the Government in Church and State are apparently struck at and undermin'd, under pretence of Zeal for the Constitution; when her Majesty's Title to the Crown is endeavour'd to be weaken'd, under the colour of Obedience and Loyalty; when the Quiet and Repose of her Majesty's Protestant Subjects is disturb'd, under a pretended Zeal for the Good of the Church; when the Safety of the Church is in the greatest Danger from those, who declare the most affectionate Concern for her Welfare and Prosperity. 'Twill be safe now to repeat the rest of the sprightly Parts of this Address: Having protested in their way against blasphemous and seditious Libels, they go merrily on, We shall earnestly deprecate those Judgments, which such crying Impleties have deserv'd. Dr. Sacheverel too talk'd of Judgments, and was answer'd by the present Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice, The whole

tends to stir up Anger, Indignation and Fury * The Ministry.
against these Men *, not to move Humiliation
and Prayers to God to avert those impending Judgments; but
pessibly he may expect to be understood, not of an immediate
Vengeance of God on his delivering us into the hands of a foreign Enemy, but his permitting wicked Men at home to
overthrow the Church. I am sure there was no need of
Conjuring to know what Tendency such Resections on the
then Administration had: If her Majesty was not pleas'd
with her Ministers, I have no reason to be so; because she
knows best what's sittest for herself and her People, and

we mult dutifully lubmit. I hope none of those who are

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for Moderation will imitate the Example of their Adversa: ries, and strike, as the Libel preach'd at St. Paul's did, at the Royal Administration. Let the Tories have the sole Infamy of reviling that gracious Government, under which we are so easy and happy: The Westbury Men will, to the utmost of their Power, oppose such Schismatical and Republican Spirits, whom nothing can content but the Extirpation of Episcopacy out of the Church, and the Subversion of that Hereditary Monarchy, which is so happily establish'd in the State. Here's plain dealing; fair, open, frank doings: Have the Presbyterians, in her Majesty's, in King William's Reign, or fince the Restoration, endeavour'd the Extirpation of Episcopacy? Have the Whigs in all that time driven at a Republick? Was not the very hint of such a thing receiv'd with Horror by the Convention, when every body thought they might propose what they please, the Throne being vacant? Does the Hereditary Right defreed to the illustrious House of Hanover? Future Ages wou'd not believe fuch things could be faid fo folemnly before her Majesty, but that those who are such—as to make them, are such—as to be foul of shewing them. when the turn is ferv'd, they will then begin to fee that Blemish, which now they vainly mistake for a Beauty, and the Fury will confess her Deformity; for the Brat is the Child and Nurlling of Discord and Avarice. They will chuse next Parliament, nay they are not afraid of the very words, Chuse Such Representatives, &c.

Here is something in this Address that I never expected to find in the same Paper with Rebellious, Blasphemous, Seditious, Schismatical, Republican, and Hereditary, all Pinnacle Epithets, confounded with that sneaking Noun Moderation, which is admirably well temper'd with the Adverb Truly, and without it had been downright Whiggism: For their Members having maintain'd her Majesty's Person, Title and Prerogative, and the just Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, than which nothing better is to be maintain'd, as also the Doctrine, Worship and Discipline of the Church of England, shall, out of a true Christian Moderation, continue that Indulgence, which our Laws have granted to Consciences truly scrupulous. I wish the Mayor and Burgeffes would explain themselves neatly, what they mean by contributing to carry on the War, while absolutely necessary. God forbid that any Whig in the World thould be any otherwise willing to carry on the War,

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than while the Queen thinks it necessary; for let me tell those Westbury Burghers, that Proviso is no way becoming Persons who abhor Revolution-Principles, because not loyal enough for a Revolution Government. I am for refining upon the Loyalty of all the Reigns I have liv'd in, with respect to her Majesty, and for outdoing the most loyal Subject, because her Majesty outdoes the best Prince: I'm sure paying Taxes with Conditions and Provisoes; would not have past in our absolutely Jure-Divino Reigns: I am not at all dispos'd to imagine, that when these Burgesses say, their Representatives shall be ready to concur in such measures, as may most tend to procure a speedy, fafe, and lasting Peace; they in the least intend to object against that Address of Parliament, wherein the House seem'd to object against any manner of Partition; especially for that your Partition Treaties are apt to lie under the Scandal of Felony. Of all the Abhorrences that ever I met with in my Life, and I have met with my share, having read every Address from Crommel's Rebellion to Damare's; I never saw any thing like the Men of Westbury in 1683. for having abhor'd the Lord Shaftsbury's Paper, they abhor'd also that publick Invitation lately made in the City of London, by printed Tickets, &c. under the pretence of a publick Feast. A little while afterwards they promis'd to chuse such Members as abhor'd the Bill of Exclusion, judging all such Persons as were for that unjust, illegal, impious Bill, unfit to fit afterwards any where, but in a Convention. I won't enquire into the Sense of this Town Corporate in the other Addresses, rather taking it for granted that they were as frugal as their Neighbours, because I have not heard they have more Wit.

Besides, I have a formidable Address on my hands, which I shan't take upon me to contemplate and speak to, unless General Stanhope and my Lord Chief Justice are on my side; I will have the Civil and Military Sword,

for the Appearance against me is mighty.

The High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Gentlemen of the County of Oxford.

There was once a busy Fellow in London, call'd Stephen College the Joiner, who having given Offence about some thirty years ago, some Folks had a mind to hang him. A Jury was impannel'd, and Stephen brought out at London, but the Londoners found no fault in the Man. and cry'd out Ignoramus; upon which he was fent down to this very County of Oxford. The Title of the Address and talking of Juries are our Remembrancers, for there were twelve Men right Oxfordshire who cry'd Guilty, and Stephen was hang'd, drawn and quarter'd: But I have some small Notion of that Sentence being inquir'd into by the Parliament fince the Revolution, and guilty declar'd a Murder. This can't well be term'd a Digression, because 'tis History and Oxfordshire. I won't take notice of so poor an Expression as Seditions Principles, in an Address from the County of Oxon: But methinks they shou'd not, for the Reason the General had given 'em, have declar'd absolutely and without any Exception, the Abhorrence of all Doctrines which allow Subjects to relist their Sovereign, which are propagated in defrance of the Laws of God and of this Realm, and which are utterly inconsistent with the Quiet and Subsistence of Government; because he who has, as I have said, made a Doctor and a King fly before him, told them in these Words to the House of Lords, on the Doctor's preaching against the Doctrines against which they address: My Lords, If it be true, that this Doctrine of Non-refif-" tance, afferted in so unlimited a Sense as not to except the Revolution, does certainly sap the Foundation of the " said Revolution, and the present Establishment which is built upon't: If it be true, that to arraign as guilty of black and odious Crimes, all such as were concern'd in the Relistance at the Revolution, doth involve the greatest part of this Nation in the Guilt of Rebellion and Treason: If it necessarily follows from "the same Posicions, that our Allegiance is not due to the present Government; I think we may as necessa-" rily conclude, that this Sermon of the Doctor's before your Lordships, does tend, as is set forth in the Pre-" amble of the Impeachment, to undermine and lubvert "Her Majesty's Government and the Protestant Succession, which stands on the same Foundation.

I won't pretend to direct the Reader, whose Judgment is of the greatest weight: I won't remember that this Gentleman is a Scholar, a Hero, a Man of great Sense and Experience, a Man well vers'd in Courts and the World, of an admirable Genius for the high Affairs to which his Fate has call'd him; and that the Addressers

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are the Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants of Oxfordshire: For that the Reason of the Thing, the evident Truth of the Fact weighs more than even the Authority of a Consummate Statesman and Soldier, whose fingle Opinion wou'd with me turn the Scale, if there was twice the Balance of the Sheriff, Grand Jury and Company against it. Judg for thy self, honest Englishman, don't give up the Revolution, and in that the Constitution, for Epithets: They are made as easy as a Boy blows Bubbles in a Pond; Republican, A-theistical, Antimonarchical, Schismatical, Seditious, Blasthemous are arbitrary Names, without a grain of Proof, or so much as determin'd Pretence for 'em: If they find any fuch real Offenders, they are given up to 'em; and tho the Doctor has branded Informing as an officious work of Super-errogation, if I knew 'em I wou'd bring 'em forth; point to the Men, and these are they; take 'em and begin your wholsom Severities. Libertines, Schismaticks, Blasphemers there are - there always were Sinners; come to the Scrutiny, and see on what side they muster: They that own them, that stand by them, will fink of themselves, for Religion is Truth, and that will predominate. The next is a flart of Vanity for their Situation within the found of Tom of Christ-Church; We shall always be firm to those Principles of Duty to our Sovereign which we have profes'd, and which have been taught in the most perilous times by that famous University, in whose Neighbourhood we live; and we shall endeavour to transmit the same to Posterity, that their Loyalty may be Hereditary, as Your Majesty's Title is to the Throne of your Ancestors. We have been oblig'd, by the Strain of the preceding Addresses, to make some Reslections on the Hereditary Compliment, and the Throne of Ancestors. My Lord of Sarum observ'd to us the mistaken respect of it: We have declar'd, and do again, that Her Majelty's Hereditary Right is as divine to us as the best: We own, and do it from full Conviction, by our particular Information and Belief, none but our Queen has any Title by Descent to the Throne of her Ancestors; but still the Parliamentary Title is in our fallible Judgment, the Solid Right which shou'd be afferted always, because founded on the Revolution, on which King William's was founded, to the utter Exclusion of the Chevalier, and the securing the Succession to the House of Hano-

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o rs ver, no other way to be fecur'd. But fince they brag how firm they will be, pray Heaven they may now fay and hold: We'll examine their Firmness at other times, that we may thence calculate what Dependance is to be made on the Sense of this Address.

In 1658. Whitlock informs, p. 676. Dick had an Ad-

dress from Oxfordshire.

In 1681. On the dissolving the Oxford Parliament we have this from 'em: They manifest their Detestation of all Rebellious, Factions, Fanatical and Common-wealth Principles: They doubt not His Majesty will take care of the constant Execution of the Laws, to difcourage, suppress and punish all such Endeavour to poison the Minds of his Subjects with Fanaticism.

In 1683. They urge, after all their specious Pretences of Religion, they are so far from being better than other Christians, that they are worse than some of the worst of Heathens. Excellent Sense! worse than the worst, and fome of the worst; worse than others of the worst; what are they the better for

their Neighbourhood?

In 1687. A fawcy Address came out of Oxfordshire, to tell King James they wou'd, use their utmost Endeavours to elect such Persons as may abrogate and abolish such Laws as have impeded the free Exercise of Religion. The Reason why the Word Elect is us'd may be, because these Addressers, who by that very Term pretended to the Sense of the Shire, were Dissenters.

In 1696. Seven Thousand of them associated against King James and the Knight of St. George; witness a very honest Gentleman, Sir Thomas Wheat, who presented the Paper, and we believe is not one of the present Ad-

dressers.

In 1697. Matters went swimmingly for the Revolution, and therefore we beg leave to be the more precise; for we do love the Name, and any thing that belongs to it, as we

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W be are sure King William did. They wou'd, if it were possible, express their just Acknowledgments of all his great and glorious Undertakings for the Relief of this His Kingdom, as well as other Nations, from Tyranny

and Oppression.

You who are so proud of your Neighbours, you who are to well taught, you who are to transported with Hereditary and Ancestors; if there was Oppression in this Nation, who was the Oppreffor? if Tyranny, who the Tyrant? I perceive your Respect is temporary, and that had not it been a Year of Epithets, you wou'd still have kept to Substantives; which having reduc'd to proper Names, makes you guilty of such Irreverence to the Throne that I cou'd not have believ'd it from you, had it not been for that unlucky Address to Richard, sirnam'd Cromwell. As you had nothing left to wish but the Continuance of his Majesty in Peace to you; fo the only Juitable Return you can make, is the tender of your Prayers you might long enjoy the Bleffing of his Presence, &c. You being willing for his fake to have an Hereditary Title postpon'd, and to take up with a Revolution One. These Favours further oblig'd you to devote your felves to his Service; and you beg'd Leave to give this repeated Affurance, that you wou'd ever engage in a voluntary Aslociation for the Defence of his Royal Person, Title and Government; three Things entirely Revolutional, and not a Syllable of Hereditary in them.

In 1701. You blame the French King's Infractions and Usurpations (Things very blame-worthy in him;) and you wou'd contribute your utmost Endeavours to enable His Majesty to take such Satisfaction for that dishonourable Treatment, as might vindicate his suffaction Ones) to His Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms, against the Prince of Wales and

all others.

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We shall let this suffice, without obscuring the various Humours of the Gentlemen of Oxon in succeeding Years: This is enough to shew they are not so steady as they fancy themselves, and 'twou'd be mighty well if they were settled in their Judgments before they promis'd to be firm, because to be firm requires Qualities, which it

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does not appear by the present Address, and the others we have mention'd, that they are endow'd with. You proceed: The we are aftenish'd to see the most Factious Positions reviv'd and propagated under the best and mildest of Governments; yet we the less wonder at it, since it is easy to observe, that the most open Patrons of Resistance are equally Encouragers of Blasphemy and Profaneness: I do not think that ever the like was heard of! Ever such bare-farc'd, such—— In short, I am not one of the Epithet Party, I can light of none bad enough for it, Once more— I'll tell you what you know better than the Articles of your Faith; for if one Man that fet his Name to this Address can tell which of the nine and thirty the Presbyterians except against, I'll fign it immediately, tho' I must sacrifice what's dearer to a Man of Honour than his Life to do it. I'll tell you, I fay, that Refistance to a Sovereign in the Execution of the Laws. is allow'd to be a damnable Sin by those you ingeniously term Republicans, but Resistance to a Tyrant: I scorn however to make such rude Applications as you did above. Such Resistance as is of absolute Necessity, was revived and propagated by the Managers, confirm'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in their condemning the Seditious Libel to be burnt. Are these Encouragers of Blasphemy and Profaneness? 'Tis intolerable—— Such Stuff never dropt from any Pens that were not of Brass. This is faid, and the very contrary, the very diametrical Opposite as well known, as that this Pretence was only to put a Spoke more in the Wheel. What I wonder most at is, that such Men can in the same Paper use the Name of that God who fearches Hearts, and will feverely punish the Diffembler; him who prevaricates with the Omniscient. Are not all the sober, pious Men in England, the truly pious and sober to a Man, Friends to the Revolution? Name me one who is eminent for the Christian Virtues, of which Charity and Moderation are the molt lovely: If he is not for the Revolution, I have freely afferted what I shall be as free to recant. I know this worthy Shire, I have liv'd in it, and convers'd with, I Suppole, some of the Addressers. I know their Ways, the Worth and the Morals of thole as well as others of the Subscribers of Addresses; and to hear 'em talk of Affonishment, of Wonder, Arrows flot as well against God, as his Vicegerent, Enemies of God and Her Majesty; 0.

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when from the Souls of these wondring and astonish'd Gentry 'twas known, the Refistance the Friends to the Revolution affert, is only fuch as was practis'd then, and nothing feditious against our most gracious Sovereign; against whom and her Laws, thanks be to God, none ever rebel'd, but the lewd Rabble of that Faction who cry up Paffive Obedience and Non-Resistance Unconditional and Unlimited: Such shall be my Obedience to her Majesty, such will every true Englishman, such I hope will these Addresfers be. I will not confide in the Moderation of their Patrons, but keep to the Law and Decency. Mr. Hoadly has written strenuously for Refistance; he has been thank'd for it by a great Majority of the Representative of Great Britain: Is Mr. Hoadly an Encourager of Blasphemy and Profaneness? How glad shou'd I be to see the Peace of this Kingdom decided by that Issue? Examine the secret Manners and Life of that Author for Resistance, and publith it. Examine the fecret Life and Manners of the Author of Perils among False Brethren, and publish it. the World judg——How ridiculous 'tis to use such Arguments, and to be put upon proving that the Sun shines at a bright Noon! yet such is the Unreasonableness of the Men we deal with. They condemn those who differ from 'em for Hypocrify: Their whole Set is clear'd of that Charge; there is not a Hypocrite amongst 'em. And yet what tender Concern they have for Religion and Virtue! Farewel. Heaven forgive you, and keep you firm to the last part of your Address, as well as the rest, the Illustrious House of Hanover. What say

The Mayor, Magistrates, Bailiss, Free Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of Dartmouth?

Why truly, very little——Hardly worth engrossing. One thing I can't but take notice of; and that is, when Members of Parliament carry the Addresses in Person from their respective Shires and Boroughs, what a singular Vein of Modesty runs thro them? How catching is the Vice of Flattery! If one Representative has it, the rest want a Touch: We will take care (as we have hitherto done) to send such Representatives—The hitherto done tells the Queen of the two Members then on their Marrow-bones; That they are Men of known Integrity and inviolable Loyalty to her Majesty, truly zeasous for maintaining the Protestant Part II.

Religion, and the Succession of the Illustrious House of Hanover; of a firm Constancy and Zeal to the Principles and Interest of the Church of England as by Law establish'd, and not in the least tainted with those new-fangled Notions of Resistance. I am not astonish'd, not at all, that these Burghers steal the Epithet new-fangled from Dr. Sacheverel: I don't look upon 'em to be in the least rich in Eloquence, nor half fo good Criticks as Longinus, to tell when the Doctor was out and when in. The latter indeed Longinus himself wou'd have been puzzled to have told; for that he did not take Railing, Curfing, Anathematizing, Tautology and Adjectives, long Periods crouded with Words, for Eloquence. I wou'd never have written History more, had he been alive, if he had faid that there was a Sentence in all that Author's Works, from Maudlin to Mary-Overs, with one bit of Sublime in it; which is strange, that a Man shou'd be aftride a Pinnacle, and yet not be Sublime. But that's a Secret the Men of Dartmouth will not care a fig for being let into. Indeed it wou'd turn to much better account, considering how their Trade is decay'd of late, if they knew of any two Merchants of London, to be their Caster and Pollux, and put 'em in a way to patch up their Navigation a little; if they wou'd be discourag'd by their Awkardness in Politicks from minding such matters, and instead of Addresses, write Bills of Lading and Invoices. For of all places upon earth, your poor Sea-Port is the worst for a Politician.

I cou'd, if it had been worth while, have enquir'd into the Steddiness of this Borough too; but I consider, no body wou'd put it into the Scale of the Sense of the Nation for any more than what it weighs, and by the Address it appears to be a Feather. They did tell King James, 'tis true, on his Accession to the Throne, That they wou'd chuse such Men as had discover'd their Abhorrence of the Matinous Votes of the late House of Commons, which they remember'd with Horror and Detestation. Now the Epithet Mutinous being never apply'd to Votes of the House of Commons by the rest of the People of England, I'm sure they wen't go to Dartmouth for the Sense of the Nation. Having made a Reverence to the Presence I'm going into,

I presume to say there was an Address from

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bu 1 The Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen, at the General Sessions of the Peace held for the West-Riding of the County of York at Pontefract; and of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, &c. of Pontefract or Pomfret,

'Tis all one. There's a Castle there, I think, and Richard II. was wounded in't. Yes, yes, 'tis the same-And there all this good Company met on the 18th of April, in the ninth Year of her Majesty's Reign: And a filly Company they were. 'Tis pity they cou'd think of nothing but Addressing, before Domay was taken, and the Antimonarchical General Stanhope had beat the Testamentary King of Spain; for he's no more an Hereditary than I am, because the Father of him and his elder Brother are alive: and I'm amaz'd that the Spaniards, who are all Highflyers, shou'd not have heard from our side of the Water of the Epithets Unalienable, Indefeasible, Hereditary, Jus Divinum; and then 'tis as certain a King can no more give away his Crown by a Will, than a Convention by Act. But for ought I see, the Highflyers every where are bewitch'd; are always and in all places speaking what they don't think, and thinking what they don't do: Nature rebels in 'em against Principle. Indeed the two Monarchs of Spain feem to be both a fort of Revolution-Kings; but Charles is the most so, because his best Ally is a Revolution Queen: and Stanhope, I'll warrant, does his business. I wonder why these worthy Gentlemen, Knights of the Address, are so stout at home, and when her Majesty's Armies are fighting victorionly for the Freedom of Mankind, are battelling with Bottles and Schismaticks in the Nook of an Island. 'Tis not once in a year to ligh and deliver, that will make a Hero; and every thing great is Revolutional. Your Hochstets, your Ramillys, are Revo-Intion-Victories: His Grace the Duke of Marlborough was one of the first that join'd the Prince of Orange. Barcelona, Catalonia, half of Spain, and why not all, fay I? were Revolution too: My Lord Peterborough came over with the Prince. La Hogue a Revolution-Victory: ask my Lord Orford. Indeed I don't remember one brave thing that has been done to the Glory of the English Nation, but has had very much of Revolution in't. The Battel of Malaga, every body knows, was overfought by Sir Closedely, desly, as much a Revolution-Admiral as my Lord Torring, ton.——Since matters are as they are, and that a Revolution was brought about by Resistance; that a Revolution has rais'd the Glory of the English higher than their Edwards and Harrys; that our Religion and Laws are secur'd by it, and cou'd not have been secure but by the necessary Means that effected it: let us see what a grateful Sense the Northern Gentry have of that Resistance and Revolution. I shan't give over naming it, for what Dr. Sacheverel said of our stopping their mouths with the Revolution; for that and some other things his Book was burnt by the common Hangman. You must know then, that to revolve is in some wise to change, and that there never was a Revolution without a Change, nor a Change without a Revolution.

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Far North we are got, and the Address says: We are taught to fear God and honour the Queen, and not to meddle with those that are given to Change. All Sects in Religion join with Men of no Religion; as for instance, Camisars with Quakers, Quakers with Anabaptists, Anabaptists with Independents, Independents with Presbyterians, Presbyterians with Low-Kirk, and Low-Kirk with Men of no Religion, to blaspheme God, despise Dominion, and speak evil of Dig-Is not this as true, as that there never was a Horle stole in Yorksire? Where is this Confederacy? What Quaker, what Baptist, what Presbyter is blaspheming! Oh fad, fad! Preaching and Printing Doctrines equally destructive to the Rights of the Church and the just Prerogative of the Crown. They ahhor, detest, and abjure (now for the String) all Atheistical, Schismatical, Antimonarchical and Seditious Principles and Practices. You know where abouts they are. They will make the Laws the Measure of their Allegiance, which does not depend upon the Will of the People, but is founded upon the Laws of God. This and what follows is such News, that one wou'd admire where these Discoverers hid themselves so long, that we cou'd not hear of it and them before; for our Conftitution in the State is Monarchical, and in the Church Epilcopal. I don't give we their very words here, because they are too bountiful of 'em. This they will maintain, and fo will I; but then I always add, Revolution-Principles and Toleration. If ever they outdo me in Loyalty to Q. Anne, I'll be oblig'd to find the Three Ridings with Bridles till the Doctor's time is out. But I won't forget the Revolution, neither

neither will I damn Daniel for wearing a Black Cloak

when I have a Blue one.

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The last Sentence about chusing, has a Clause which makes it difficult for a Candidate to prove his Qualifications, and feems to be brought in for a fling at somebody: The Loyalty of their Representatives, and their good Affection to the Church, must be such as has been conspichows, not only in themselves, but their Ancestors: That's hard. Oh La! If every Man who was to be chosen a Knight of a Shire, a Citizen, or Burgels, was to bring a Certificate fign'd by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, that his Father nor Grandfather was no Presbyterian, no Roundhead, never drew Blade for the Parliament, nor Broad-piece for Presbyterian Parson: Oh La! What wou'd become of us? What shou'd we do with half the Addressers? What a Parliament there wou'd be next time? Let me see, can't I find out any body whose Father kept a Presbyterian Chaplain, and was a Colonel for Oliver? Do not I know any one whose Grandfather was a Judg or fo to his Usurping Highness aforesaid? Now if you come to that, have not I with these eyes seen some Folks in Conventicles my felf, praying there as heartily as they are now addressing against Schismaticks. Their Worthips of the West-Riding are very much out. If a Man changes for the better, than't I meddle with him?-Yesbut I will, and meddle, and meddle again with him too. I don't like the word a whit the worse for that 'tis Consin-German to the Revolution: I might twit the Yorkshire Gentlemen in the teeth with their Pro's and their Cons, as well as I have done others; but hearing a noise from Surry, I'l go see what's the matter. Oh! 'tis the

Humble Address of the High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, and others of the County of Surry.

They are concise, and only declare an Abhorrence of the usual Adjectives; which I had rather have had put out of the Dictionary, than have made Neighbours fall out about nothing. Popish, Republican, Schismatical; in my mind, Antichristian, Nonjuring, and Jacobite wou'd do as well: and since the other words give offence, out with 'em; I wou'd not have the Peace stopt a Second for the best of 'em. Make the most of it, 'tis but an Epithet or two

loft, and the Doctor has three years time to coin new ones. Popish, Republican, and Schismatical Principles, which are repugnant to Monarchy; your Papists being all Commonwealths-Men: Introductive to Rebellion; your Whigs being all Republicans, and the Republicans Rebels: and which can only tend to make your Government uneasy and precarious. 'Tis fo very plainly made out, it will admit no dispute; Republican Principles are the Principles of Refistance, the Principles of Resistance brought about the Revolution, the Revolution set aside the Hereditary Right of King James, the pretended Hereditariship of the Chevalier, and establish'd her Majesty's Government. So that according to some Men of Surry (you must understand by the by, I know Surry so well, I'll lay ten to one this was not the Sense of the whole County of Surry, and I'll be prov'd by the Knights of the Shire) the Principles that establish'd the Government, are what will make it uneasy and precarious. Did you ne'er hear of one Prigean, and the breaking of his head? The Shins of these Gentlemen are fafe.

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I defire the Reader to bear me witness, that I do the Collector and Publisher of the Addresses full Justice, by printing his Nota Bene's under this Address, which I wou'd never have printed without them. Mine is not word for word, but every arch word for word, leaving out the

Forms.

Note, This is the Address mord for word, which the Postman of April 18. No. 1869. advertis'd to be of a Seditious Nature: And likewise advertiz'd to be of a Seditious Nature in the Daily Courant, April 11. No. 2641. And also in the Observator of Wednesday, April 12. No. 25. in these words, Seditious Addresses which were prefented at the Affizes of Surry and

Shrewsbury, &c.

I love to be impartial: There's the Cream of the Address, and the Cream of the Advertisements; let 'em make the best of their way. Having some very good reason to believe that the Right Honourable Sir Richard Onflow Speaker of the House of Commons, who has represented this Shire twenty years, knows more of the Sense of it than these Addressers; I shan't be at the trouble to examine how they have vary'd from themselves in this Affair formerly. For the Speaker not being with them now, ! take it for granted their Sense went along with him and their their other Knight Sir William Scawen. If they can't find out two Gentlemen of better Qualifications, as to Merit and Fortune, Loyalty and Estates, which I defy them to do; 'tis to be hop'd they'l shew what Sense they have in

fending 'em again: and fo Farewel.

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We shall now come to two Shires together: and when we find two in a mind, two so near London, the likeliest Place for Gentlemen to learn something in; one may suppose the Sense of the Nation is most apparently there. I wish all the Counties in England had subscrib'd them: The old Gentleman at Versailles had then by this time, I believe, subscrib'd too. For there's great reason to suspect, that our being so forward to sign at home, has very much impeded, defer'd and postpon'd his signing abroad. The two Addresses, which I take this occasion to set my Hand and Heart to, are as sollow; not word for word, I mean not all of it word for word, because I leave out Forms, hating such as are unnecessary wherever I find them.

We your most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Justices, Grand Jury, and others of your Majesty's County of Middlesex and City and Liberty of Westminster, here assembled upon occasion of your Majesty's Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the Tryal of the several Persons accus'd of the late Turnultuous and Rebellious Riots;

"Beg leave to declare, as becomes us, our Abhorrence of those Seditious Practices, and all other Attempts that

" have lately been so often repeated against your Maje" sty's Title and Government, to move and incite your
" Subjects (under a pretence of Passive Obedience and

" Non-Resistance) to Rebellion and Sedition, and to dis-

" turb the Publick Peace.

"We do farther humbly pray your Majesty will be pleas'd graciously to accept our Assurances, that we will to the utmost of our power, according to our Duty, imitate the Example of *Your Wise and Faithful Ministry*, in preserving the publick Peace, preventing and punishing all seditious and riotous Assemblies; and will stand

"by and defend your Majesty's Title sounded upon the late happy Revolution, &c. And that the Crown may prove descend to other hands than these on whom it is

"never descend to other hands than those on whom it is entail'd by Laws which have settled the Succession in the

" Protestant Line, are the hearty Prayers, Ge,

Is there a word unbecoming good Subjects and good Englishmen? Have we heard a Hint from all the Dealers in Epithets (another Term for what the French call Le Langage des Hales, the Market-Language, and we Billingsgate) concerning the Riotous and Rebellious Tumult's actually rais'd by Nonjurors, Facobites, and I question if I shou'd have err'd extremely, had I said Addressers; many at least of those that cry out Republican, Schismatical, Seditious? From whom not a word of Riots and Tumults are to be met with, tho they were so late, the noise cou'd not be out of their ears. But Forty One, and the Rebellions of some of their Republican Ancestors, is as fresh in their Memories as in King Charles the Second's Reign. Very worthy Persons these truly !--- I will never do any thing to offend so good a Prince as ours, not designedly, not without Ignorance and Regret; but I cannot help wishing passionately I was permitted to treat these very Worthy Persons as I cou'd with Reason and Truth, as freely as Lestey has done our Constitution with Falshood and Sophistry. I wou'd not run into Billingate, as he has done: The Subject's fo foul, nothing can blacken it; the Dye is too deep: and foul Language wou'd mend it, for then People might suspect it wanted it. Gentlemen scorn Ribaldry. Satyr has a noble Theme, and there may a fuvenal rife, when Fraud thinks she's Mistress, and none dare speak. If this cannot be done without Sedition, better were it never done; for that wou'd be to imitate that detestable and condemn'd Libel, which has occasion'd the Mischief, not by those that prosecuted it, not by Justice, but perhaps by Mercy; tho Mercy is so beautiful a Fault, one cannot but be in love with and bless the Guilty for their Error. The other good Address is from

The High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and Gen: lemen affembled at the Affizes held for Berks, 1710.

Who say they can't be unconcern'd at the continu'd Troubles her Majesty receives from the Restless Endeavours us'd to create a Dislike in her Royal Mind of the late Proceedings of this present Parliament, by whom her Undoubted Title to the Throne of these Realms, and the Settlement of the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line have been to justly and necessarily afferted, and who have express'd a any Suci M Aff

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Zeal for her Majesty's Service not likely to be exceeded by any that shall ensue, and which has already procur'd such

Successes against the common Enemy.

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For these reasons they think themselves oblig'd to assure her Majesty, that they will always endeavour to demonstrate their Affection and Duty to her Majesty, by a firm Compliance with those excellent Recommendations they had so lately receiv'd from the Throne, and by discountenancing all seditions At-

tempts to create Uneasiness amongst her Subjects.

Have you not an Awe upon your Spirits, Courteous Reader, as if something Divine or Supernatural was approaching you? Is it by night that you give your felf the trouble to survey our most notable Memoirs? Observe if the Candles don't burn blue! For the next is an Address which I can't name without a degree of Horror, such as the Antients felt when they enter'd the aweful Temples of Pluto and Proferpine, and perform'd the Rites to the Downward Deities. One can't think of it without trembling, to reflect from what a Pious and Charitable Body it comes; no less than an University, and an University of Oxford, presented by

The Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of the Houses, several Doctors, and the Proctors in their Formalities: Without which they are but Men.

They being deeply sensible of the many great and inestimable Bleffings God has bestow'd on this Church and Nation, in placing and preserving her Majesty upon the Throne. What harm had it been, if there had been a Punctum? The Gentlemen understand the meaning of that word, and more, I can't fee it unless it was to introduce Royal Ancestors: In which one wou'd think there were a Flirt and a Fleer, a Fling and a Flounce at such Sovereigns as sat on the Throne of those Ancestors, while their Sire was not with his Fathers. King William and Queen Mary, as good a King and as good a Queen as ever fat upon Throne, to whom by and by we shall find Alma Mater own'd her self as much oblig'd as to any of their Royal Ancestors, never had the Compliment. It was not kind: They can't pretend they never had any opportunity; for when they affociated for his deceas'd Majesty, who had no Title in the world but a Revolutional against King James, who had as plain an Hereditary one, as ever had Solomon the Son of David; cou'd not they

they have said in their Association, as the House of Com. mons wou'd have done, had they thought it necessary, They did solemnly profess, testify, and declare, that his pre-Sent Majesty King William does sit Rightfully and Lawfully on the Throne of his Royal Ancestors, instead of is Right. ful and Lawful King of these Realms, the words of the Commons Association? Was not King Charles the Royal Martyr King William's Grandfather as well as Queen Mary's? What fay you, Sirs, to these things? What d've think King William wou'd have faid to you, when you brought him the very first Address that he receiv'd on the Peace of Ryswick, and the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Col. leges, and the Proctors were ready in Town to give it him the very next day after he came; so officiously Loyal were they, as to have the flart of the three Kingdoms. Alma Maters and all? What, I fay, d'ye think he'd have faid, had you cast your selves at his Royal Feet with that Tender of your Duty and Testimony of your sincerest Joy for his Majesty's late prosperous Return to the Throne of his Ancestors, instead of his Kingdoms in Peace, Safety, and Honour? I put it to ye, Gentlemen-'Tis a fair Quef-You might have brought it in if you wou'd; and you can't fay he was not a King of your liking, for I shall prove that upon you prefently.

Having affur'd her Majesty of your Duty, &c. as you often did King William, to your praise be it spoken, and not seldom King James and King Charles; you add, That Duty will never suffer you to call in question any Title by which her Majesty holds her Crown (as no good Subject will, no Wise Man dares) particularly that which is Hereditary. I don't remember that in all my reading a Noun Substantive of that importance as Title (when a Crown is in the case) was ever so abus'd by Adverb, as this is by particularly. You're Grammarians as well as Politicians, and know that particularly, as you have plac'd it, tho in it felt tis no more than an ungoverning Adverb, is so much too strong for the potent Substantive Title, that it can hardly stand its ground in the Field of Sense, even with the Asiatance of the Auxiliary Myrmidon Hereditary. I shou'd not be so Metaphorical, Allegorical, and Rhetorical, were not I in Learned Company, where Poetry and Elo-

quence, Piety and Moderation are so triumphant.

You proceed: So it will never permit you to give any Countenance to that Popish Republican Doctrine of Resisting

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of Princes. Hum-Stay a little-I must have a word or two with these Gentlemen on that matter. Resistance. you fay! I remember a Gentleman, who was a Servant to the late Duke of Buckingham, told me a Chaplain of his, a very Reverend Divine, liv'd some years in his House, where he was admitted on the Reputation he had for Learning and Wit, before my Lord knew him personally; but when he was better acquainted, he was fo fond of him, he never car'd to let him be out of his Company afterwards. A Tale, Sirs, is a Hamlet of History, as a Free-School is of a College; so I can't be said to digress outrageously, as I conceive the Doctor did at St. Paul's last Fifth of November, of all the days in the year: when, as Mr. Thompson observ'd, he bestow'd fix Lines on the Dangers of Popery, but fix and twenty large Pages on the Danger from those in Church and State. I think, Sirs, you were talking about that Popish Republican Dostrine of Resistance: Pardon me, I warrant I never forget it the longest day of my Life. And why I told my Tale, was because one wou'd imagine at first fight, by taking a transfient View of this same Address, and of a certain Speech made to the first Article of the Impeachment you wot of, that you did hardly know who was Bishop of your Diocess, or did not much mind him. Yet let me tell ye, that in Worcestershire, in London, and in many other places where People have Ears and Intellects, tho not in so superabundant a degree either of Intellects or Ears as round about Shotover; his Lordship is admir'd and reverenc'd as one of the most Learned and Polite Prelates of the Age, whose Judgment is as valuable to Men of Sense, as any Dozen or two of Doctors in his And inalmuch as he is your Diocesan Bishop of Oxford; inafmuch as 'tis your Duty, with your leave, Gentlemen, to hear him; I'll introduce the Speech, and bring ye to Repetition, which is indeed somewhat Schif-

You were faying, the Popish Republican Doctrine of Resistance: I wou'd not mistake ye.——A great deal here depends on the Epithets, for that you are Men of Books, and consequently Men of Sense, and consequently mean something. As to the rest——they are for Epithets because 'tis the Mode; and as the Ladies are for Fardingales, it makes 'em look big, which they cou'd not do without them. Your Diocesan, contrary to those Epithets, Substantive and all, says thus (if the Speech as printed by Morphew

Morphew be genuine) among a great many other excellent things: I cou'd offer many other Authorities not from Falle Sons or Perfidious Prelates, not from Men of Factious and Antimonarchical Principles in relation to the State, but Venerable Names, Ornaments to the Ages they liv'd in, and such as will be remember'd with Honour in succeeding ones; but I am superseded in producing, and your Lordships trouble sava in hearing more particular Quotations to this purpose, by what is yielded by a Reverend Divine of great Parts and Learning, far enough from the Suspicion of being prejudic'd against the Rights of Princes, or partial to those of the People; I mean the Reverend Dean of Carlille, who in a Latin Discourse preach'd and printed in this Town, upon the Duty of Submission, starting some Cases of extreme Ne. cessity, and putting the Question, Whether it may not be lawful for the People in such Cases to resist? answers, Viri boni & graves, &c. That Good and Judicious Men, Men that have taken great and useful pains in defending the Rights of Princes and repressing Popular Licence, have contended that it is Lawful. He adds indeed, Whether they have done right or wrong, let others judg; and does not give his own Opinion: But since he has granted that such Men as he has describ'd, Men of Probity and Judgment, zealous Afferters of the Rights of Princes, and Repreffers of Popular Licence, have contended that in Cases of extreme Necessity it is lawful for the People to defend themselves; I may comfort my felf, if I err in my Opinion, that I err in good Company. But I humbly conceive I do not err, and that for this plain reason; That if it be utterly unlawful to refist in any Case whatsoever, even that of a Total Subverfrom of the Constitution and Laws, then there is no Distinction of Governments, of Absolute, I mean, and Limited; or if there be a Distinction, it is a nominal one without any real difference: for what difference is there between a Prince's governing arbitrarily without Law, and governing arbitrarily against Law, betwixt having no Laws at all, and having precarious Laws that depend entirely on the Will of the Prince, whether he will observe one of them or subvert them all; and if he does, the People cannot help themselves? But, my Lords, I hope and believe that there is a real Distinction of Governments, and that the Subjects of all Governments are not in the same wretched Condition with those of France and Turkey, &c. Every thing is so clear, so full, so judicious and eloquent in this Speech, that we leave it unwillingly;

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but we have not room for more of it in this place. The Gentlemen above mention'd may try if they can knock down that, and all the rest that has been said on this Head, with two Arbitrary Adjectives, Popish and Republi-

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They say next, what all wise and faithful Subjects heartily concur in, tho we fear not in their way, with respect to Relistance; the very mention of which at this time, under the best of Queens, ought to be detested and abhor'd. The very mention of refifting the Queen is abhor'd, is detested by all, but those who rebel'd about some four months fince, and their Abettors. Good God! what shou'd our Queen be refifted for? 'Twou'd be like curfing Heaven, by whose Bleffings and Providence we live, and are or may be happy. They are all of them to a Man convinc'd, all that are capable of Conviction; there's not a Heart nor Hand, which were for the Revolution, but what are, and

that with the very same reason, for Queen Anne.

I have observ'd that a hundred times already; and that Republican Doctrines, which intend Revolution Doctrines or nothing, are now trump'd up to render the Professors of the latter odious. Why else are the Addressers afraid of mentioning the Revolution and Queen Anne? If they did fo, who wou'd object against them, the their Passive-Obedience and Non-Relistance were extended as far as they pretend to stretch it? For in obeying the Queen, none will ever do any thing but obey the Law, which the has ever made religiously the measure of her Government. I say, they are, to a Man, capable of thinking, entirely convinc'd of; and that Refistance has been afferted in Cales only of extreme Necessity, to answer the treasonable Libels written by Lesley and others of that Herd against the Revolution, founded on Resistance, and the Establishment founded on the Revolution.

I must, on this occasion, favour our Addressers with a Paragraph or two of the foresaid Speech, made by their Right Reverend Father in God; with whom were the thinking Men of them better acquainted, they wou'd be as much in love with him, as his Grace of Bucks was with his Chaplain. I hope, to use my Lord Bishop's own Expressions, we have not bousted falsy or vainly of our own Form of Government, that we are blefted with a Constitution more bappy than any Nation in the World, that allows and secures as great, and (I had almost said) Godlike Powers

and Prerogatives to the Crown as any wife and good Prince can defire; a Power of doing every thing that's good, and nothing that's ill: and at the same time secures most valuable Rights and Privileges to the People. What wife or good Prince would not rather chuse to reign over free Subjects, than tyrannize over Slaves? To receive a willing, chearful Obedience, proceeding from the Principles of Gratitude, Love, and Interest, as well as of Duty, rather than a forc'd one, owing merely to a rinciple of Fear, the Principle from whence the Indians worship the evil Spirits? My Lords, Such a Frame of Government your Lordships have received from your Ancestors, and I hope and trust that, in grateful Respect to their Memory, and in tender regard to your Posterity: (What follows is a Parenthesis, that speaks my Soul, and the Souls of all that I ever heard of, who have vindicated Resistance in cases of extreme Necessity, and is an Answer to all the leud Infinuations of those that pretend the Queen and Government are affronted by Doctrines of such Resistance:) I say nothing of our selves, my Lords, for as for us who have the Happiness to live under the Government of the best of Princes, that ever Heaven blest a Nation with; for us, I say, were our Government as arbitrary as any in the East, yet I should think our Rights, Liberties, and Properties, and whatever is most dear and valuable to us, as safe, if they depended entirely upon ber Majesty's gracious Will, as they are now; they are secur'd to us by our Laws, or stronger Fences, if they cou'd be made; but I speak in regard to those that are to come afterwards: And I do hope and trust, that as your Lordships have receiv'd such an inestimable Treasure from your Predecessors, you will transmit it inviolable to your Poste.

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Counsel, in excuse of his High Crimes and Misdemeanors, they having made a Collection of Passages to prove the Danger of the Church from Blasphemy; who cou'd have a word to say against that Paragraph? If they did not, tis soon deny'd, and their Honour will be taken. fince the stress of most of these Papers bears on that very Defence, as most plausible and popular; and since his greatest Crime was the preaching up Unlimited, Unconditional Paffive-Obedience and Non-Resistance; and that for the aforesaid Reasons, and a thousand more, we do for our selves believe the Principles they will teach are these very Doctrines: I must again bring them before their Ordinary, from whom we shall receive full Satisfaction, and be perfectly enlighten'd in the matter. I must beg your Patience a little longer, while I express my Surprize and Wonder, that the Doctrine of Passive-Obedience and Non-Resistance, in that unlimited Extent in which some explain it, is so diligently inculcated, and so zealously prest at this Passive-Obedience, I own, when truly stated, is a unly Christian Duty, a perpetual Duty as to the Obligation, but occasional as to the Practice of it. Now Preachers do not, usually neglecting the pressing of other Duties of more constant Practice, lay out their Time and Labour in filling both Pages of their Discourses with earnest Assertions, and violent Exhortations to the Practice of an occasional Duty, unless they have some near Prospect of an occasion for the Exercise of it: And yet, my Lords, has this one Duty been of late more frequently and earnestly afferted and urg'd both from Pulpit and Press, than all the other Duties of Christianity; and what occasion for this does any one pretend to have in view, besides the Addressers? Every Man can tell what continual Harangues came from the Pulpit on this Doctrine, especially in the Reigns of Declamation. I my felf have heard a Divine, not far from Brentford, twenty times, and I don't remember one Sermon he ever made on the practical Duties of Christianity; he having no Topicks but Resistance and Schism, as if he was not so much afraid that his Flock shou'd be damn'd, as that they should be Presbyterians and Whigs.

To proceed in my Lord Billiop's Oration: Can there be a Wretch so abandon'd, so lost to all Sense of Gratitude, and every thing that is good, as to be capable of admitting a Thought, that our gracious Queen has done, is doing, or intending to do any thing, that may give her Subjects occasion

for the Practice of this Duty, &c. If then there be no oc. casion from the Conduct of our Prince, is there any reason, from the Behaviour of her People, that may justify this extraordinary and otherwise unseasonable Zeal for this Doc; trine? Do they (excepting such as the Zealots for this Doctrine have excited to disturb her peaceful Reign at home, by rebellious and dangerous Tumults and Insurrections) shew any Uneafiness under her Majesty's gracious Government, or In. clinations to throw it off? &c. What then can be faid for such a Conduct, which can have no other natural tendency, than to create unreasonable Jealousies of her People in the Head of our Queen, and groundless Fears of the Queen in the Hearts of her People; fealousies in the Queen that her Subjects are inclinable to rebel against her, when the Clergy think it necessary thus to press their Restraints upon them, and Fears in the People when their Pastors are so industriously preparing them for Sufferings. My Lords, I would not be thought to charge upon all that hold and affert this Doctrine, the Consequences, which I may with too much reason charge upon some of them, I mean such as do not allow her Majesty's Title to the Crown, &c. What do thefe Men mean? Any Service to her Majesty? No; the Consequences as to them are plain: (And I wish there was no ground to say it as to almost every one, who at this time afferts Unlimited and Unconditional Passive-Obedience and Non-Resistance, which my Lord Bishop out of Tenderness, little merited by such Incendiaries, wou'd not so much as infinuate:) If to rest upon any occasion whatsoever be unlawful, be Rebellion, damnable Rebellion, then the Revolution was Rebellion, and all that are concern'd in it are involv'd in that Guilt: then we have continued in Rebellion ever since; then, if we would avoid Damnation, we must repent of that Sin: but there is no true Repentance without Restitution; and if there must be Restitution, they will tell you what it is. I am sure it will not be admitted me to affirm the Addressers are within this Charge, yet why do they expose themselves to be suspected of it? Why use the very Phrases with Lesley, and that detestable Crew, with such as are endeavouring to destroy their Country and Fellow-Subjects, Body and Soul, by bringing in Popery and Slavery, a French King and French Government! I will observe no more Ceremony, than if they were in the hands of the Hangman, nor yet so much; because my natural, as well as Christian Compatition, wou'd then make me with those out

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of them, which the Law might condemn to them. Is not Lesley's word for Presbyterians, Schismaticks; for the Revolution, Rebellious and Republican Principles; for Liberty, Sedition, and Reformation, Heresy? There is not an Epithet in all the Cluster of Addresses, from the dissolving the good Oxford Parliament 1680, to the dissolving the good Westminster Parliament 1710, the Reign of Addresses, but what I'll find in the Works of that unattainted Writer, the quondam Chancellor of Connor, who fares better than his King, and his King's pretended Mother, they being both attainted by the Laws of Great Britain.

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The Academy, with the deepest Sorrow, bewails the Danger of so many deluded Souls, as are missed into the damnable Sin of Schism. Now I can't believe one word of that, and my reason is, for that where there is a deep Sorrow for a Person, there will be a Pity or Tenderness; and Oras tors, under the motives of that foft Passion, don't make we of the Epithet, Damnable. Oh fie!—Do not you mean Presbytery? And was it just, as well as decent, for them to tell her Majesty, that that Religion was a damnable Schism here, which at Edinburgh is the Religion of the State? I can't fay the Queen's Religion, for I know her Majesty is of none but of the Church of England, as fram'd most exactly according to the Primitive Apostolical Model; however, her Majesty has Presbyterian Chap-lains there. And besides, is it agreeable with Christian Charity (not that I expect any such thing in the Climate lam now under) to fay, the Religion of Holland, Swifferland, part of Germany, Geneva, the French Calvinists, Oc. is a damnable Schifm? I am oblig'd to summon the Addressers before their Diocesan again, and that because he is afforedly as good a Judg of Schism at Oxford, as any Heads of Houses, or Proctors whatsoever. His Lordthip talking of King Charles the First's assisting the Presbyteman Rochellers, to refift their Papilt King, and the Fast order'd, and the Form of Prayer drawn up for the imploring of God's Bleffing, fays, It is highly probable that Bishop Laud had the greatest hand in composing these Prayers, he being then Bishop of London, and in great javour, and the Archbishop of Canterbury Abbot at that time in Disgrace: but whoever composed them, I beg leave to read part of one of the Collects in that Office; O Lord God of Holts, that givelt Victory in the day of Battle, and Deliverance in the time of Trouble, we beseech thee to strengthen the Part II. Hand,

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Hands, and incourage the Hearts of thy Servants, in fighting thy Battles, and defending thy Altars that are among us, and in all the Reform'd Churches: It seems the Reform'd Churches were thought to have God's Altars among them then, however they have been vilify'd since.

As to those who separate from the National Church in essential Points of Faith, as strong as the Epithet is, they may use it to Eternity if it consists with their Modera tion, and they delight in such flaming Adjectives, I shall never be offended; and I flatter my felf those my great Friends unknown have such a value for my History, that they would not wittingly give me Offence, especially if they know how much I am, with the profoundest Zeal and Respect, as I and all Mankind are in Duty bound, their most humble, most devoted, &c. The only thing that ! can't forgive my felf for, in making these Remarks on the Academy Address, is, to be disgusted at any thing her Majesty accepted of graciously: but I cannot help consdering, that so good, so prudent a Princess, cou'd not but receive graciously a Body of Men, declaring they brought her the Sense of the first University of her Empire; and withal, that many Parts of the Address it self are what every loyal Subject and true Englishmen wou'd readily subscribe, nay the whole, if I may be allow'd only this **fmall**

Errata to the Oxon University-Address, as printed by Morphew, pag. 21.

L. r. Parliamentary. l. 13. dele Republican. l. 25. t. damnable Nonjuring. Let me have but my way in those three words only, and there's my Hand and my Heart.— No, that wou'd not do, that wou'd answer no end, there wou'd be no Side-Wind against the Revolutionists and Dissenters: Nor Side-Wind shall be where I set my Name. I cou'd not avoid paying my Respects thus amply to the University, and shewing the Reader what says the Bishop, what say the Academy, that he may be govern'd by it as to giving his Sense towards making up that of the Nation; and let the Gentlemen, who drew up this Sense of it, do it with what views they please, I make no question that University, which has bred so many illustrious Persons in the Church and State, wou'd breed more and more daily, to the Glory of Britain, such are the Advantages for their

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Studies there, such the numbers of the Learned, if that fatal Infatuation of practical Politicks did not prevail over the Belles Lettres, and the Study of Parties were not too hard for that of Humanity. I will not tell the Reader that this learned Body, for Learning is but one Ingredient in Politicks, have not been always of one mind; they did tell King James, they were indispensably bound to bear all Faith and true Allegiance to their Sovereign, without any Restrictions or Limitations: But Magdalen-College two years after did limit and restrain, and chuse Dr. Hough President, in opposition to Dr. Parker their Bishop, whom the King fent with a Letter Mandatory to elect; and not contented to do fo, they refus'd to submit to the King's Visitors, and sign'd a Paper of that Refusal, when they were prest to Submission, for which their Names and Memories will be always held in Reverence by all bold Britons.

As to the glorious share this University had in the late happy Revolution, I'll take it from my Lord Bilhop of Sarum in his Speech on the same Article with their Bishop's; Three days after we left Exeter, a Head of a College came to the Prince to invite him to come to Oxford, assuring him that the University would declare for him. He went as near it as Abingdon; but then the sudden turn of Affairs of London obliging him to hast up, the Association was sent thither, and was fign'd by the Heads of the Colleges, and many others there; some doing it in a particular Warmth of Expression, and saying, that their Hearts as well as their Hands went with it. Upon what Disappointments, or other Views, I cannot tell, this Contradiction to their fam'd Decree, five years after it was made, seem'd to take another Turn back to it again; and the Notion of a King de facto, which is but a softer Name for an Usurper, came in vogue.

The Reader must enter a little into the History of that Decree, which has met with extreme Mortification, thanks to Dr. Sacheverel; for had he not rak'd together some red-hot Passages, it might have had no other Punishment but the Doom of Oblivion among the Labours of that Convocation: but his urging it as an Authority, occasion'd its being brought forth into the World a second time, the Gazette having had it before; and its being brought there so unhappily in the times of Phanix Fortunes, occasion'd its being condemn'd to die by the same hand as Charnock, King and Keys did, and in Company with Dr. Sacheverel's

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Sermons.

That Decree past the 21st of July, 1683. and Sermons. in it Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance were confirm'd, and Refulance on any account whatever declar'd to be False, Seditious and Impious, Heretical, Blasphemous and Infamous: But the Lords Spiritual and Temporal refolv'd, That the said Decree contains in it several Positions contrary to the Constitution of this Kingdom, and destructive to the Protestant Succession as by Law establish'd; and or. der'd, that the faid Decree be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman, in the Presence of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, at the same Time and Place when and where the Sermons of Dr. Henry Sacheverel are order'd to be burnt. So that 'tis very plain to me the Convocation of Oxford, much less the Addressers, are not the only Perfons in the World to give us the Sense of the Nation, unless they'l resolve to keep in the good Mind they were in, when the Pretender was about to haften the Effect of the Bill of Attainder, by fetting foot on British Ground, as appears by this Address; which that the Reader may not leave in an ill Humour, I will in part repeat: We humbly beg leave to declare to your Majesty our utmost Abhorrence of the Invasion of your Dominions, design'd and in tended by some of your own rebellious Subjects, under a pretended Prince, attainted of High Treason, educated in Romish Superstition, and supported by a French Army. Right! that's as it shou'd be; there is indeed the Sense of the Nation. Again, We hope always to shew our Detestation, as of this flagrant Attempt against your Crown and Dignity, so likemise of those mischievous Doctrines and Opinions that dispose and prepare Mens Minds for such unnatural Enterprizes against their Sovereign, and the Peace and Tranquillity of their Native Country. All that I can fay to this, is, if they have not sufficiently detested all Antirevolutional Doctrines and Opinions, they have not been as good as their words; which is a fault other Folks are guilty of as well as Addressers. We have bestow'd so much time on the University, there must be the less allow'd

For the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of Oxford, in the County of Oxford.

How extremely nice and particular that wou'd have been, had there been a City of Oxford in any other County in England! There is nothing else extraordinary

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in this Address, considering what great things those Addreffers are capable of faying by the Neighbourhood of Christ-Church: They, with the rest of their Loyal Countrymen, have the utmost Abhorrence of those Antimonarchical, Republican and Rebellious Principles, their Bishop and we have been speaking of. A fine obedient Flock his Lordship has got, that's the Truth on't! All the fault of the next Paragraph, which the Collector, as sharp as the Addresfers, has printed in Italick, as if there was fomething in it, is that 'tis too plain, too obvious; it can never enter into their Hearts to conceive, that her Majesty's Government can be establish'd by Resistance, or overturn'd by Subjection and Obedience: For what is more notorious, than that the Hoadly's, the Sarum's, the Oxon's, point their Relistance against the present Government? Have ye not heard it out of the mouth of my Lord of Oxon? Dutiful Children these indeed! As to their Parliament men, they needed not have said a Syllable; 'tis superfluous, but they cannot have too much regard to her Majesty's undoubted Hereditary Title to the Crown, except it be that it makes them forget her Parliamentary; that is not well done in them. If the Reader has a mind to see how these Citizens of Oxon, in the County of Oxon, have been in their Liveries, what Colours they have given for these twenty or thirty years last past, he may cast a Glance on the following Picture.

Grey. In 1679. People having a Fancy for a Parliament to fift the Popish Plot, and petitioning for it; the Petition concerning it was presented here, but rejected and thrown out of the Court.

Red. In 1683. They were in a terrible Passion against Dissenting Conventicles, associated with Atheistical Persons, to extirpate Monarchy, inslave the Nation, and destroy all honest loyal Subjects. In the same Address they offer the King the Approbation of their Mayor, Bailists, Aldermen, Assistants, Recorder, Town-Clerk, Mace-Bearer, and all their other Officers, if his Majesty pleas'd.

Black. In 1688. With respect to the Pretender, and my Lord Jefferies.

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Or ange.

150 The History of ADDRESSES.

Orange. In 1695. Affociating against him, and so on; Green, Blue; Black, Blue; Black and Blue, as in King William's Addresses against the Pretender, on Blenheim, Sir George Rook, the Union, Antimonarchical, &c.

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It can't be expected that a Tully shou'd live in every Country Town, and that England should swarm with Orators, as they did in Rome and Athens, where he who had not a Portion of Eloquence, might as well set up for a Dictator as a Senator. But however we shall never fail of Epithets; and the Sense of the Nation at this time, as exhibited in the Address, being no Substantive, that is, can't stand by it self, we must be content with Adjectives, and take them instead of Argument and Rhetorick: On one side you have Primitive, Pure, Apostolick, Loyal, &c. on the other every one knows what you have; and therefore no body will be surprized if People so far out of the way

As the Bailiffs, Recorder, Burgesses and Freemen of the antient Corporation of Clitheroe, in the County Palatine of Lancaster;

Do not elevate so much as those that live near the Seats of Science, and Sources of Oratory; if they are contented to follow the inimitable Patterns that went before them, and are only so happy as to vary the Phrase, as the Mob do when they ring Changes: for the they have but five or fix Bells, of which Schismaticks is the Treble, and Republican the Tennor, yet they can change the Notes, and make so many Revolutions in Musick, that the variety is almost ad infinitum. As for instance, to be thankful that a stop is put to the Growth of Atheism, Blasphemy, and Profaneness, is extremely well; but to take notice of the · just and seasonable Censure which her Majesty's House of Commons, in Parliament affembled, past on Jeveral most wicked and blasphemous Books, may be thought to include the Oxford Decree, of which one shou'd be a little careful: For the next words do not entirely clear up that Point, their Authors and Publishers, whose Designs were not only to assault and wound the Church of England, but as far as in them lay to root out and destroy the Christian Religion. What follows, now we have read the Lord's Vote concerning id

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cerning that Decree, may have an ill effect with weak People, and dissolve the establish'd Government in Church and State. It was from these common Enemies on one hand, and an Antimonarchical and Republick Spirit on the other, that the Church (they humbly conceive) had Reason to apprehend Danger. Now will I fee what the Lords and Commons humbly conceiv'd in their joint Vote of the 17th of December, 1705. and her Majesty join'd in with them by her Royal Proclamation, "That the Church of England, " as establish'd by Law, and which was rescu'd from ex-" tremest Danger by his late Majesty of Glorious Memo-" ry, was, by God's Bleffing, in a safe and flourishing " Condition; and that whoever shou'd go about to sug-" gest and infinuate that the Church is in Danger under "her Majesty's Administration, is an Enemy to the " Queen, the Church, and the Kingdom: and they did " humbly beseech her Majesty to take effectual measures " for the punishing the Authors and Spreaders of such ma-" licious and feditious Reports." And in as much as in this Address the honest Addressers of Clitheroe are very positive, that the Danger does as well proceed from an Abuse of a gracious Toleration by Law, which was only design'd to give Ease to Men of Consciences truly scrupulous, as from Blasphemy, &c. lest that should be taken for the Sense of the Nation too, we'l examine whether we cannot find a more general as well as more charitable; and we have found it, 'tis in Mr. Lechmere's Speech at the Trial: The Commons esteem the Toleration of Protestant Dissenters to be one of the earliest and happiest Effects of the late Revolution, wisely calculated for the Support and strengthening the Protestant Interest, the great End of the Revolution it felf. These Sentiments of the Legislature will with abundance have more weight than those of the Corporation of Clitheroe, who feem to infinuate, that there is a Plot against the Clergy, as well as the Church; for they hope for a Peace, that the Clergy too may become fafe. What comes after is about Parliament-Men, and other matters of equal Necessity. If the Sense of Clitheroe in this Case was pretended to determine that of any Place out of the Bounds of the Shire Palatine, we wou'd not be fatisfy'd with fetting that of Lords and Commons against them, but see what might be expected from them by their Conduct in these matters before; only there does not appear any extraordinary occasion of it, after what has 152

been produc'd, to cope with the Judgment of this Town Corporate: Wherefore we'l continue our Memoirs, and there we meet with

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The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the antient City of Leicester,

Angry at the refiles Endeavours of some Persons to disturb the Peace, by raising Disputes about her Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown, which all do who preach up Paffive-Obedience and Non-Resistance, as is done at the Bath, in Affize-Sermons, and at Cathedrals, if my Lord of Sarum's word may go, invidiously traducing the Apostolical Doctrines of the Church of England, inculcating such Tenets under the best of Princes, as (by their own Confession) have no use but under the worst of Tyrants --- True! and therefore, Gentlemen, can have no glance at her Majesty's just and benign Government. The rest I subscribe to, and it shall go for the Sense of the Nation; the other shou'd have had my Hand too, if these Addressers wou'd clear it of all Suspicions of Antirevolutional Innuendos. When People are modelt, I can't look back, for that Humanum est errare; and when tis the fashion, one shou'd not be too nice.

I have heard of such a Man as Cicero at Rome, of Demosthenes at Athens, of Eschynes, and other famous Orators; the Eloquence of some consisted in round Periods, a fine Mein, and a handsome Figure. People thought they spoke well, because they look'd well. A Man has past for an Orator forty years, and when he was old for nothing; when his good Looks were gone, gone was his Merit: Tho our British Orators have a great Advantage over the Antients, in fair Whigs, and clean Pouder; and he who can tell what's done at Term-Time in Westminster-Hall, can tell us how effential a long Whig is in Elequence. true, Eschynes, Demosthenes, and Cicero were a particular fort of Orators; they were true Politicians, Men of admirable Sense, sublime Genius's, and Whigs. You'l say that's a strange thing, Whigs! Why, I mean, they lov'd their Country, and their Government; they were for no Paffive-Obedience, and Non-Resstance. Perhaps you'l cry they were Republicans: Not better nor worse. But don't be so froward, good Keader; they were born in a Republick, publick, or else they had been as great Tories as Sir Thomas Jennor, or Sir Thomas ----, and for ought I know not much better Orators. For we read in Longinus, that when the World lost her Liberty, Justice and Eloquence fled to Heaven together. Nay, Mr. Historian, hold there, Longinus throws the Philosopher who said it on his Back. I'll allow you to be a very enlighten'd Person as to the Affair of Addresses; but as to the Sublime, give me leave to know as much of Longinus as you, or any Whig in Europe. That same old Philosopher had the Vanity of our modern Republicans, they think none are Wits but themselves. If any loyal Man has a knack at Oratory, they cry out 'tis Tropes immediately. Demosthenes learnt Action of a Player, and spoke with a Pebble in his mouth to make his Words run off smoothly: Tully too, I don't doubt, drank as many Bottles in his time with Roscius, as ever you did with Betterton; and a fine Air, a prim Mouth, and spruce Wig, are not such contemptible things as you make of them. Does not the Philosopher fay, Insomuch that we see the same Liberty shine in their Orations, as shine in their Actions? He fays, that'as these Men are their own Masters, their Mind, us'd to this Empire and Independance, produces nothing but what has the Marks of that Liberty, which is the principal Aim of all their Actions. I must interrupt ye again; you shan't run away with Liberty, Property, Reason, and Truth, with Eloquence and every thing.

Did not Isocrates write upon Philip and A-Chap. 34.

lexander, Pliny upon Trajan? and does not

Longinus himself lay, 'Tis not Monarchy that is the Cause of the Decay of Human Wit, and the Pleasures of a long Peace don't contribute so much to corrupt great Minds as this endless War? &c. I did but rally: Monarchy, especially fuch a one as ours, is certainly as propitious to Eloquence, as the best Commonwealth in the World; because here the Mind has as much Liberty as it wants without Licence, and that never form'd an Orator. However I can't help observing, that the Antimonarchicals have the Wit and the Courage, and the Jacobites the Noise and the Impudence. And to much for digressing, which I wonder how I came to be guilty of, when I was invited by such

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As the Bayliffs, Burgesses and Commonalty of the Town of Ludlow.

Florid and Sententious! They renew their Conscientious Regard to Her Majesty's Awful Prerogative, and their fervent Zeal for the Episcopal Church of England : I cannot allow that - Episcopal Church of England is an Epithet too favourable to Presbytery, implying there's a Presbyterian Church of England as by Law Establish'd, for the Toleration is Establish'd by Act of Parliament; and in spite of Lesley, &c. an Act of Parliament in England is as good Law as any the Medes and Persians had, till it is repeal'd: I wish that Act was in every thing like the Laws of the Persians and Medes. These Ludlow Men say, They have been ever remarkable for Ready Principles to Monarchy and Episcopacy, and have so inconsiderable a number among 'em disaffected to either. extremely surprized not to find a that after so inconsiderable: I can't imagine why Eloquence it self shou'd blunder for a so. 'Tis Satyrical I own, and Ingenious; but without a that or even an as, it has no Signification; and I can't guess how many Whigs or Presbyterians there are in this Town. Not very many I believe, because the Court here was put down in a Revolution Reign: I fancy they are out of humour, and that makes 'em abhor Latitudinarian Schemes, there being feveral Terms for a True Englishman, as Whig, Low Church-Man, Moderation Man, Republican, Hypocrite, Latitudinarian, &c. As to the Parliament Men these Electors will send, I say nothing. In the Year 1688. Seven of our Six and Twenty Bilhops were fent to the Tower, and brought thence to be try'd for Sedition at Westminster-Hall, because they wou'd not read a Dispensing Toleration for Papists: I'm sure I wou'd not have been one of the Council against them for Forty Pounds; I know who was, and who was for 'em too, My Lord Prefident, and two or three more of the Antimonarchical Council. But what's this, quo the Reader, to Ludlow? Nothing at all, nothing in the World- However, fince you have put me in mind of 'em, I'll look over my Manuscripts and Records, and see if these Gentry have been always of a Colour.

In 1683. They were struck with Amazement and Horror, receiving a Discovery of the Accursed
Treason of desperate Villains, under the Cover of Zeal; and wou'd with all Diligence
and Vigour, endeavour to discover, defeat
and destroy all Treasonable Associations against King Charles and King James.

In 1685. They did congratulate King James on his Accession to his Rightful, Lineal, Heredi-

tary, Imperial, &c.

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In 1687. You have 'em with an Address for the Security of the Church, upon King James's publishing his Indulgence to Papists, &c.

In 1696. You have 'em affociating against King James, &c. You have 'em in short in all the succeeding Addresses, pithy and pertinent, according to the various Occasions, it being not the Fault of the Addressers that they vary, but of the Times. Of Toleration, Birth, Revolution, Unions, Pretenders, Republicans, and the like; 'twas the same with the next Addressers,

The Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Antient Borough of St. Albans;

Who in their last Address laid before Her Majesty their utter Abhorrence of all Schismatical, Antimonarchical and Republican Principles, &c. being thoroughly perswaded that Her Majesty's Right and Prerogative is deriv'd from the King of Kings alone; and that therefore Her Majesty is accountable to no Power on Earth, except her own Conscience. I wish to God the Consciences of these Burghers had so little to account for as Her Majesty's: But I wou'd hope the Fault's in the Intellect, not in the Will; a great Error lies somewhere; either in the Revolution, in the Acts of Parliament that settled the Crown on Her Majesty, while King James, who had his Right from the King of Kings alone, was living, and that establish'd the Protestant Succession in spite of the House of Savoy, some part of the House of Bourbon, (a lad House to get an English King out of) and other Houses in France, &c. There must be a great Error, I say, in these Things, or 10

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in the Men of St. Albans, if 'tis prov'd upon them: 'Tis pity the Bones of good Humphry, who was a fort of Antimonarchical Man, being mightily for Liberty and Property, shou'd ever lie there. I won't give my own Opinion, but that of Council Learned in the Law; feveral of them have given theirs already against the Mayor and Aldermen of St. Albans, and they shall do't again; for fince their Worships dance upon the high rope, I shall take great pleasure to see 'em have a fall in their Politicks. Sir James Mountague, her Majesty's Attorney-General: If there be any that are less quiet than their Neighbours, we shall find them among the Friends of Dr. Sacheverell, who are professedly no Friends to the Revolution; nothing is more certain than that all that are not satisfy'd with what was done at the time of the Revolution, must be Enemies to the Present Establishment: and 'tis from this Source all these Declamations, &c. do proceed. Sir Robert Eyre, then her Majesty's Sollicitor-General: 'Tis plain and obvious to every one's Observation, that since the late Attempt made by the Pretender, this Principle of the utter Illegality of Resistance upon any pretence what soever, has been espous'd and maintain'd with more than ordinary Warmth and Zeal; and the Commons apprehend that it can have no other Aim and Tendency than to blacken the Revolution, and thereby to shake the Foundations of our present happy Settlement: Your Lordships therefore, in your great Wisdom, will consider the Consequences of this Affertion, in regard to Her Majesty, the Protestant Succession, &c. Sir Joseph Jekyl, her Majesty's Chief Justice of Chester: Since we must give up our Right to the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom, or which is all one, be precarious in the Enjoyment of them, and hold them only during Pleasure, if this Doctrine of Unlimited Non-resistance prevails, the Commons have been content to undertake this Projecution; and they who share in the Legislature with your Lordships, have put themselves into the Condition of Suiters for Justice against this Offender, in whom Your Lordships will find the Reverse of a True British Subject: For such a one is dutiful and submissive to his Prince, and true to the Liberty of his Country, but in this Criminal Your Lordships will find Virulent Faction and Slavish Submission. Mr. Lechmere, one of Her Majesty's Council learned in the Law: But if Your Lordships shou'd discern in any part of his Sermon, any dark Hints or disguis'd Opinions

Opinions of a Sole Hereditary Right of Succession to the Crown, that will shew Your Lordships the true Consistency of the whole: Your Lordships will find that in his Opinion the Duty of Absolute Non-resistance is owing to him only that has the Divine Commission to govern; and from thence Your Lordships can't fail of knowing against what Queen, what Government, what Establishment he encourages the taking up the Arms of Resistance. Sir John Hawles, Sollicitor General to King William: I can't but take notice that the Doctor, notwithstanding his little Knowledg in the matters he discourses of, makes the Declaration by Parliament of the Queen to the Crown, to be the cancelling her Title by Descent; and therefore he seems to advise her Majesty to quit that Title she claims from her People, and to rely upon her Title by Inheritance: whereas if the Dootor had but known what our Law allows, or if he had read any thing of this matter, he wou'd have known that those Titles did by no means disagree, &c. I can add more Aggravations of the Doctor's Crimes, but will forbear to do it, rather following the Example of the Commons of Great-Britain, who have indeed demanded Judgment against this Person of Your Lordships, but they have done it in Mercy, for they might have charg'd these matters against him as High Treason, &c.

Now if there is any thing so outrageous in all his Libels against the Revolution, the Foundation of this Establishment, as what has been already quoted out of this Address, the Doctor and I are in a Confederacy, and the fastest Friends and Allies in the Universe; which if we are, 'tis by the Doctrine of that Cabala, and the League of our Genii: For as to the Things of this World, Artick and Antartick, Right and Wrong, are not more distant. The St. Albans Men say further, That what the before mention'd Lawyers have prov'd to be against the Laws and Constitution of England, is the Do-Etrine of the Holy Scriptures, and the Establish'd Church of England, ever yet untainted in her first Principles of Loyalty and Subjection. Hard was the Lot of King James to be abdicated by the most Loyal and Obedient Subjects upon Earth, Men fix'd in their Principles of Subjection and Loyalty: To be fet aside by Republican, Antimonarchical Fellows, wou'd hardly vex a Prince, because nothing else cou'd be expected from Dutchmen and Swiffers; but to be so serv'd by Men Loyal, Passively Obe-

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dient and Non-resisting, that's hard. Now that the Church of England was concern'd in the Revolution, and that toppingly too, we'll affert first, and then demonstrate: For if the opposing the Ecclesiastical Commission, and refusing to read the King's Declaration for Indulgence, were Passive Obedience, then all these Words are lost as so much Wind; but since Opposition does imply Resistance in some Countries, and since the Weapons of the Church and Churchmen are not regularly Swords and Guns, we

Tryal, p. 18. were made use of. Sir James Mountague:

Every body knows that liv'd in those days, that the Body of the Clergy of the Church of England made a noble Stand against the Encroachments which were then making, and appear'd as Active as any of the Laity: And was it not by their Writings, Preaching and Example, that the Nobility and Gentry were animated to maintain and defend their Rights? And as an undoubted Monument that this was the Sense of the whole Kingdom at the time of the Revolution, it was enter'd in the fournal of the House of Commons, on the First of February 1688. That the Unanimous Thanks of the House of Commons was given to the Clergy of the Church of England, for the great Services they had done their Religion and Country, by the Opposition they had made to the Execution of the Ecclefiastical Commission, and their refusing to read the King's Declaration for a Toleration, which was then founded upon the Dispensing Power. But, as Sir John Hawles observes, if Dr. Sacheverell knew so little of the Matters he pretended to, the Borough of St. Albans must know much less, and confequently are liable to more dangerous Slips when conducted by blind Zeal or blind Guides. They were the more desirous to express their Adherence to these Principles (Antirevolutional) as being the Chiefest Security of her Majesty's (Revolutional) Undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of her Royal Progenitors. If to cast off such Principles, if to live without God and without Government, be the Liberty so much contended for by the Patrons of Popular Power. There never were so many Falshoods, so much Sophistry in so few Words: Those that are for Resistance in Cases of extreme Necessity, are not for Popular Power: Those that are for Indulgence to all Protestant Diffenters, are not for Living without God: Those that are for Revolution PrinPrinciples are not for Living without Government; but somehody or other had put 'em in a vvay to give a godly Cast to their Double-dealing, and on those pious Reslections to build what follows; if so, these the Legitimate Sons of Grizzle can with Patience hear themselves daily infalted with the Taunt of Slavery. They have been us'd to it long enough, and we find are but little the better for't; but tho they are patient, they have their Passions, vet not without a due Sense of the Insolence of audacious Men towards God as well as Her Majesty's Crown and Dignity. When they promise in the next Paragraph to curb and suppress all Irreligious, Immoral, Seditious and Rebellious Tenets, I wonder'd at first there was not Atheistical too; but it presently came into my mind, that a Leading Man at Elections, among these Burghers, a Blockhead with Greek and Latin, (as the Plain-dealer calls him) is as noted for Atheistical Principles and Language as the vilest Republican that ever carry'd a dark Lanthorn. If these Pious Men next time will look out sharp, tell Noses and strange Faces, ten to one but he's amongst 'em, full of Grimace and Rhetorick against the Fanaticks and Whigs, zealous for that Church to which he never goes, and that Government for which he never had any thing better than a Leer. I wou'd not have the Party too proud of the Purity of their Members as to their Morals or Principles. 'tis what they never pretended to but in Jest: For when a Priest banters, a Term for Preaching, common with an Out Elector in this Corporation, the Flock must mind him more than some do, or the Church will not be much honour'd by their Profession.

The Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County and Town of Brecon,

Presented an Address too for the sake only, one wou'd think, of these three significant Epithets, Atheistical, Disloyal and Republican, because the rest is no way extraordinary: 'tis honest, but somewhat unnecessary; for that Her Majesty must from her own equal and glorious Conduct believe there is not an English nor Welsh Heart and Hand but what's at her Service entirely, and 'tis time to tell her so when she wants them. From thence we went to Banbury, as the Poet has it, where we found

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The Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, Burgesses, Assistants, &c.

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Ready with an Address, testifying their just Detestation and Abhorrence of the Seditious Principles of those who, under the Specious Pretence of Securing the Rights, Liberties and Properties of the People, have of late openly profes'd and endeavour'd to propagate the Doctrine of Resistance. If the Men of Banbury wou'd but lend me two Words of their Address, I'll undertake to be too hard for all that's Just and Right, True and Certain, Profitable and Honourable, Useful and Necessary, and those are specious Pretence: As for instance; If I were to write of the Divines who renounc'd the Romish Idolatry here and elsewhere, I wou'd begin under the specious Pretence of Reformation; If I was to speak of the Revolution, down I fling it with under the specious Pretence of Liberty: If I was to talk of Religion, Laws and the Establishment, they're gone while you can tell twenty, with under the Pretence of Rights, Liberties and Properties; so that you fee these Banbury Men can do no more than others, if they had the same advantage of Words, and the Conscience to put 'em to what Use they pleas'd, to serve a Turn, gain a Point, or blacken here and daub there. The Doctrine of Refistance is very plainly, without Hums and Habs, in so many Numerical Letters brought in by these Addressers; who being of the Diocess of Oxford, and the Univerfity having had Audience, we'll bring 'em before the Diocesan, and try what he can make of 'em: Government in general was in its original Institution design'd for the whole Body: Men were not form'd into Societies, only to be the Subject of the Arbitrary Wills, the Navish Instruments, in the gratifying the ambitious, or other corrupt Designs of any one or more Men, but for the Safety and Prosperity of the whole Community. His Lordinip proceeds; That in the Holy Scriptures (as far as I can find) there is no Specification of any one particular Form of Go-vernment, to which all Nations and Bodies of Men, in all times and places, ought to be subject; nor are there fuch Accounts of the Extent of the Power of the Governour, or Obedience and Submission of the Governed, as can reach to all Cases as may possibly happen. Now who shou'd know this matter best? an Impartial Man will give it to the Bishop. But granting that a Mayor and Aldermen, when they put a Thing to the Vote; may carry a Point even against their Bishop; had there been any harm if they had worded their Divinity more cautioully, and not have faid what, their Right Reverend Father in God declares to be not fully ascertain'd, is politively contrary to the Law of God, and the Practices both of the Apostles and Primitive Christians? Now as to the Practice of the Primitive Christians, I cou'd overturn their Church-History too out of the Bishop of Sarum's Speech before-mention'd; but I do not think these Burghers are so mighty as to stand in need of two Prelates against them, even in matters of Theology and Ecdesiastical History. I grant a Mayor and Aldermen may be Wise, Sage, Grave, may be Politicians; but I can by no means allow, no not with the help of an Auxiliary Curate, that 'tis safe for 'em to enter the Lists with two Prelates, one the greatest Historian, and the other as great a Divine as any in Europe, both back'd by our Constitution in Church and State. I believe it wou'd be much more the prudent way for the Borough of Banbury to withdraw their Recognizance and not fiand Tryal, especially when they call to mind what Sir John Hawles said about High Treason instead of High Misdemeanour, and one may add Heresy instead of Ignorance. The Doctrine of Refistance; pray Reader remember whenever I name it, not in the way of Lucubration, as the Tatier phrases it, I always mean a Legal Resistance, that is, a Refistance not Factious, Seditious and Rebellious, but forc'd, necessary, and that to Extremity: This Refistance, I say, without which there had been no Revolution, without which no Queen Anne, without which no Protestant Succession, is, according to our Banbury Friends, equally destructive of Her Majesty's just Prerogative, and (of what it wou'd seem to secure to us) the well-being of her People. That last Parenthesis is extremely Epigrammatick, the Point is Seem: For to all outward Appearance, the Revolution founded only on Relistance seems to secure our Well-being, in securing Her Majesty's Government, and the Succession to the House of Hanover. Does it not seem so? But as the Addressers intimate, every like is not the same, and Republican Principles in England are no more like the same Principles in Holland, than Part II.

162 The History of ADDRESSES.

the Czar of Muscovy is like the Doge of Venice. I do not wonder why the Address

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From the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Canterbury,

Was presented by their late Representatives, because the present wou'd have nothing to do with 'em; and fome of the Aldermen publish'd an Advertisement against it. No body that ever I met with fays 'tis the Sense of the Place, or gives any Credit to their Threats what they'll do with their Senators; for they can't have better, either for Fortune or Principles: and I've known a Mayor of a Town as good as the Mayor of Canterbury, let him be as good as he will, who cou'd not make a Voice at an Election, but the Mace-bearer's and his own upon a Pinch, which we hope 'tis not like to come to at Canterbury, notwithstanding some People were so foolish and some People so officious. I have often confider'd what an Advantage the Addressers about Republican and Antimonarchical have had of all their Predeceffors: They don't run a dram of Danger: They will defend Her Majesty's Undoubted Hereditary Title with their Lives and Estates: The Revolution Man will defend her Majesty's Undoubted Parliamentary Title, with all that's dear to him: The Republican Addresser will stand by the Pure Apostolical Church of England, and the Liberties of their Fellow Subjects, that is, as far as an Address goes, or so, but he must not touch Basket. And what fignifies fuch a Stander-by, if the Prince is not for maintaining 'em Himself? The Revolution Man will stand by the Church of England as by Law Establish'd, and the Toleration, which is a part of the Liberty of the Subject: The Antimonarchical Addresser is for the Protestant Succession, the Revolution Man for the House of Hanover; so that whoever has his way, we are fafe, if both are in earnest. The Difference I think lies chiefly about the Lexicography of the Adjectives and Substantives us'd by both Sides, and the rendring some particular Words, as Schisin with Antimonarchical is Presbytery, with Revolution, Nonjuring; Atheistical with Antimonarchical is Revolution, with Revolution Antimonarchical: Factious, Seditious, Rebellious, Oc. are the same. So that if the true Sense of Words were well ascertain'd, we shou'd not be so different from one another in our Opinions as we think we are; at least

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The Addressers acknowledg they are all likewise ready at the same hazard to affert and maintain her Majesty's Hereditary and Undoubted Right. Bar Swords and Guns, Pikes and Piftols, all Weapons of Death and Slaughter! I shou'd be wonderfully pleas'd to fee three or four thousand sturdy Fellows (my felf. at due distance, as the Chevalier and the young French Gentry were at the Battel of Ondenard) fairly drub that matter out on Salisbury-Plain with Kick and Cudgel: These for Hereditary, and those for a Parliamentary; for it will not admit of any other dispute. He that wou'd venture above a broken Head on either fide, in opposition to the other, can't spare much Brains; and he had best keep out of harm's-way. Whoever obeys and serves the Queen as Hereditary zealously, shall to me be a very Loyal Subject; whoever ferves her and obeys her as Parliamentary, shall be the same, with respect to her Majefty: All the difference will lie about the Protestant Succession; and if the Citizens of Canterbury can prove, that the word Hereditary will be of the least service to that, or wou'd have been to the Revolution, I have done. - This they say they will do against all those, who, to render it precarious, seditionsly revive Positions fatal heretofore to her Majesty's Blessed Grandfather (and King William's Blessed Grandfather too) and destructive to this Church and Nation; and against all Promoters of Atheistical, Immoral, and Republican Tenets: And in order to suppress them, they shall endeavour to chase such Representatives at the next Election, as they know will not be afraid to justify that Duty to God, and her Majesty as Vicegerent. As to the Religion of this, 'tis very commendable, if it is Religion; because under the specious Pretence of suppressing Republican Tenets, they may suppress Revolutional, which sav'd Religion by refcuing the Church. What can you fay for the Manners of these Citizens to their two Members? What of their Gratitude, for their voting against Dr. Sacheverel? Don't you observe how they lash the House of Commons by Innuendo? Shall not be afraid to justify that Duty. But this is not the Sense even of Canterbury; or if it was their Sense then, I don't care a hop for that, it may not be at Michaelmas. For all their chuling, they faid as much a-M 2 bout bout the Penal Laws and Test; thanking his Majesty for suspending those severe Laws whereby hundreds of his Majesty's Loyal Subjects had been imprison'd, and promising to do their utmost Endeavours to promote the repealing those Laws and Penalties. I will not follow them from one Address to another, down to Antimonarchical; because I have another City here on my hands, addressing against the Sense of their Bishop and Representative, who was one of the Managers at the Doctor's Tryal: and these are,

The Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New Sarum,

Who throw themselves at her Majesty's Royal Feet, with Hearts knowing no bounds in Loyalty nor reserve in Obedience,

Sermon on the Diocesan. Certainly to pretend that we ome 29th of May.

profane and impious: This was the most scandalous and decry'd of all the Expressions made use of during the Popish Reign, of which even then they were asham'd: and some are now returning to their wallowing in the Mire, Are they longing for the return of such a time? whither do our Follies carry us headlong and blindfold! Laws of God, the King of Kings, are Reserves upon our Obedience to those, whose highest Dignity it is, that they are his Ministers deputed by him. It is a reproach to all Religion; and indeed a profess'd throwing it off, to any who pretend to be Christians, to contradict this so flatly, as to assert our Obedience to any human Authority without Relerves: The more solemnly and publickly this is done, the Reproach is the deeper; for it is the open preferring the Creature to the Creator, God bleffed for ever. 'Tis a strange thing, that Men shou'd run hand over head so, or like blind Men in a passion knock against whatever is in their way. Their Bishop has very judiciously and piously reprehended 'em for their Sins, I wish they may pray for Grace to repent: Pray against their own wicked Ways, which their Father in God tells 'em of; and not trouble themselves about Sins, that may for what they know be Virtues, disguisd with ill Epithets.

Having seen what their Bishop preach'd to them on this very Address, as is plain by his Lordship's using their own words; let us now see what their Representative, that

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great Lawyer Sir Robert Eyre, then her Majesty's Sollicitor-General, and Citizen for New Sarum, now one of the Honourable Judges of the Queen's Bench, said on this Subject at Dr. Sacheverel's Tryal, in which he manag'd on the part of the House of Commons the first Article concerning Refistance, deny'd by that Memorable Divine, and therein follow'd by these Memorable Addressers. The Reve-The Reverend Judg fays, pag. 57. Therefore the Commons shou'd think themselves ungrateful for the Delivenance, if they did not vindicate the Honour of the Late King, and of those Istustrious Persons, who upon his Invitation defended the Constitution at that time by Resistance, and declare that this Refistance was Lawful, Honourable, and Just. They had person to hope, that after so many Years had pass'd in a happy Enjoyment of all the Advantages of a Free-born People, and at a time when the Subjects of this Kingdom are in the full Possession of their Rights and Liberties, under her Majesty's Gracious Protection, and the WISEST and HAPPIEST ADMINISTRATION that England ever saw; that no body cou'd have been so wicked as to cast modium upon the Necessary Means whereby these Blessings were obtain'd, and are continu'd to us. I won't say a word more: If there is such a Virtue as Modesty, such a conscious Shame as Blushing, such a Blessing as Penitence for Men convinc'd; if such Reasons from such Authority do not produce those Effects, hard is the Heart of these Citizens; not Pharaoh's and his Egyptians were more obdurate and impenetrable.

It ought to be remember'd for the Honour of the Reverend and Pious Clergy of this Kingdom, that the best and most of 'em have been passive in this matter. They have not teaz'd her Majesty with Addresses, in the strain of some of their Predecessors in King Charles's Reign: The present Clergy do generally abhor the Faction and Fury which then prevail'd too much even in the Church. There are however some whose Zeal was not governable; and 'tis remarkable, that the Addresses presented by such Clergymen come out of Diocesses where the Diocesans are quite of other Principles; as if these officious Divines did it in pure Disobedience to their Spiritual Fathers, and cou'd not distinguish their Loyalty to her Majesty sufficiently by Peace and Piety, without forgetting their Duty to their Bissop, whose Admonitions and Example they ought to

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follow. The North-Wiltshire Clergy knew sull well their Bishop was against Dr. Sacheverel, whose Cause is most sagaciously espous'd by the Addressers, and his Cant imitated. The Clergy of Bedfordshire knew as well their Right Reverend and Learned Father in God, the Bishop of Lincoln, was against that Preacher too, in the Article relating even to the Toleration, which these Addressing Gentlemen call Schism. Nevertheless to shew, as Drawcansir says, all this they dare do because they dare, out comes an Address from

The Ever-Dutiful Clergy of the County of Bedford,

For fear they might incur the Guilt of Supine Negligence or Want of Principle. Very modelt this, when almost all the Divines in England except a few in a Nook of Wilishire, and some at Litchfield and London, have not dipt Pen into Inkabout it; but in their wife Apprehensions are guilty of supine Negligence and Want of Principle, in being altogether filent on that occasion. How Polite, how Elegant! I wou'd not take notice of the Beauties of the Expretion, did not the Scription come from Scholars; some of whom have preach'd Visitation-Sermons: wherein, without making any manner of difference between a lober, pious, learned, and lenfible Divine, and a dull, illiterate, proud or immoral Vicar; one of 'em has cloth'd 'em all in the Robes of Celeftial Ambassadors, and claim'd Privileges and Precedencies, which no Matter of Spiritual Ceremonies wou'd himfelf allow. For as I have observed before, I think there can be no Respect too much for a good Minister, none too little for a bad, because of the Disgrace he brings upon his Order; and a proud, malicious, uncharitable Priestis with me on the level with a drunken and corrupt.

They therefore humbly presume to approach, &c. with this unfeigned Testimony and Assurance of their Duty; most heartily declaring their Abhorrence of such Principles as necessarily tend to destroy her Majesty's Hereditary Right to the Crown. The merry part of this is, that these Gentlemen have no more to do with Politicks than a Justice of the Peace has with Ordination; and when Men go out of their way, when they will be dabbling in things they don't understand, they will blunder. If a Man shou'd destroy her Majesty's Hereditary Right (remember I only put the

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case, for I believe more of the Queen's Hereditary Title than these Parsons do) and shou'd very strenuously affert and defend her Parliamentary Right; pray, Reverend Sirs, what wou'd her Majelty and the Illustrious House of Hanover lose by it? And how can preaching or writing for Revolutional Relistance void those Doctrines of the Gospel, that make it fit secure and easy? &c. Speaking of the Royal Diadem, had I been to have worded this Address, I shou'd have slipt that opportunity of shewing my Decorum and Elegance on the Verb Void. I know some will fay 'tis never made use of actively, but in Law and Physick, as to void Worms, void Gravel, or void a Bill or Bond: but I can't imagine why any two Faculties shou'd engross a word, and that it shou'd not be as free for Addressers as Apothecaries and Pettyfoggers. As to voiding the Doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, I wish with all my heart these Reverend Doctors had spoken with respect to themselves in a physical Sense, and that they might come away like Worms. For that the Doctrine of Reliltance in such a Case only as the Revolution, not at the Will and Pleasure of any Faction, disaffected Party, or Assembly, or on any account but for the necellary Preservation of Civil and Sacred Liberty; I say, in such a case the Doctrine of Relistance cannot make a Crown founded on the Revolution in so great a measure, that without it it cou'd not have been at all, either infecure or uneasy. What follows is a little pleasant and commendable for the extreme Frankness of the Confession: Principles that are design'd to vilify and depreciate the lawful Ministry, and lay aside that Order of Men: As if the Priethood cou'd not subsist without Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance. Principles that undermine the Church of England, and overthrow Christianity, and give a Liberty to Mankind to do that and that only which every one shall think right in his own eyes. I have so often observ'd how the Arguments of these Addressers consist in bold Affertions, false I urus, and general Politions, which the Addressers take for granted will be allow'd by all their Party, and for the rest, they know they won't mind them; so they go on as victoriously as if they had brought Proof as Itrong as Mathematical Demon-Itration: These and all other Antimonarchical Principles and Erroneous Opinions they will by their Doctrine and Example (as much as in them lies) discountenance and discourage. No doubt of it; by Affize-Sermons, Visitation-Declama-M 4 tions,

tions, by good Voting and good Healths: All very good

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things when they are not abus'd.

Because it will be thought the Clergy have made every thing clear, unless some notice be taken of their Anti-Antimonarchical Doctrines; in complaisance to their Cant, I shall produce a little better Authority, that of a Bishop, to shew that they have declaim'd to no manner of pur-

Bp of Oxon's for the Absolute Power of the Prince, and Un-Speech on the conditional Submission of the Subject, found first Article. themselves very much upon the Fifth Commandment, Honour thy Father and Mother;

which they expound as comprehending Political as well as Natural Parents: and I do not gainfay it. But then pray, my Lords, let us see in what terms the Duty of Children to their Natural Parents is requir'd in Scripture : Children, Says the Apostle, obey your Parents in all things. This Expression surely is universal enough; and from hence, according to these Mens Reasoning, it must follow, if Children must obey their Parents in all things, then they must resist in none. But will any body say, that notwithstanding the Universality of this Precept, there may not be some Exceptions and Limitations understood both as to the active and passive part of the Child's Obedience? As to the Active, no one will deny but the Command must be restrain'd to licita & honesta; they are not to obey in all things absolutely, but in all things that are lawful and honest. And as to the Passive part of the Child's Obedience, the Submission or Non-Resistance requir'd, permit me to put a Case: Suppose a Parent in a Frenzy, in a Fit of Drunkenness or Passion, draws his Sword, and attempts to kill his innocent Son, and the Son has no way to escape from him; is he oblig'd by this Duty of not relifting to stand still, and let his Father sheath his Sword in his Bowels? May he not, tho he must still have a care of his Father's Life, defend his own? May be not put by the Pass, grapple with his Father, and disarm him if he can? My Lords, surely he may; that prime Law of Nature, Self-Preservation, will justify him in it. And then why may not the same Law of Self-Preservation justify the Political Child, the Body of the People, in defending their Political Life, i. e. their Constitution, against plain and avow'd Attempts of the Political Parent utrerly to destroy it? The other Texts of Scripture generally quoted, and as fairly expounded by the Preachers up of Fallive Obedience and Non-Refiltance, have been answer'd already already concisely, and that by the Opinions of Prelates and Divines of our Church. As for entring into the Controversy farther, 'twas not the Historian's business nor Intention; Mr. Lock and Mr. Hoadly having written so fully upon it, 'twou'd be equally vain and impertinent for any one to attempt to improve their Arguments, which not all the Force of the opposite pretended Reasons, not all the positive Affirmations, bold Sophistry, and inimitable Impudence of Lesley, and Writers of his Principles, have been able to answer, and never will till Nonsense is too hard for Reason, Falshood for Truth, and Darkness for

Light.

But before I take my leave of these Parsons, I must defire 'em with all Humility (for some of 'em may be Ambassadors, the not of the most Brillant Genius's) that instead of preaching Visitation and Assize-Sermons a-gainst Revolution-Principles and the Toleration, they will be pleas'd to obey their Bishop; who in his Speech on the second Article of their Brother's Impeachment, in whose steps they tread, tells them and the World (speaking of the Sermon at St. Paul's) How criminal such an Invective as this will be accounted in the eye of the Law, I dare not presume to suggest; much less shall I pretend to insinuate what Censure it may deserve. Somewhat I think shou'd be done to put a stop to such Preaching, as if not timely corrected may kindle such Heats and Animolities among us, as may truly endanger both Church and State. Whoever is willing to believe these Addresses speak the Sense of the Clergy of England in general, have the words of those of Bedfordshire and North-Wiltshire, which is matter of great Comfort and Confidence. I don't wonder at all to find an Address from the

Inhabitants of the Antient Town and Borough of Cirencester.

The very Formalities of the Gloucestershire Paper assur'd me there was one upon the Anvil at Cicester, and that it would bring firm Kesolutions to support and maintain the Royal Prerogative and Hereditary Title. The Addressers say, As we are not less devoted to your Majesty's Sacred Person, Crown and Dignity, less inclin'd to the Protestant Succession, nor less zealous for our Holy Uncorrupted Church; we tannot after they have been attack'd in so open a manner.

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'Tis reckon'd the greatest Excellence of a Quack's Bill, to have most in't, to promise most; as, My Pill is better than the very best ever was or ever will be: My Elixir cures all Distempers past, present and to come: My Plaister makes you as found as a Rock, as fitir as the Morning, and as sweet as a Rose-Bed: My Address is Loyaller than the most Loyal. and Protestanter than the Protestantest. And of this kind I take the Cicester Mens to be: For whereas others were fatisfy'd with saying that the Antimonarchicals were for destroying the Hereditary, and fetting up a Revolutional, these Men fay they attack the Protestant Succession, which is what we call going thorow-stitch—And so they do all along in defence of the Principle of Passive Obedience and the like; Those Fundamentals and Essential Parts of our Constitution: they not being mifled by the Factious, nor aw'd by the Powerful. Now fince these Men do with so much affurance vow and protest they are not missed by the Factious, I will in pure spite let the World know what the Observator fays April 19. 1710. No. 27. which I wou'd not have done, if they had not anger'd me; because I have not so high an Idea of the Observator's Merit, as to prefer it to the Gazette for Fact, and to the Tatler for Wit: The third Letter, quoth he, is from Cirencester, with an Account, That when the News of the Doctor's Sentence came thither, many of the Faction met together with young Mr. Mat their head, who gave them Mony to drink the Queen's Health and Dr. Sacheverel's, erected a great Bonefire of several Loads of Wood, illuminated their Houses, and the only profess'd Papist in Town was as forward as any Man. Several of those who illuminated their Houses were prosecuted at the Assize for drinking the Pretender's Health, and wishing him a happy Return; but by making Friends, got off pretty eafily. During their rebellious Tumults, they insulted the Memory of the late King. The rest is so lewd, I have not patience to repeat it; for if that Letter is genuine, as one wou'd imagine by the homely Plainness of it, they burnt that Great, Good and Glorious King in Effigie; a Hellish Insolence I cannot believe, because I have not heard of the Punishment of the Rebels: and such a Villany cou'd not be done in any Corporation in England, without some signal Punishment on the Criminals. As to the factious part, 'tis left with the Reader as I found it; and the Cicefter Men must not think to abridg me of my Liberty to believe that, as I verily do. The

The Addressers pray, that those who manage the Cause of Sedition and Schism, may ever be as unsuccessful in their impious Attempts, as they have hitherto been weak in their Arguments. The Addressers are made up of Allusions, 'tis the Cause of a Party who were some years ago carrying on Designs they durst not own, neither dare they still declare them openly; yet they can't forbear glancing at what they aim at, honest and able Ministers. Her Majesty's Royal Wisdom has always provided for her Administration; but if ever Judicature, if ever Legislature, if ever Affembly representing a mighty Nation, if ever a great number of eminent Lawyers and Gentlemen of the sublimest Worth and Stations were so insulted by Innuendo's; then will I allow the Town of Cicefter to have produc'd a Man strong enough of himself to overturn all the Arguments of two Judges, ten Lawyers, a General, a Secretary of State, four Bishops, and many more, whose names I have not learnt, but must necessarily be engag'd in that Debate. Is it not in every one's knowledg, that there were worthy Members of the Honourable House of Commons, appointed to manage the Impeachment? wherefore we find nothing lashes so close, as to manage the Cause of Schism and Sedition: and their Arguments being generally esteem'd the most forcible and elegant we have in our Language, and fuch as were far from being answer'd by the Counsel at the Tryal, yet for an Air of Insolence, were I for the Doctor, I wou'd turn that Management into an impious Attempt, and arbitrarily make their Reasoning as weak as my own. But as to the Borough of Cirencester, 'tis no new thing with them to affront Parliaments; I don't infinuate that of 40. because 'twou'd set the Paper on Fire, every thing belonging to it being full of Sulphur. But as to the Westminster and Oxford Parliaments, cou'd not this Body Corporate speak of a new Representative, without praying, That they might carefully shun the Footsteps of that fatal Assembly in 40, and the unwarrantable Proceedings of the other two, in the ominous Period of the succeeding forty; that is, 1680. just twice twenty years afterwards. If the Reader is not by this time convinced what a fort of People he has to deal with in the Men of Cirencester, he may take it in his way to Bath, and hear more of them from themselves, whom he will find much better bred and more polite than the four Kings, who put the City lately to so much Trouble to stare at them. I know several who pay a great Respect to

The Mayor, Masters, Grand Jury, and other Burgesses of Totness,

For the late Sir Edw. Seymour's Sake: and these will be apt to believe the faid Sir Edward made them all such Politicians, that what they fay must be the Sense of the Na-To which I have only to object, that the Sir Edward aforesaid has made very excellent Personages of them, he cou'd never make them constant; they wou'd be wa-vering, shifting about from East to West, and so round the Compass. He cou'd never keep them from Addresfing, if any Mortal was in the Humour besides them: So I don't see how the Sense of the Nation is like to come from Totness, or indeed how that Borough can have any other Vote in it, than what comes to them of course triennially. They now begin with applauding the Univer-Sality of the loyal Addresses, for the truly Orthodox and Apostolick Doctrines, &c. grieving at the restless Diligence us'd in propagating seditious Principles, Popish Doctrines being reviv'd and inforc'd by Republicans. As for instance; Mr. Hoadley being a Commonwealths-man, has written a Defence of the Pope for turning several Emperors and Kings out of their Thrones: I don't know what the Totness Men mean else. Indeed I can't tell whether they meant any thing till they came to even the Legitimacy of the Pretender maintain'd, in opposition to the Hereditary Title to Throne of Ancestors, &c. As for my part, I do once more declare, that I believe the Chevalier has no more Hereditary Right to this Crown, than to the Estate of Aurengzebe: Wherefore they don't address against me there, and I shou'd as soon acknowledg Fealty and Allegiance to the faid Aurengzebe, tho he was a Prince, as they tell us, good for nothing in the World but Eating, Drinking, and Wenching; for he wench'd like a Fury, or he had never been Aurengzebs: I wou'd, I say again, be as foon his fworn Vaffal, as much a Tyrant as he was in his Nature, and as fad a Fellow as he was in his Morals, as be subject to any Knight of St. George, any French fictitious drest-up Prince upon Earth; who shall be nothing but a Chevalier to me, tho the Baron of Wem's Oculars had been as good as Argus's. If any Antimonarchical shou'd fay half as much of the Pretender a hundred year hence, when the Protestant Succession has taken essect, I humbly will vote for Hanging him. But now that her Majesty has a good, strong, Parliamentary, Revolutional Right, and an Hereditary one too; I am for sending those that legitimatize the Pretender to clean Straw and a dark Room, or giving them a Bib and a Rattle. A transient view of the Sense of Totness on sundry occasions, may be of use to those that are govern'd by them on this.

In 1681. They addrest against factious Republicans.

In 1683. They wou'd maul off all such as shall be guilty of Fanaticism, Faction and Schism, who under pretence of exercising their Religion, are continually hatching the most execrable Villanies.

In 1687. They did upon bended Knees receive, with all the Sense, and all the Acknowledgments possible, his Majesty's Kingly Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and his Christian Tender-

nels in the Concern of Conscience.

In 1688. They will do what in them lies to advance his Majesty's Glorious Design to enfranchise Conscience. There are two for, and two against, point blank in seven years time: So that a Country Grocer's Boy might, in an Apprentice-ship, have seen his Master of as many Senses as he had Trades. So-much can't be said for

The Mayor, Recorder, Masters, Common Council, Burgesses and principal Inhabitants of the City or Borough of Wells,

Which you please, for they give ye your Choice. They do, in the present Paper, abhor, with the greatest Detestation, all manner of Heretical, Schismatical, and Antimonarchical Principles, and will send such Parliament-Men as shall be zealous in the Defence of her Majesty's Just and Hereditary Right to the Throne of her Royal Ancestors, against all seditious and schismatical Disturbers. This you'l be apt to censure as ordinary common Stuff, what the other Addressers had said before in much stronger Phrase. It cou'd not be otherwise: When Folks do their best, one must take it. I know of nothing very excellent at Wells but Shoe-Buckles, and the Invention of a new Metal be-

tween

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tween Lead and Brass; a cursed ominous Contrivance, Lead being the Emblem of Heaviness, and Brass of Impudence. As to

The Address of the Corporation of Marlborough,

I don't care, let them be as pithy as they please; Dr. Sacheverel was born there, and they cross the Rule, that a Prophet's not respected in his own Country: for they have fuch a particular Sympathy for him, that they not only take the Thoughts of his Heart, but the Words of his Mouth; and in return, as I was told lately, they did make some body a Present when he was there t'other day of Two Hundred good Pounds: Very well laid out, if 'twas to have the return in Politicks; as for Bleffings, I do not take them to be worth above half the Mony. They do from their Hearts detest and abbor the base Designs of all such false Teachers and false Brethren (the very Title) who under the Pretext (I have given fair warning I will not allow of the word under Pretext, and yet come what will of it they will use it) of Moderation, have lately reviv'd and taught the same Doctrines of Resistance and Re-bellion, which occasion'd the Murder of King Charles the First: That Reflection on the Revolution wou'd have been much more sharp, had we not had it some ten or twenty times already. Again, they do detest and abbor all such Antichristian, Popish, Republican, damnable Doctrines which had such fatal Effects. For false Zeal is tautological to the last degree, and has nothing else of Logical in it. Their Sincerity is without any mixture of Occasional Hypocrify: By which I perceive there are none in the Magistracy but true Churchmen, or such as have thorowly conform'd, as the Earl of A-y, who was banish'd for conspiring to bring a French Army upon us, has done at Bruffels, and is now as flaming a Papist as any Man between this and Loretto. They will never refift her Majesty's Sovereign Power, which they acknowledg to be from God: So it is, and her Majesty exercises it as a Gift she receiv'd in an extraordinary manner from God, for the good of her People. They will next Parliament, &c. They have done so a good while, and so 'twas expected.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Deputy Recorder and Burgesses, Gentlemen, Freeholders and Inhabibitants of her Majesty's Antient and Loyal Borough of the Soak of Doncaster,

Do renounce, detest and abhor all Popish, Irreligious, Seditious, Rebellious, Schismatical and Antimonarchical, &c. and will chuse Zealous Assertors of Monarchical Government, against Dick Cromwell and all his Republicans, as has been hinted before. I wish the Reader wou'd be so kind as to turn to the First Part of this History, and see how the Men of Doncaster are roaring against Schism and Fanaticism in one Address; and the three Years before they had not a Dissenter amongst'em, in another how joyful and grateful they are for King James's Liberty of Conscience. Now come

The Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Grand Juries of the Town of Nottingham:

Setting forth,

That they will be always ready to defend her Majesty's most Sacred Person, the Prerogative of the Crown, &c. against all Popish or Republican Attempts; that is, against the Pope and Doge of Venice, who one wou'd take to be in a deep Defign against the Monarchy of England. They will adhere to the Church, in opposition to all the Antimonarchical, Anti-Episcopal, and Atheistical Principles, the Industrious Propagation of which has almost frighten'd 'em out of their wits, and mortally grieves and scandalizes them; this Address was presented by Robert Sacheverell, There was a good and great Man, of the Name of Sacheverell, in this County, in King Charles, King James, and Part of King William's Reign; who it is that inherits his Fortune, we than't inquire, since we do not hear he has left an Heir to his Merit. Had that Gentleman's Zeal succeeded, we had had no occasion to have vindicated the Revolution. I wish all the World knew what notable Persons

The Burgesses of the Borough of Minchead

Are, because they might not expect a great deal from them, nor be in the least disappointed at their Failures in some matters, and Redundances in others: In their Address they begin, Since Your Majesty has been pleas'd to allow Your Subjects thus to address you with their Acknowledgment of your Supremacy. What a horrid Bull or Blunder here is! for the Party do no where mention the Queen's Supremacy, a Term only us'd in Ecclesiastical Cases; and the A—s, the B—s, and all the four and twenty Letters have been stickling for the Independency of the Church. People shou'd not be trusted with Words, nor Addresses without having past Examination and been well Catechis'd. There's another Word too, Limited shou'd not have been in, The Protestant Succession as by Law Limited and Establish'd: How can Limited Succession agree with Jus Divinum, Hereditary? &c. They can't omit observing how the Republican Principle of Resistance is of late openly taught: A Principle that even within the Memories of some among them, caus'd an unnatural Rebellion against the best of Princes (Her Majesty's Royal Grandfather) subverted the Monarchy, the wisest of Governments, and ruin'd that Church, whose Doctrine is built upon the Prophets, &c. And likewise they do detest and abbor such a factions and pernicious Notion, a Notion ridiculous in its Nature: A very merry Notion indeed, to Refift in Cases of extreme Necessity, to prevent the Ruin of that Church whose Doctrine is built upon the Prophets. A Ridiculous Business! To Resist for the Preservation of Liberty and Property; Persectly Ridiculous! The very Nature of it is Laughable. What Conjurers have we at last met with! for they have found out, that the Notion is inconfistent with Reason and Scripture, tho in Cases of Tyranny and Oppression. There's for you-What do you think of the Revolution, Gentlemen? How shou'd you like a Sweed's Government, where the King is as Arbitrary as the Captain of a Bombship? In Cases of Tyranny and Oppression you must not resist; the Matter is very plain: We did refist King James, because a Case of Oppression; which Resistance the Burghers of Minehead declare to be a Factious, Pernicious, Ridiculous Notion, inconsistent with Reason and Scripture. Have you not heard what wha
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what the Parliament have faid? Have you not feen what the Parliament have done? But say the Men of Minehead, You must not resist, no not in Cases of Tyranny and Oppression: This is so direct, I will not trouble them nor my felf with a Remark. In Cases of Oppression and Tyranny you must not Resist: If this is not Treason against every thing founded on the Revolution, I am as much mistaken as ever Man was who had a Statute Book before him; Not to refift in Cases of Tyranny and Oppression! And as they declare their just Abhorrence of that abominable Notion of Resistance, &c. so they will defend the Church with all its Apostolical Doctrines and Discipling, and the State, the one Monarchical, and the other Epifcopal: They will be ready to discountenance and suppress all wicked Tenets and Practices as will miflead them into Atheism, Heresy and Schism; and their Parliament Men shall be Constant Communicants of the Church. If there was any the least Probability that they knew what they faid, or wou'd do what they promis'd, I wou'd remember 'em that they be sure to have their Members Constant Communicants: For a Man may hate a Conventicle as much as the Man who play'd Mr. Colepepper (or wou'd have play'd him) a very scurvy Prank five or fix Years ago, and yet be an Occasional Conformist as much as Sir Humphry Edwyn was; tho I have been told, such Occafional Conformity as is only from a Bottle gives no Offence, but that which is from a Conventicle is Damnable Hypocrify. I am a Stranger to the Nicety of these Distinctions, and fo shall not determine farther than to give my Opinion at a Guess; That to come from a Meetinghouse to a Test is less dangerous to the true Church, than to come from a Tavern or a Tipling. I hope these are not term'd Constant Communicants, because they never were within the infide of a Barn; but Burgeffes of fuch a Place as Minehead may fay what they please: They knew their own Infignificancy, and therefore in their Address, A. D. 1683. they begin, We Your Majesty's most humble, &c. the Inhabitants of the Borough of Minehead, in the County of Somerset, the perhaps the least considerable. This Humility of theirs is exceedingly well grounded, every whit as well as their Loyalty, when they pray'd that King Charles might be deliver'd from the damnable Plots and Conspiracies of a Fanatical Brood batch'd in Hell: and in 1685, they were so extravagantly witty and satyrical, Part II. that

that we can impute it to nothing but their great Commerce with Ireland. The Oxford and Westminster Parliaments had been hot for an Exclusion to prevent a Revolution, and it past the Commons House once if not twice; upon which these Minehead Sparks thus address: Blessed be God that you are deliver'd from the Venom of excluding Members (who for their Reward were themselves excluded) as was that Unsavoury Rump of old. Faughfuch a Word in a Court, what a nasty Idea it gives one; Faugh, enough of Minehead, quo the Reader, and 'tis high time: We won't stir their Addresses any more—They smell too rank. What an Epithet there was for Rump—Unsavoury—Faugh, we must wash it down with a Glass of Red-Streak from the Hands of

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Chief Citizens of the City of Hereford:

Who having bounc'd of their Loyalty, cannot without Extreme Horror reflect on the industrious Application that has of late been us'd to vilify and abolish that truly Christian Doctrine of Obedience and Submission (You see these too are cunning enough to take no notice that we distinguish between Law and Tyranny, Submission and Slavery) And in its place to introduce that Damnable Posttion of Refistance, the dismal Consequences of which Your Majesty's Royal Grandfather of Ever-Blessed and Glorious Memory, &c. have been too sensible of. What can be honester and fairer than for these Addressers to infinuate to Her Majesty, that the Principles which brought about the Revolution, brought King Charles the First to the Block? And what more Christian than to impute such foul Crimes to the Presbyterian Schools, which are much clearer of the Guilt of such Imputations than some others I won't name? And to perpetuate these Pernicious Principles, and transmit them to future Generations, there are set up and propagated in many Parts of this Kingdom, those Nurseries of Rebellion and Faction call'd Academies, in opposition to our two famous Universities: which is an Innovation as much contrary to Law, as the Doctrine they teach is destructive to both Church and State. Every one who knows any thing of the Presbyterian Schools, can tell what Fine Gentlemen we are got into the Company of, what upright Christians, how devoted to Truth, Integrity Red Puriford

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tegrity and Charity: Their Academies are Nurseries of Rebellion and Faction, down with 'em: But let Damare, Purchase, and the late Rebels be hang'd first, because some Rebellion at present lies in another Quarter (Why shou'd we trouble our selves how the Wind sits there?) They will defend her Majesty's Just and Rightful Title in its fullest and most Legal Extent, the Succession to the most Illustrious House of Hanover, at which I rejoyce: For that 1688. They told King James they came to express their grateful Sense of that happy Addition which it had pleas'd God to make to the Royal Family, by giving his Majesty and his Kingdoms the Desirable Blessing of a Prince to inherit his Royal Virtues and Dominions: For which Reafon, and that what has been may be again, we will suspend our making a Judgment of the Sense of Hereford, till we see what Humour succeeds the Antimonarchical. Church too they will defend, that neither Atheists, Papists, or those Republican, Factious Hypocrites, whose restless Endeavours are incessantly employ'd to ruin, &c. may prevail. And they wou'd have this Prayer transplanted into the Litany, with Dr. Sacheverell's Leave; for he'll not admit of a Comma, without such Considerations as shall have weight with him; That no Sedition may disturb the State, nor Schism distract the Church, Amen. If they don't intend Revolution and Toleration, I'm always forc'd to defire your Addresser to explain himself in his Prayers, if he'd have me to joyn with him; for they are fo cursedly given to doubles Entendres, that I'm afraid of every Word they make use of. The Reader will not now require any particular Observations on each Address, but where there's fomething particularly remarkable; he's apprized of the Meaning of Hereaitary Right, of Schifmaticks, Republicans, Antimonarchicals, Rebellious, Seditious, Treasonable, Damnable: He will even remember, That under the specious Pretext to arm the Addressers Artillery against themselves of decrying Atheism, Vice, Prophanenels, Blasphemy, and the like, which in themfelves can never be enough decry'd, the Defign is to throw off the Clamours of the Danger of the Church, which before was pointed at her Majesty's gracious Administration, to a few lewd Pamphlets by no body encourag'd, by no body own'd, but the Scum of the Kingdom (Fit Objects for the Execution of the Laws:) So we shall take no notice of these Things, but as they N 2

180 The History of ADDRESSES.

are circumstantiated with something extraordinary and extravagant in this way. So we proceed to

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The Mayor, Recorder, Bayliffs, Grand Jury, and Burgeffes of Monmouth;

Who, to shew the Sincerity of their Hearts, pray the Persons her Majesty may think proper to entrust, may be inspir'd with such Qualifications as such a Princess deserves; and such we pray, as those her Majesty then honour'd with the Administration, so glorious to her Majesty and the Nation, were posses'd of. This Address is modest, and such as any good Englishman may cheerfully sign, let the Insinuations of the Addresses be what they will. The next Compliment in this way comes from

The High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Gentlemen and Clergy of the County of Glamorgan;

Who being happily met for the administring Justice at their great Sessions, cannot avoid having a lusty sling at the necessary Prosecution of Dr. Sacheverell, to affert the Principles on which the Government is establish'd: For tho, as we have often observ'd, her Majesty has the sole Hereditary Right to this Empire, yet that Right cou'd never have taken. Effect but by the Revolution, nor the Revolution but by Refistance, which the Honourable House of Commons thought for the Security of the Constitution, to vindicate in so solemn a manner, as to leave no room for others hereafter, regularly to infult the Establishment; for the Person of the Doctor, as the Managers and himself very justly observ'd, was not of such Importance, but that twelve good men and true might have otherwise decided it. And it grieves the Hearts of the Gentry of Glamorgan, that the aforesaid Doctor shou'd stand in the posture of a Criminal so many days, to be an Example to others: What else can they intend by faying of their subaltern Judicature, for the Decision of Larceny and Battery, Fornication and Drunkennels, High Ways and Ale-houses? With great Satisfaction they see Justice administer'd in its ordinary Course, according to the Rules of our Antient Constitution: And had the Parliament taken this Business out of their Hands, it would have been as ridiculous and extraordinary as if they

they had trusted the Decision of the Impeachment to their Management. This is one of the greatest Blessings a People can enjoy, and they hope never to have any extraordinary Methods of Prosecution made use of, unless in extraordinary Cases: Wonderfully Fair and Upright! The Doctor's with them was a common Offence, which a County Court might have handled as well as the House of Peers: but People may fet too great a Value on themselves, if they do not understand the Difference between a Grand Jury and a Legislature, what strikes at the Constitution, and what deferves only a Stocks and a Whipping-Post. They cannot but take that occasion to assure her Majesty, that they utterly detest and abbor the Principles of such Men as dare call in question the Undoubted Right by which her Majesty now sits on the Throne of her Royal Ancestors; but do not feem to have the least Resentment for those that dare call in question that Undoubted Right by which her Majesty sits on the Throne of her Royal Predecessor. They will defend, &c. against all Schismatical and Factious Inventers of new Doctrines, equally dangerous to Church and State: They declaim against those Men who envy the Churches Prosperity, and wou'd pull down those Altars, to the Scandal of our Nation, and the Name of Christians, they have formerly in so impious a manner defil'd: They see no Attempts made against the Church, but by those Persons who would likewise destroy the Monarchical Constitution.

About thirty Years ago Mrs. Cellier was for palming a Presbyterian Plot upon us; but, tho an able Midwife, it miscarry'd under her Hands: How this will succeed Heaven knows, but the Diffenters are a craftier People than I take 'em to be, if with so many zealous Professions of Loyalty, such readiness to lay out their Estates in the Publick Service, they shou'd yet be able to carry on a Plot so cunningly, that no body in the World, no not themfelves, shou'd know any thing of the matter: which shews one must not give Credit lightly, especially to Addressers; and that till People are agreed among themselves about the Sense of Things, one shall never certainly be let into that of a Nation. The next Paper is pretended to be

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The Deputy Lieutenants, Militia Officers, Gentlemen, and others of the City of Norwich.

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And however we come by it we take it by Content, being very willing to believe that to be the Sense of others which is our own Sense, as is this Address: True it is, there seems some Partiality in this Judgment of Things; but then either our Judgment is wrong, and that must be for want of the very same Thing in which we think the Addressers are desicient, we mean Brains; or Truth, Reason and Law, are with these Military Gentlemen.

"Tis with inexpressible Concern we observe your Reign made uneasy by mistaken and ill designing Persons, so industriously keeping up Distinctions and Divisions amongst your Subjects, contrary to your Majesty's frequent Recommendations of Union. It might with great Reason have been expected, the unparallel'd Wisdom and Goodness with which you exercise your Government, wou'd have compos'd your Subjects into an universal Acquiescence in your Condust; and that the Ministry you have so wisely made choice of, and who have acquitted themselves with great Prudence and Fidelity to your Majesty and their Country, shou'd not have been so invidiously struck at: The ill Treatment your Majesty, They, and your Great Council meet with, we heartly lament, and desire that our Detestation of this kind of Behaviour may be recorded to Posterity.

We are at a loss to account for the Carriage of some Persons, who in Notion maintain an unlimited Submission to be due to the worst of Princes, and yet in Practice discharge their Obedience so imperfectly to the best: whilst by unfair Insimuations, they represent your Majesty as wanting in your Care of the Church of England, notwithstanding the great Bounty you have shewn to the Clergy of it, the Bright Example you are in it, and your re-iterated Prosesions of your true Concern for the same. But, as the Reverse of what we complain of, we declare our great Satis-

faction in your Administration, and are perswaded the Impartial World will join with us in doing Justice to your Majesty in that Respect: We humbly assure your Majesty (whom God long preserve) of our Readiness at all times to defend

your Person and Government, against the Pretender, and all

his open and secret Abettors, and all other your Enemies, and to maintain the Church of England, and the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover; and that we shall in every respect demean our selves as becomes Subjects to the best of Princes.

We hope that these Approaches of your People to you, which shou'd be an Instance of their Respect to your Majesty, shall not be made use of to put Dissiculties upon you, but that all your Subjects will continually study to make your Reign easy, who have done all that a Wise and Good Prince

cou'd do to make them so, &c.

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Here now we can perceive a Hearty Loyalty, a Zeal Unaffected, a Conspicuous Charity, and Tendency, as they say, to cultivate a good Accord with their Fellow-Subjects: A Temper without which we can never be happy our felves, nor make our Queen so, in whose Happinels our own entirely conlists: No wicked Infinuations here to put her Majesty on the Difficulty of changing an Administration that has been so victorious over all her Enemies both at home and abroad: No False Lights to represent the Dissenters as Factious Schismaticks, and Men of Revolution Principles as Traitors and Rebels: Every thing is open and lincere; no Referves of Obedience to fo good, great and gracious a Princess; no mental Offerings to Dangerous Idols of their own fetting up, which they worthip like Papists, instead of the Earthly Divinity they pretend to adore. Here is an Honelt, a Jult, a Loyal, an Affectionate and Peaceful Sense, the Reverse, they say, of what we and they complain of: This is ours, and this will in time be found to be that of this Great and Wise Nation, not to be impos'd on by Trick and Artifice, nor bully'd by Mobs and Tumults, when they have Leisure to think, and are free from Foreign Influence.

We have turn'd over the First Part of the Collection of Addresses, a very noble Treasure to be transmitted to Posterity, and of equal Value with the Almanacks of the last Century. We have prov'd by Reason and Authority, that there is at least a possibility of People's changing their Sentiments in an Address; and that there is no more Dependence to be made on them, than on a Mountebank's Word, who promises Wonders from his Drug, whereas its Original was a Post, and the best that can N 4

be hop'd for is that 'twill do no harm. We shall now run through the Second, Part of this Collection, and conclude our History when the Addressers end theirs: For tho having follow'd 'em so long to find out the Sense of the Nation, and being not a whit the nearer to it for our Inquirys, we shou'd despair of succeeding better in our future Search, yet we shall not be discourag'd, in hopes we shall convince the World of the Truth of what the Examiner says, that a Man would be almost tempted to believe Common Sense has abandon'd the World, or that there was never any such Thing as Truth in it. There have been publish'd, fince the first Sheets were written, several extraordinary Tracts, Essays, Dialogues, &c. by the Partizans of Addressing; and from some even of these we shall now and then meet with Concessions that will prove the Addressers did not know what they were about; or that if they meant any thing, 'twas the very thing they wou'd perswade us they abhor'd. meaning much, the Reader will not expect it in the next Address we take notice of, because it comes from

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The Bailiff, Recorder, Aldermen, Burgesses and Inhabitants of her Majesty's Antient and Loyal Corporation of Brecon.

They cannot but congratulate their Fellow Subjects on the most gracious Acceptance of their Dutiful Addresses. 'Tis true, not one of 'em was suffer'd a Place in the Gazette before the London Clergy's: Tho Addresses and Statutes of Bankrupt have time out of mind claim'd the Privilege of that Paper, but these Welshmen took it upon Trust, and Abel Roper's faying so: His Veracity is sufficient to convince an Addresser, than whom no Mortal is more easily to be convinc'd in these Cases: They declare, that the Factions, Republican and Defigning Spirits have endeavour'd to maintain, that Certain Conditions go into the Composition of their Allegiance, yet their Loyalty admits of no Restrictions or Limitations. They were always of this Opinion: They never disputed King James's Dispenling Power, never took up Aims to make use of the necessary means: They are for all Obedience or none: They will not be limited nor restrain'd: The Constitution may be as Antimona chical as it pleases, they'l be as plyant as ever were their Forefathers to King Rees. What follows shews their Reading; and having had a Flirt at Popish and Fanatical Affertions, which you know are as like one another as two Tallys, they take notice of the Profaneness and Insolence of Atheists, Deists, Observators, Reviewers. 'Tis true, they are not assaid of Rehearsals, Moderators and Examiners, tho they are State Libellers; but of the other they have an Abhorrence, and of all Resisting and Antimonarchical Principles that tend to breed Sedition, Faction and Rebellion. Their next Paragraph is entirely Panegyrical; and the Modesty of the Gentleman who deliver'd this Address is the more conspicuous, because the Panegyrick is on himself. They conclude with Prayers, that Her Majesty may make Converts at home; and having set their Seal and made

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If we are ask'd what was the Opinion of the Men of Brecknock on these Occasions formerly, we must defire to be excus'd, till we are fatisfy'd 'twill be of any Service to Mankind to know it, or that any body will mind it, more than they have done, or that it goes for any thing out of their own Borough. There was a Corporation about twenty Miles from London that had a naughty way with 'em of making Honorary Freemen, and calling in forty or fifty Strangers to club with 'em for the Sense of the Inhabitants at times of Elections and Addresses: By this means the People us'd to be outvoted, and fuch Senses put upon 'em that they hated as much as a Swifs does Slavery; yet these Honorary Members wou'd always be thrusting in their Nofes. and at last meddled so much, that that Borough never knew what their Sense wou'd be on any important Occalion, as an Address or an Election. This oblig'd the Government to discipline 'em with a Quo Warranto, and that brought 'em to their True Sense; but an Itch of Sinning returning upon 'em, they ran to their old way of Honorarys, and they now no more know what they wou'd have, or what they must do in these Cases, than they did in Cashbelan's Time: all which puts me in mind of an Address from

The Mayor, High Steward, Deputy-Recorder, Aldermen, Town-Clerk, Assistants, Freemen, and Inhabitants of her Majesty's Antient Borough of Hertford;

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Who having abbor'd and detested all those Seditions and Rebellions Doctrines, &c. are sensible that nothing can be more fatally dangerous to her Majesty's most Sacred Person and happy Constitution both in Church and State than-Now mind what become of Necessary Means, of Resistance in Cases of extreme Necessity, of Revolution-Principles; than, say they, Principles founded upon Fastious, Antimo. narchical, and Rebellious Notions. Therefore next Parliament they will endeavour, &c. When People are fet upon a thing, they'l go thro thick and thin to effect it: especially your Hertford People, who perhaps are some of the most positive resolute Burghers in Britain; I mean, while they're in the humour. For they have not bound themfelves by any other Engagement than an Address, which is not half so strong as a Custom-House Oath, to be always in a mind. If they had, I wou'd bring my Records of 84, 88, and many Fra's of Addresses more, to prove 'em to be what now fure no body takes 'em for. Indeed they're hardly taken for any thing at all besides Addressers, and they won't make a Quarter of Malt the more for't: which methinks they shou'd trouble their heads about, instead of dabbling in Politicks; as awkard in 'em, as a Tapster with a Sash and Feather. One cannot say so of

The Mayor, the Right Honourable the Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of her Majesty's Antient Corporation of Northampton;

Who express their utmost Detestation and Abhorrence of that pernicious Dostrine of Resistance. Now because here's somebody in the Company more than ordinary, I will beg leave to prove once more that Resistance in general Terms shou'd never be jumbled with Detestation and Abhorrence, for fear of the Revolution. I believe some Men don't know what's the meaning of that same sad word Resistance. I'm sure they won't believe me, so I'll tell what a good Friend of a good Friend of theirs says upon't; the Author of Faults on both sides, a dear Man to the Essayer on Credit, and both of 'em the better for our dear Addresses. Pray, Gen-

Gentlemen, remember what you said 'twas you detest and abhor; Refistance, that's all. Now for your own Champion, that is the Champion of your Party: The

Laudean Churchmen have from these True Principles, taught by the Scriptures, and beboth fides.

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liev'd by every good Christian, extorted extravagant Consequences, no where warranted by the Sacred Writings, and utterly destructive of the Rights of Mankind; and contrary to the common Duties of Reason and the Laws of Nature, they wou'd persuade us that all things are Jure Divino, &c. Again, All History is full of Examples of the People's rescuing themselves from the Tyranny and Oppression of their bad Princes, whenever they were able: The Hugonots in France, the Dutch, and the Scots have in these latter times taken up Arms against their Lawful Princes, when they oppress dthem in their Civil and Religious Rights; and yet. Observe this, Sirs, and abhor and detest as much as in your great Wisdoms you think meet afterwards: And yet, fays your own Trufty and Welbeloved, they have been approv'd therein by all good Protestants. What are you, pray? For my part, I don't care what you are; you are Addreffers, I defire to know no more of you: But you are bound to answer it to him, or he'l never set Pen to Paper for you more. Not good Protestants Impossible! And yet you say of that Resistance so approved of; A Doctrine making that Rebellion only Treason, which wants Success; A Doctrine by which the worst of Subjects hath a right to judg of the Actions of the best of Princes; who, as their Interest or Ambition leads them, will never want a pretence to take up Arms and dethrone, &c. Wou'd not one think that these Bailists and Burgesses had said enough, and that the Nonfense of the last Paragraph shou'd have confounded all the Friends of Revolution-Doctrines? And yet they can't part with 'em, without putting 'em in mind of the History of 40 & seq. to demonstrate as plain as a plain thing can be, that the Piety, Virtue and gentle Administration of her Majesty's Royal Grandfather of Blessed Memory cou'd not defend him from the Rage and Violence of the Men of this Republican Principle. You see how it is now: These worthy Persons do know, as well as they know any thing in the world, that the Men of Revolution-Principles, Principles of Relistance went no further with the old Roundheads than August or September 1648, and have no more to do with October, November, December, and January, than

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themselves. If their Essayer has any Credit with 'em, they will be asham'd to see what Ninnies they make themselves, to charge People whom he will not have charg'd: for says he, I see no reason why those Roundheads (those who took up Arms at first) shou'd be under a harder Censure for what they acted at that time, than may be imputed to our selves for what we have done in the late happy Revolution, for the rescuing our Laws and Religion from the Violations of the late King James. Again, 'Tis observ'd that our Parliaments have had the Caution, that in the Acts past after the Restauration they wou'd never give the Civil War the name of Rebellion, doubtless out of the Consideration that it behov'd them to keep up the Sanction of the Parliamentary Authority, and that the War was authoriz'd by a Legal Parliament, who had right to vindicate the Liberty of the Nation.

There are two things the Northampton Men promis'd, in one of which they have already been a little deficient: They will chuse such Members only, who shall truly represent them in an Unlimited Loyalty. Whom have you chosen? Ask one another, and then shew your Address and the Town-Seal to your Representative.—You shou'd not promise for any thing but the Goodness of your Boots and Shoes; much such sort of Ware as your Address, fit for

nothing but Transportation.

The best thing that can be said for the next Address, is, that it was well attended and introduc'd, and has admitted several Names to share with it in its Immortality, which otherwise might have been forgotten. I must confess I was a little surpriz'd to find neither of their Representatives among'em; and yet that was a Loss sufficiently made up by the Company it brought together into the Presence, four Squires and the Parson: I have nothing to say to any one else. Read the Title if you will, and there you'l find, besides a great many more,

The Loyal Majority of the Burgesses, the Minister, the Gentlemen, and other Principal Inhabitants of the Borough of New Windsor.

Now how vain is this? Where were the Mayor and Aldermen? And what can be faid of a Loyal Majority, and Principal Inhabitants, without the Parliament-Men, the Right Worshipful and Worshipful, the other Majority without an Epithet? Why truly I cou'd not say a word

word for 'em, but that they have the Doctor on their fide; which, as times go, is as much as a Committee. they say, is, That they will affert and maintain against all Opposers her Majesty's Hereditary Title to these Realms, and do detest and abhor all Popish, Fanatical, and Republican Principles of Resistance and Rebellion. I don't think these Men and their four Squires worth my while, or I cou'd call'em to such an account for that Hereditary Resistance and Rebellion of theirs, that shou'd puzzle the Vicar, and that too from the mouth of a Brother: But I never heard much talk of this Loyal Majority of Windsor, and I shall keep my Artillery for some harder Service. These Gentlemen must be satisfy'd with what has been said already on those Adjectives, if they want Satisfaction. Such Arguments are not for less Men than Mayor and Aldermen at least: I won't wast my Ink on a Majority without them. And as to Loyal, 'twas a Name they gave themselves, and it lay in their own breafts whether it shou'd be Loyal or Illustrious; for the one's as applicable as the other.

If it shou'd be ask'd me who represented the Borough of Appleby, I won't tell—Look over the List, if you will—You'l find him there no more till next time. Is he not dismis'd for Managing? He must make Speeches, and have more Eloquence than his Neighbours. A fine Man to re-

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The Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council, Free Burghers, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Appleby, &c.

No, no: They'l teach any of their Members to be shewing their Parts and be Rhetorical, which as their Representative was very officious and absurd. They'l have those that shan't be asham'd of 'em: They will, to use their own words, be fairly represented; a mighty Compliment on the Persons they have chosen. What follows has a relish of the Modesty of the North, by Men of Conscience, Honesty, and Integrity. What a fair Representation that must be, let those say who know them; and how they have fulfil'd their Promise, those who know their Representatives: For I am as much a stranger to both, as to the Erroneous and Fastious Tenets tending to the Subversion of our Constitution, and the Diminution of the Royal Prerogative, of which they complain. They do to their forrow

forrow observe how some turbulent and unquiet Minds trouble the Waters, and poison the Minds of her Majesty's Subjects; and beg leave to protest their Abhorrence and Detestation of the Novel Doctrine of Resistance. They are for every thing that's old; and if we cou'd prove that Resistance, as Faults on both sides tells us, is as old as Rehoboam, they wou'd burn their Address, or say it backward

as Wizards do their Prayers.

There's no manner of reason why we shou'd think the Clergy unconcern'd in these great Affairs. Do not they Have not they Forty Shillings annual, and a Pear-Tree? Cannot they promise what they'l do on an Election, and consequently are of importance? Yes, no body more. They can address and as furiously as the most furious: but it must be when they are in the humour. People are never better-humour'd than over a Bottle; and 'tis as well known as that Blades are made at Birmingham, that a Vilitation time is not the most melancholy and abstinent of the Year. But Mirth is not always infallible; some will have their Jest, let it cost what it will, they don't care whether Truth or good Sense pays for't, they'll out with it. We don't fay this of the Reverend Mr. Cotterel, the Reverend Mr. Dagges, and the Reverend

Her Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Clergy assembled at the Archdeacon's Visitation held in the City of Coventry and the Town of Coleshill in the County of Warwick, and Diocess of Litchfield and Coventry.

Mark the Diocess! there's a great deal in that. We shall see by it how their Reverences are obedient to their Spiritual Father, the truly Pious Dr. Hough, their Bishop, before whom we shall cite 'em; for we don't think our selves a Match for a Visitation. We wou'd as soon undertake to tipple with a whole Quarter-Sessions, as encounter a Visitation. We are no Bellarmines; and there's not a Rector at such a time, but will argue with a Tillorson or Stillingsseer. Tho these Gentlemen do not seem to have done this of their own heads, their chief Reason was their being encourag'd by her Majessy's late gracious Acceptance of the many repeated Assurances of her Peoples Fidelity and Affection; which made 'em express their most hearty Concern

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and Sorrow that there shou'd any Men be found so daringly wicked and ungrateful, as openly to espouse and maintain the same detestable Principles, which gave rise to that unnatural Rebellion which involv'd this Nation in all the Miseries of a long and intestine War. This is so very smart, one can't have too much of it: The Overthrow of this Primitive Establish'd Church, and the Barbarous Murder of her Royal Grandfather, the meekest, &c. Now the Reader will by this time have seen how fair, how charitable this is, to charge Revolution-Principles with the same Guilt as the Martyrdom of King Charles. For granting these Clergymen are not Politicians good enough to diftinguish the Civil War from a Rebellion, as the Author of Faults on both sides does, yet they must know that those who are for Revolution-Principles are for Relistance in Cases of extreme necessity, and that such Cases and no other have been vindicated by Mr. Hoadly and the Writers on that fide: and yet in the Fulness of their Integrity and Charity, they infinuate that those are the same detestable Principles which overthrew the Church, and murder'd the King. How has their Zeal transported these Men, and how much

better are they for that admirable * Sermon preach'd lately by their Bishop! We have so often mention'd what have been the ill Consequences of some modern Sermons, such

* The Danger and Mischief of a Misguided Zeal.

as was preach'd at Paul's, such as Sach-H-g-ns, Milb-n, Sm-th, B-ks, St-bs, and the rest of the Incendiaries preach in City and Country: Have we any reason to question the Disposition of these Men to roar aloud, if their Lungs will let 'em? And yet see how well their Diocesan, their Right Reverend Father in God. teaches 'em: There have been always, and will always be, many cunning and designing Men in the world, who make use of the well-meant Zeal of others to help them to carry on their own wicked Enterprizes; who like Demetrius and his Craftsmen being touch'd in their own private Interests, set whole Cities and Countries in an uprour for their Great Diana, whilst themselves smile at the Delusion, to see how under an innocent Concern for God and his Church, they help to promote their own covetous or malicious Ends. I shall not presume to bring this Remark too near home, to our own Concern in it. This I may say, that what use bas been made of Mens Zeal beretofore, may be made again; and for our Credit sake, if for nothing elfe, we should beware that it be not our own Cale.

first Article.

Whether these Divines were such cunning Men, or Cafe. so cunning as to know who they were, I will not determine; let the Reader make the Application, if he thinks their Address worth his trouble. I'll state the Case, let him judg whether it be theirs or not, or what Concern they have in it. The next Paragraph in their Paper has a plain likeness of that primitive Sincerity, which was the distinguishing Character of Christians: Out of their just and dutiful Sense of her Majesty's undoubted Hereditary Right to these Kingdoms, they take this opportunity to declare their utter Hatred and Abhorrence of those Seditious, Republican, and Traitorous Doctrines, which of late have been so audaciously and industriously spread abroad, to no other end, as they can conceive, (mind 'em) than to poison the Minds of her People, and to undermine her Majesty's undoubted Right and Prerogative. How apparent is it that all those to a Man who are for her Majesty's Parliamentary Right, as thinking it undoubted, wou'd undermine her Royal Prerogative? That no less than the House of Lords, and that Glorious House of Commons which impeach'd the Incendiary, wou'd poison the Minds of her People: For they did declare in the Profecution of the first Article of the Impeachment, that the Parliamentary Title was to be prefer'd to the Hereditary, of which enough has been said before.

We shall in the next place see what good effect Lesley's Papers have had on these Doctors; we have already seen the Bishop of Salisbury's Opinion of their corrupting the

Clergy, and who it was that undermin'd her Majesty's Title: The Rebearsal was all Speech on the thro one Argument against the Queen's Right

to the Crown. The Clergy were in many places drawn in to Subscriptions for this Paper: This look'd like a Design conniv'd at, to have the Queen's Title undermin'd. Every body that knows any thing of the Rehearfal, knows the Author argu'd against Resistance some months together, and thro the whole Course of his Argument affected to use the word Coercion. Observe therefore how our Reverend Addressers have benefited by his Lessons: As it is the distinguishing Character of the Church of England to affert and defend the Rights of Princes, by not subjecting 'em to the Coercion of any human Power. I hope the Reader is now very well acquainted with 'em, and will want no more Features to shew whose Picture they

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The next words are us'd only for the fake of the three P's, and to give Calvin a lash; either of Pope, Presbytery, or People. Your Rural Orators wou'd, as I have hinted already, be undone, if it was not for the Convenience of Initials. What Grace had there been in it, and indeed what Truth, had they faid Rome, Geneva, and the Hague? -- No, without the P there had been nothing in't. How prettily the Parrots prattle! Is not that Harmonious and Eloquent? We can't help it: When Folks have a Talent, they will shew it; let it be in an Address or a Covenant, they must shew what they can do. These Addressers will besides all this discountenance and suppress all Factious, Jesuitical, Antimonarchical Principles and Practices, and preach up the good old Doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance. They are as old as Balaam. There never was fuch a thing as Relistance heard of, till Presbytery came up: A Novel Religion that, a matter of two years younger than the Ch-of. Eng-1-d! John Knox was not older than Thomas Cranmer. I love Antiquity mightily: If I cou'd tell which Church was built first in London, I wou'd go to it - or if any Doctrine that was as old as the Rainbow, I wou'd embrace The good old Doctrines will make their way, I'll warrant ye, while your new-fangled Principles of Resistance and Prophecy are forgotten, as foon as the Camifars were here in England.

I do not at all approve of the next Paragraph in the Address, because it does not, as I conceive, carry with it that Unlimited Submission to the Royal Prerogative, which fuch Men as these will sure on all occasions testify: for the most tender part of it in Great Britain is that of calling and diffolving Parliaments; and to make broad ligns to the Throne as if one wou'd have a Parliament diffolv'd, is a fort of intruding, much more unmannerly than Sir Gilbert's, for that he did not intrude till he was lent for. And when your Majesty shall to the great Satisfaction of your Loyal Subjects (and of none more than the Clergy) be pleas'd to call another Parliament. So that if Historians shou'd be so saucy as to give the next a Nickname, I know what they'll call it.—Nay, Sir, Nicknames have been given before now; for when a Parliament is dead, Hiftory will tattle. We all know the last was sent to Mr. Bickerstaff's Upholders before they left St. Stephen's Chappel; and that they have had as many Part II.

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Nicknames as the Revolution. What that which is to come may have, I can't tell. The Parsons of Coventry far no body shou'd be more pleas'd with a new one than the Clergy. I say no more: I'll name nothing. I shou'd love the Noun Substantive Parliament, if 'twas for nothing but having begat the Adjective Parliamentary. I won't christen any thing that belongs to 'em, but submit to their Acts and even Votes and Addresses, with all the Duty and Respect the Clergy did to those of the last year. Things are in such a pickle, that 'tis high time in my mind to have a Prolocutor, and we can't have one without a Convocation; and if we had one, they may do, for ought I know, as much now as ever they did fince I cou'd tell Twenty. This the Divines of Coventry are as well fatif. fy'd of, as I am; and when a new Parliament's call'd, and the Convocation has leave to sit, they will continue to chuse Such to represent them in both, as shall be eminently Loyal, religiously devoted to our Church, her Doctrines, Worship, Discipline, and Ordinances: That is, such as shall not part with one jot or tittle in favour of other Mens Consciences, nor suffer them to continue, as they do, in that damnable Sin of Hypocrify, the being Churchmen upon Occasion. I do not fay this Learn'd Company use these Phrases; they are more elegant and sublime, as well as more sly: but I do verily believe, if any body happens to read this History, he will not doubt the Good-will of the Addresfers to the Fanaticks, Occasional, and others. And therefore I'll thew what their Bishop says: To be exceeding zealous for little Matters, to disturb our selves and disquiet others for such things, as the perhaps they may be good, yet are of no real moment to the great Concerns of Religion; is foolish and imprudent, and renders our Zeal, like that of the Pharisees in tything Mint, Anise and Cummin, vain and ridiculous. If we can easily and quietly amend the least Matters in which the Honour of God and the Interests of Religion are concern'd, let us be careful to do it. Again, So long as we are in this World, there will be Imperfections in the best Men and the best Constitutions: and perhaps what we disapprove, others may have a better opinion of. Cou'd you not have known the Sheep by the Shepherd? Are not the Paftor and his Flock extremely like? They are al docile Generation doubtless; and however unlimited their Obedience is to their Sovereign, 'tis as you fee more without bounds to their Bishop. They talk'd a little while ago about Elect-

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ing-and Continuing. Now 'tis not out of the Memory of Man, that their Continuing and Electing produc'd Tacking; a Fury conjur'd up to conjure down Occasional Conformity. And yet their good Diocesan says of our Diffenters; But they have some Exceptions against every one of these (the Doctrine, Ceremonies, &c.) yet not so great, but that they can, many of 'em, Occasionally (and I hope they do it with a good Conscience) communicate with us. If instead of reading Lesley, Moderators, Examiners, and the like, they wou'd read and practife that excellent Lesson of their Bishop, in his Sermon on Misguided Zeal, we shou'd find 'em, and they wou'd find themselves much the wifer and the better for't, before the Triennial enfuing: For the next three Years will be no longer than the last were, and if they are no wifer, I don't fee to what purpose they can grow older; for I'll engage there are as wife Men as they who are scarce out of their Teens, I mean as to every thing but Divinity and Addressing; for they certainly are as Wise in those things as Wise can be, excepting always that they shou'd mind their Diocesan more, and not make their Eloquence so cheap by Addressing, when there's no need of it.

I wonder to hear 'em mention a happy Administration, before the Recorder of Coventry was chosen. I indeed do call all her Majesty's Administration happy; I don't question her Titles, nor murmur at her Pleasure: I submit with unfeigned unaffected Duty. If I was of a Party who had any among them that, as was done when Dr. Sacheverel was try'd, and has been done often fince, raise Rebellions and Tumults, or countenance them; I'd renounce that Party, abhor and detest 'em, nay address against 'em: for I wou'd not have a minute of her Majesty's Sacred Life disturb'd by her Subjects, who have so many great Obligations to her besides those of their Allegiance. Who did toment and promote those Tumults? Who do it daily? Who are the Factious, who the Seditious, who the Submillive, who the Patient? Whose are the Rabble, and who are the Rebels, I need not fay. And whether these Addressers have fomented, encourag'd, or been pleas'd with them, I shall not enquire into; let the Reader think as he pleases: but their Right Reverend Father has told 'em and all the World, preaching Charity; Men may mistake in other matters, and yet be innocent: Their Error may be involuntary, perhaps invincible, and for that reason excusable.

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But that Hatred, and Malice, and Uncharitableness are great Sins; that Christians ought not to be factious and contentious, to injure their Brethren and disturb Communities: that Riots and Tumults, Sedition and Rebellion, are very micked things; and that no Pretence of the Glory of God, or Zeal for Religion, can make them lawful; no such Persons can innocently be ignorant. And therefore if any one's Zeal so far deludes him, as to make him think or do otherwise, 'tis a sure sign that his Zeal it self is criminal, and, like Murder committed by a drunken Man, will rather aggravate than lessen his Offence. Again: And this I recommend to the Visited at Coventry; for whatever I have said of their Duty to their Bishop, I am not positively sure that my Recommendation will not go as far as his Lordship's, there is fo good an Understanding between us: If their Zeal so far transports them, as to engage em out of Conscience to God to be uncharitable towards their Neighbour, to divide the Church, and persecute its Members; they must not think it Arange, if the God of Love and Peace neither can atprove nor will allow of Such Sins, the they shou'd chance to be so far blinded by their Zeal, as really to think they did God fervice. I have been a little longer than ordinary with these Gentlemen, out of respect to their Cloth, and a love to their Company, so inviting, I cou'd not leave 'em, when I was got into it.

We must next go as far as Wales, and there we meet Addreffers who care not how far they go out of the way for an Address or a Senator. I do not say what their Princeples are, because Principles are things out of the reach of some People. They can't do as they shou'd, for want of knowing how to do better: Which however I will never

believe of

The High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Cardigan, and likewise of the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, and Principal Gentle men of the faid County of Cardigan.

Now I will I lay the Mines of Potofi to Sir Humpbry's that this Address was pen'd by some body or other that is a Dabbler in Law, and by putting himself forward, has got to be thought to be something. He wou'd not say He reditary, but he will clinch with a Phrase that may serve for a Brief too: Deriv'd from Heaven, vested by Inheritance. are

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tance. What follows is not so Hereditary as it shou'd be, and recogniz'd by Laws. I admire the Openness and Sincerity of that Expression. Speaking of Right and Church; Tis most amazing that any People shou'd controvert the one, or attempt the Destruction of the other. Sad Fellows are these Fanaticks! To dispute her Majesty's Title, and to sap the Cathedral. But we know 'em, and shall have a care of 'em.

Of all the Wit that ever did honour to an Address, nothing can be fo witty and fo fatyrical as the enfuing Sentence: Mind the difficult, the unless, and the Turn that It is difficult to know what Views any Body of Men can have, by raising new and needless Questions about your Majesty's Title or our Obedience, unless they expect (now it comes) a Liberty of Conscience in Loyalty as well as Religion. I never knew any thing fo fevere; 'tis two-edg'd! It hacks the Toleration and the Revolution at a blow! Men for Relistance in some Cases, are for the Revolution: Men that are for the Revolution, are for continuing the Toleration. Is not that Stroke worth a better Mace than ever Topham had? The Addressers have a just Detestation and Abborrence of all Schismatical and Antimonarchical Principles (Principles of Relistance in such Cases as the Revolution, that's all) which have of late been publickly profess'd and industriously propagated, with an Intent to lessen their Duty to her Majesty, and Veneration to their most Holy They will with their Lives and Fortunes defend her Church. Majesty's most Sacred Person, Regal Power, and Govern-What comes next, tho it is not Antimonarchical, yet methinks it has a Je ne lay quoi in it of Revolutional Principles; because the Protestant Succession, which tho it is Jure Divino, is not Hereditary, not entirely fo, and therefore shou'd not be coupled with the Church in this manner; The Church and the Protestant Succession as by Law establish'd: the Protestant Succession being a Novel thing, and the Church as old as Joseph of Arimathea. These they will defend against all manner of Pensons and Innovations whatsoever; and will send such Representatives. I don't perceive, confidering her Majesty's Example in Piety, and the many good Prayers put up for her all over Christendom, any reason that these Welshmen, with a bold Briton at their head, shou'd take upon them to pray, That God would so rule her Majesty's Heart, that she knowing whose Minister

Minister she is, may above all things seek his Honour and I will not forget

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The Mayor, Aldermen, Council, Burgesses, and Principal Inhabitants of the Town of Cardigan, and also the Grand Jury of the faid Town, &c.

Because I know something very much in their favour. I know who was their Parliament-Man once; and that very Choice of theirs is so meritorious to me, I will have 'em always in my memory when I am writing Hiltories of They are fadly concern'd for the setting afoot and teaching those unwarrantable Doctrines, which tend to limit her Majesty's Loyal Subjects in the Measure of their Obedience to her Majesty and her Royal Successors. They all write fo at Cardigan: This is the very Stile of the Mayor and Aldermen. If they write for a Barrel of Herrings to Aberystwith, 'tis in such eloquent Phrases, you may plainly fee they did not borrow a Penman. If one of the Doctor's Counsel wou'd have serv'd 'em for nothing, they'd have scorn'd it: They have as much Eloquence among 'em as will serve for an Address every quarter, if ever there thou'd be occasion of it; and they don't care if there be,

they are not sparing of their Paper.

In the very next Paragraph they are in great Amazement that exploded Antimonarchical Principles shou'd be set afoot again. That indeed looks as if there was as much want of Words, as some may think there is of Sense; but that can't be: for supposing it was with em now, as it might have been forty years ago, that not a Man of 'em knew an A from a Z; yet they cou'd not want a Rhetorical Perlon to write for 'em. They chuse a Burges, and he's a forry Burgels that won't help his Burgesses out in so small a matter, as to lend 'em a little of his Rhetorick: And it luch a Rhetorician is us'd to the Figure of Tautology, he will make his Clients tautological, as these good Men are, in my humble Conception. They are very good Judges of Things, and don't do it lightly, but on deliberation and weighing matters in the Scale of their Understandings: Fit Ballances for Tom Double to make use of. They are dentible twas that pernicious Doctrine that brought her Majesty's Royal Grandfather (the best of Kings) to the Block. I know whose Father contributed as much to it; as that perand.

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pernicious thing the Revolution; for Antimonarchical, as has been shewn, is in English Revolution or nothing. Grammar of this Paragraph is so extraordinary, that one may know it came from a great Hand, a Hand destin'd to wield a better thing than a Goofe-Quill; for 'tisthus: Those exploded Antimonarchical Principles was that Pernicious Doctrine which brought, &c. and if no indelible Brand be put on them, ill Men may, &c. may bring the Government once more to Anarchy and Confusion. That can never be, as long as the Sun and Moon endure. If they had been talking of Holland or Turky, where the Mob now and then are uppermost, I wou'd have faid something to 'em. But in England, where the Rabble durst as well let out the Lions as make any Tumult, Anarchy is the last thing to be fear'd: And for Confusion, I'm no more afraid of it than I am of the Original Chaos. Confusion, quoth-a! as if there was no difference between Schismaticallism and Fanaticism. I have found out a Secret: The same Hand wrote both the Addrelles, that for Town and that for County; or the Authors stole one from another. For the County will defend the Regal Power and Government, the Church and Protestant Succession as by Law establish'd; and the Town will defend the Government, the Protestant Succession, and Church of England as by Law establish'd: But a word or two transpos'd! They promise a careful and circumspect Choice in subsequent Elections: They chuse but one Man, and Circumspection and Care may therefore be the more successful. One can't but have a Respect for

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Citizens, and Commonalty of the Antient City of Lincoln:

Who are concern'd that they were not the earliest in their dutiful Applications by way of Address. I must need sown that if I was to address when there was no Call, I wou'd be foremost; for in such cases to be early, is all the Merit of a thing. This is a Cathedral Place, and consequently must abound with Piety and Prayers; tho they tell me there's very good Ale in it too, and that the Creature is not in contempt. Their whole Body are entirely of the Church of England, and for the Purity of its Dostrines. The next part of the Sentence shews they were not born in California or Japan; for they assure us they are well educated, and taught to worship one God. I hope that is not design'd

delign'd for a Reflection on the rest of Christendom: For I don't know of any Europeans, not even the Republicans, who are not in that matter as well taught as themselves. And to keep a Faith uncorrupted from any Latitudinarian Principles. They don't know what they fay; they must be of some Latitude or other, and there is but two, North and South. Now the North Latitude is Heretical, and the South is Catholick: Let 'em say themselves which they are of. If by Latitudinarian they refer to what they are taught, there's no body ever charg'd 'em with Polytheism. Indeed there were in amient times some Christians, who were blam'd for making a God of their Belly, but the Citizens of Lincoln can never lie under such a scan-So that Latitudinarian is here fomething which was put in like Straw in Package, to fill up. Undoubted Hereditary they acknowledg, and defy such as disavow Paffive Obedience and Non-Resistance; which are, they asfure us, the Essential Ligaments of a well-establish'd Government. And they prove it by Scripture, That all Power is of God, and that they that do resist, shall receive to them-Celves Condemnation. These Gentlemen, had they given themselves the trouble to inquire of any body out of the Close what the Maintainers of Relistance mean by it, might heard that, as we have faid a hundred times, 'tis only in Cases of the most extreme Necessity, and such as was the Revolution. Did those Resisters receive Condemnation? Mr. Hoadly and all that have written on their fide, to vindicate our Constitution against Lesley and its Enemies, have entirely clear'd the Sense of that and other Texts in their favour: and therefore whatever they innuend by it, weighs no more than their Promises not to join with those that are given to change; for I'm sure they'l do it at the first Temptation. When the new Parliament is call'd, their Members shall have most tender Regard for the Church, the Prerogative (that's good) and the Liberty of the Subject. I can't tell if that will not be thought Antimonarchical, They must look to that, as also to what they pray for, among other good things, an Harmonious Disposition and Union of all her Majesty's Subjects. I'm sure there must be something pithy and pat in what comes next, because 'tis from

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The High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Derby:

Who brag that they are not behind any of their Fellow-Subjects in Loyalty and Duty, tho they for late approach the Throne. They are amaz'd to hear such abominable Blasphemous and Antimonarchical Principles: But they were not at all amaz'd to hear Dr. Sacheverel's Sermon to them, which the Lords order'd to be burnt by the hands of the common Hangman. I wonder how that shou'd happen; I believe it must be, because they are us'd to such things; and then the Amazement is quite loft, it grows familiar to 'em by use. Those Antimonarchical Principles prejudice her Majesty's undoubted Right. 'Tis true, if there are such Principled People as to be against Monarchy, her Majesty's Right is prejudic'd; and hang 'em for't, say I. But fince I can't meet with any body, who had not rather have Queen Anne than the best Commonwealth Harrington, Moor or Plato ever dreamt of; I suppose that Right is prejudic'd by Nonjuring Independent Principles chiefly, and the Addressers shou'd have kept their Amazement for them; tho if Folks have a mind to be amaz'd, a

little thing will do it.

Now we shall come to something which amazes us as much as if the Peak was turn'd in and out: For it favours of a Spirit as daring as that of the Fifth Monarchifts, where Ten defy'd their Thousands. You must know Dr. Sacheverel did at the Affizes held there in August 1709. preach a Sermon, for which the Commons of Great Britain impeach'd him, and the Peers filenc'd him; yet fee what these Addressers say in opposition to all this: We will openly avow the Primitive Doctrine of the Church, so lately preach'd to us, notwithstanding the Censures of some. Was ever notwithstanding us'd more spitefully! They will do it, ay marry that they will, notwithstanding the Censures of Lords and Commons. The Collector prints this pert Parenthesis in Italick, to distinguish it: I wou'd have had it printed in a red Letter, to diffinguish it yet more. They will do it notwithstanding the Sermon was burnt, they don't matter it a fig: As if they did not understand these things better than Seven Bishops in Twelve. It must be allow'd they do not threaten all this without giving the very best Reasons they cou'd think of, as because they are persuaded 'tis the only real Bulwark against St. Peter's and Bedlam, Popery and Fanaticism. A pretty word that last, Fanaticism! It has a Jest in the very Pronunciation, and a Shrewdness even in the Syllables: I never met with a word of such Power; it makes a Saint of a Devil, and a Devil of a Saint. Fanatick, Fanatical, Fanaticism! Nat Lee, Oliver's Porter, and Sir John of Lincoln aforesaid! Lord! I can't imagine what we have been doing lately, that we shou'd be afraid of one another's running mad so! The last words of this Address I say Amen to; May we be long under the Best of Princes and most Gracious of Queens. Our next Ramble is to Wrexam, to visit

The High Sheriff, Custos Rotulorum, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, and other Gentlemen of the County of Denbigh:

Who were unanimously addressing, while Republican and Factious Spirits were with Industry and Insolence reviving and maintaining those Pernicious and Fatal Doctrines that (all those elegant ands produce nothing better than) pav'd the way to the execrable Murder of K. William and Q. Mary's Royal Grandfather. They do with equal Zeal and Resolution from the bottom of their Hearts abhor and detest all those traitorous and damnable Positions, which affert the Legality of deposing or resisting Princes. No harm, Sirs! They do only in my poor Conception call the Resistance and Abdication at the Revolution a Damnable Position. I think that's the worst you can make of it: For there was, as some say, a fort of Resistance at the Revolution, which produc'd a fort of I don't know what, an Abdication; which, 'tis true, has in England no manner of Affinity to Deposing, whatever it may have in other Countries. They do further detest and abhor a second damnable Pofition, That the People of this Nation either collectively or representatively have any coercive Power over the Kings of this Realm. What a fad condition is every Soul of the Convention in, if their fetting aside King James, and putting K. William and Q. Mary in his place, was Coercion! All that can be faid for it, is, that Lesley has prov'd it was not, and 'tis his word they borrow. Indeed he was fo stanch a Jacobite, that he must know more of K. James's Mind than I cou'd; and perhaps he had reveal'd to him that

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that his Abdication was voluntary. If fo, that Prince reveng'd himself purely on the Revolution-Men, who thought they had coerc'd and might coerce on the like occasion; which he damn'd at once, by declaring they did no more than he was well fatisfy'd with, and what good Passive Obedience might justify. If his Abdication was involuntary or constrain'd, and to constrain is to coerce, and to coerce is Damnation; Lord have mercy upon Mr. Powle and his Brethren! They will defend a great many things against the Treacherous Attempts of pretended Friends at home. And that no more Impeachments may be, to prevent these Fundamentals of our Constitution (Pasfive Obedience and Non-Refistance) from being ever again somuch as question'd; they promise, that their one Member shall love Monarchy, Episcopacy, and be a Uniform, not an Occasional Son of the Church. As for the House of Hanover, they may e'en take care of themselves, for the care the Denbigh Men take of them; they don't so much as mention 'em. Well! this comes of running too far from the Revolution, and sticking so close to Hereditary, that there's nothing left for Parliamentary. The best of it is, no body will fend to Wrexam to know what they shall do, if ever the Protestant Succession comes in play; and perhaps too the Addressers will then run t'other way as fast as now they run this.

We have been oblig'd to postpone several Worshipful and some Reverend Addressers for very trissing Reasons, it is true, yet they are in this one thing weighty, that we cou'd not help it when 'twas done; but Audience shall be given'em hereaster: and since their place is in the Index, and due Ceremony will be paid 'em, they must not stand for the time. The next Address that comes in our way, is

that from

The Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Berks.

Taking hold of this seasonable Opportunity, to declare their utter Abhorrence and Detestation of all Antimonarchical Principles, Schismatical Opinions, and Blasphemous Tenets industriously spread by a bold and dangerous Faction in desiance, &c. These Addressers have an advantage over all others, and therefore their Loyalty has always been eminently remarkable, except when King Charles told their

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their Fathers or Unkles, he wou'd not speak with 'em, but over a Cup of Ale at Windsor. The Happiness which is peculiar to them in this Country, of enjoying her Majesty's Presence so frequently, inspires them with a more than ordinary Zeal for the Preservation of the Royal Authority. There's a good deal in the Air, you see; which lessens the Merit of the Principle extremely. Their Lives and Fortunes are offer'd freely and voluntarily against Papists and Republicans. And after they have offer'd their Fortunes and their Lives, they make a Present of their very Hearts too. What is at the heels of this, is a Boast, which tho very much in savour of these Addressers, is a sling at the rest: Their Assurances have not been disorderly, tumul-

tuously, or clandestinely procur'd.

Make room here—for a Paragraph which is worth its weight in Gold; for it makes a doubt of the very being of the Antimonarchical Politions aforesaid: If there is any Spirit of Malignancy yet remaining, any Doctrine of Refistance still subsisting, which neither the Mercy of your Royal Progenitors, nor, &c. have been able to overcome; God Almighty must have barden'd the Hearts of such Men, that his Justice may at last overtake an incorrigible Race: Nothing shall be wanting in them to disappoint the Hopes of so perverse a Generation, and to chuse Members of Monarchical Prin-The Berkshire Gentry were in with the rest of the Addressers about King James's Will and Pleasure, Toleration; and thank'd him for uniting our Differences in Church and State. I don't know how they stood as to the Tack, nor I don't much care how they stand now; for they have been as Revolving as others: and if I shou'd live till Doomsday, I shou'd certainly find they'd do as they have already done; for 'tis a Fate in Addressing, and the Men are not fo much in fault as the Thing.

Out of a particular Kindness I have for Mr. Hucks the

Brewer, I have a great respect for

The Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Abingdon:

And for no other reason in the world, but because they chose him once instead of somebody whom I must consels I cannot have that kindness for as for Mr. Hucks the Brewer, because the last Parliament did not love him half so well; which truly was the chief Motive of my Kindness for

for Mr. Hucks. The Men of Abingdon having bore their Tel timony against the undermining of the Factious and Seditious. cannot without horror reflect on the mighty Deluge of Blasphemy and Profaneness that has threaten'd to make us all Infidels, the Subversion of the Christian Faith. One wou'd think these Burghers made too much Malt to be such good Christians as they make themselves; and yet you see what they are. Where will they be able to find out a Man fit to represent them? I can't think. They know where before this time; and he who wrote the next Paragraph had a threwd guess with him: He cou'd foresee; he must have good Eyes, and a notable Head, or else talking of those who are fo faucy as to think the Parliamentary Right as good as the Hereditary, he wou'd not have made these honest Men say as they do: Whensoever your Majesty shall be gra-ciously pleas'd to exert that lawful Authority which God and the Constitution have lodg'd in your Majesty's hands, we doubt not but 'twill soon appear that these Enemies of Religion and Monarchy are as inconsiderable for their Number and Interest, as they are detestable for their Principles and Practi-I have some small suspicion that this was written by an Orator, a great Orator, a Demosthenes for Eloquence, and for Law any body you can compare him to; fo I cou'd not part with a Word of a Sentence, where he feems to have exhausted his whole Genius, to shew his Smartness, his Judgment, and his unparallel'd Delicacy in Satyr. If by Enemies of Religion and Monarchy, he means the Whigs, he's in the right on't. Do not they hypocritically occasionalize, and are they not a parcel of inconsiderable Fellows without Interest? Yet such a Stroke wou'd not be so justifiable, did it not come from a Hand that is often put into a Pocket as full as Crasus's was. Opulency will flourish, and the poor Whigs pay for it : however I can't but think 'tis enough to be rich one's felf, without reproaching others that are not fo rich. I fay no more: For thosa Man was as great as the Grand Visier, or a greater than he, the Burgeis of R-, I wou'd not fay a word to him, if a Corporation demanded Audience, as do

The Bailiffs, Recorder and Burgesses of Bridgnorth:

Who being but a Borough themselves, shou'd therefore have let the Shire do what was necessary; yet being also as trusty and true as the truest round the Reaking, in

the Affair of Addressing, and hearing that their County had been misrepresented as disaffected to the Government; to give unquestionable Proofs of the contrary, they will maintain the Hereditary, and send (if they can) Maintainers of Monarchical, and Abhorrers of all Seditious, Republican, and Factious Tenets. This Promise so solven made, will surely produce a Majority as big as a Bowling-Green Bett, Ten to One: If it does not, then they would have been no Losers by staying to see the Poll cast up first; But they are so positive, and the Doctor knows his Men

Ludgershall;

so well, I believe they will prove better Prophets than I

take him to be. There's a small Borough in Wiltshire, call'd

Whose Chief Inhabitants, as Addressers are always by their places, have the oddest Titles; as Bailiffs, Voters, and Freeholders. I perceive a Voter here precedes a Freeholder: I don't know who makes most of their Right. But I am apt to think, that this not being fo rich a Corporation as Leverpool, and the Freeholders not so big as the Yeomen of Kent, 'tis probable, to be a Voter may be better than to be a Freeholder. Never did Men wish to so little purpose as they do: They heartily wish there was no occasion at this time (to address, as I say, and as they) to declare their utter Detestation and Abhorrence of all Levelling and Antimonarchical Dostrines, which once made our Island a Field of Blood. They mean, I suppose, the Levellers that rose against Cromwel; for there never was a Leveller fince: and methinks 'tis not decent to hint any thing that so much as squints favourably upon that Usurper. Doctrines started by the Church of Rome: Pretty honest this! and that too which comes after, where they pray, That the Scepter of this Kingdom, to the great difappointment of our False Brethren, may be faithfully transmitted to the Illustrious House of Hanover. 'Tis well I have met with fuch a healing Sentence; the Addressers had been by the ears else: For who could bear the Address from

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The Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty, and the rest of the Principal Inhabitants of the Town and Port of Hythe, one of the Cinque Ports?

Now we shall see what the honest Men of Kent say; and doubt not 'twill be worthy their Ancestors, who difputed with the Conqueror. They congratulate the further Progress of her Majesty's Arms, upon the Success of which. and a steddy Pursuit of Revolution-Principles, all our Happiness so much depends. They pay their grateful Acknowledgments to Heaven and her Majesty for the many Blessings enjoy'd under her most auspicious Reign, founded and establish'd on the late no less Divine than Providential Revolution, which so wonderfully preserv'd the Civil State, and happily establish'd Church of England. They pray against things having any untimely Interruption, and that there remain no other Contention among us, but who shall exceed the other in contributing to advance our present Happiness and secure the Protestant Succession. Why-can't others talk as like Englishmen as these do? Under what Influence, or rather what Infatuation does Addressing, the most noble Privilege of Britons, lie? Who is there that fet fo many hands to work? Whose Head, that had then nothing else to do, but tempt poor harmless Countrymen to fign, feal and deliver they did not know what, as young Cullies when they deal with tricking Sharpers? To address such a Queen as our most gracious Sovereign, when her Victories abroad demand our dutiful Joy, or her Danger at home our grateful Fear, is what every good Englishman will be always ready to do: But to interrupt her Royal Leisure out of a Maggot or Whim, is fo very intruding and impertinent, that an Addresser runs the risk of growing as scandalous now, as an Abhorrer was thirty years ago. One English Address more we meet with in the Ingenious Mr. Roper's, or the Difinterested Mr. Morphem's inestimable Collection; and that is from

The Mayor and Burgesses of the Town and County of Nottingham.

'Tis evident, say these good Subjects, that such Men as wou'd rob themselves of the Happiness they enjoy under your wise and just Administration, are carrying on an Interest se-

parate from that of your Majesty and the Good of their Country; and it is too apparent they aim at embroiling us in private and civil Dissensions, since they every where join with and are supported by Papists, Nonjurors, and the perjur'd Favourers of your Majefty's Enemies. From this proceed all their Pretensions of the Church's Danger, their Breaches upon the Toleration, their insulting your Majesty's peaceable Subjects, their reflecting upon the Revolution, and their reproaching your Majesty's wife and mild Administration, by the faithful and vigilant Affistance of able Counsellors, and a wellchosen Ministry, which we have hitherto felt the good effects But above all, it is the Wonder and Abhorrence of your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, to see the same People flying in the face of the Representatives of their Country, your Majesty's faithful Commons, insinuating their Desires of having them dismiss'd, and assuming a Right of reproaching their Actions, at the same time that your Majety was graciously pleas'd to thank them for their vigorous Ass. stance to and Concurrence with your Majesty, in carrying on the most just and necessary War, to the infinite Joy of your Majesty's good Subjects. What can be said against this? Here's the Heart speaking, and not an affected Zeal for the Queen's Hereditary Right, which is infolently pretended to by a foreign Papist: whereas her Majesty's Parliamentary Right, and her Title by the Affections of her loyal Subjects, have no Pretenders. Here the Administration meets with the Gratitude it deserv'd; and of all Parts of this Address, nothing can give so much offence to the Antimonarchicals. The Men of Nottingham have as much more Wisdom, as they have more Honesty, than those of Abingdon in their Infinuations. And they will continue to chuse the like faithful Representatives, as shall endeavour to merit the same Thanks and the like Expressions of Satisfaction from your Majesty, as our present Representatives have done. Shame and Gratitude are not now fo common, that we can hope to do any good by repeating such an Address: But it being Truth, we please our selves by it, and are not so in love with the Addressers, that we wou'd deny our felves any fatisfaction in complaifance to them. of the Nation, you see, is not yet to be fix'd to a place; and we shan't gain an inch of ground by the next Address, from

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The Grand Jury of the County of Southampton;

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Because we have seen something of a quite different Cast from the said County. Here these good Men and true make mention of other Principles than are maintain'd by the Laws (for our Laws are all on the fide of Paffive Obedience and Non-Refistance) and those Maxims which brought the Bleffed Martyr to the Block; for Maxims of Neceffary Means are with these Bacon-Merchants the very same with those of the Rump. One wou'd not have thought it; for there was not a Roundhead in the whole business: and 'twas a High-Church Revolution, every body knows, who ever heard of Maudlin at Oxford, or the Seven in the Tower. These Addressers can bless God for all the Advantages of the late happy Revolution, without embracing all the Consequences some Men draw from it: that is, without thinking the Necessary Means which effected it They are not so afraid of Clement XI. as to confederate with Daniel Burgess, or lessen their Aversion for those Tenets which seem to be industriously advanc'd to bring about another Revolution. You do not forget, kind Reader, we have often faid, those who stickle for it, do it only when the Case is of extreme Necessity, for the Prefervation of Civil and Religious Liberty; that all other Resistance is reckon'd by Mr. Hoadly and his Party to be Rebellion: and yet see how these Hampshire Jurymen declaim! We therefore beg leave with all Humility to represent to your Majesty our just and utter Abhorrence of those Traitorous and Damnable Positions, which west the Supreme Authority in the People. Who is it that vests the Supreme Power in the People? Who is it that gives them a Right of Resistance, whensoever they shall think sit to charge their Governors with Male-Administration? Is it not always faid, fuch a Right is only when the Male-Administration has brought the Constitution into the extremelt peril, and nothing elfe can fave all that's dear to Freemen from These Men are so civil to the Parliamentary Destruction! Right, as to condescend to name it; which indeed is a tavour: And since your Majesty's Title is deriv'd as well by Lineal Descent as Acts of Parliament, we think our selves in Duty bound to acknowledg your Hereditary. How strong their Arguments! Since your Majesty has two Titles, we think our felves bound to acknowledg one of them. I make Pari II.

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I make no doubt but all these Jurymen are eminent for Virtue and Piety, and therefore they cou'd do no less than punish and discountenance all Atheism, Blasphemy, and Profaneness, all Schism and Faction; which they conceive to be no ways inconsistent with that Regard due to Consciences truly Scrupulous, according to the Act of Indulgence, which they desire they may enjoy in the full limits the Law hath prescrib'd. This is Plagiarism, and taken and stol'n from the Doctor; who is not so rich in any part of Eloquence, but Exaggeration, as to have any to spare. They were for a new Parliament, and did not doubt to chuse such Representatives as shall do their utmost to support the Prerogative of the Crown, the Church, and the Peoples Welfare: Which they are sure of doing, if they'l be as far oblig'd for any new Members as I wou'd be for the old ones.

We are always right in our Guess as to the Hertfordshire Addresses, ever fince they have been so steady in their Representatives; and before we read the last, we knew we shou'd find an Abhorrence of all Jesuitical, Atheistical, and Schismatical Books and Pamphlets: 'Tis so, and surther

The Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the County of Hertford,

Join with the rest of their Fellow-Subjects in these grateful and necessary Declarations. They cou'd not do without them. The following Paragraph trims too much to be drawn up in either of the two samous Universities: And as your Majesty has often from the Throne been pleas'd graciously to recommend Union among all your Subjects, we do assure your Majesty of our sincere Endeavours to procure the same; and do hope by our tender Regard to all our Fellow-Subjects that are under the missortune of dissenting from us, either to reconcile'em to our Establishment, or to create in them so much Modesty as to distinguish between a kind Indugence and a legal Establishment. There cannot be much expected from

The Bailiss, Aldermen, Capital Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Antient Borough of Malden in the County of Essex.

They live near the Hundreds, and have advantage of nothing, but a new Convert as remarkable for the Purity

rity of his Manners and the Meekness of his Temper, as for the Extent of his Learning, the Beauty of his Language, and the Soundness of his Judgment. In this Address there has something escap'd 'em, which shou'd not have been mention'd: The glorious Conduct and Success of your Majesty's Arms, the wife Choice of your Ministry. When the Addressers put Pen to Paper, no Regulation was made of any Benefit to the Primes; and Addressing being for the sole Interest of the said Primes, any Choice before shou'd not methinks have been term'd wife: for that implies, that the Hands which were in, were well-chosen; and fuch Implications are Schismatical and Republican, which the Inhabitants of Malden defy, and defire leave to disclaim the Principles and Practices of those Men who advance Republican Schemes and Positions. These Schememongers are fo fond of a Commonwealth, that they cry up the Legitimacy of the Pretender on purpose to bring about a Republick: Who spread the Notion of an Hereditary Right in one whom our Laws disown to have a Being. I am not fatisfy'd that the Entity of a Thing can be null'd by our Laws; I don't think they cou'd make an Hermaphrodite of Dr. Sach or disown his Being. Our Laws are good, and can do as much as other Laws; but they do not, as I hear, pretend to disown that a thing is, when They may refuse to acknowledg the Claim of a Pretender, but they cannot well disown his pretending: And if he has no Being, his Pretences will not give us much trouble; if he has, as by his pretending 'tis a little apparent, let him pretend as long as he pleases, has not our Gracious Sovereign a Title or two besides an Hereditary? which, with all his Pretences, will be of no more service to him, than the Duke of Medina Sidonia's to the Crown of Spain. Resisting and Deposing Princes the Burghers of Malden protest against, or the rendring them accountable to the People. That wou'd be very fine indeed, for a King to be catechiz'd by the Rabble! I hate all Mobs, but those that burn Popes: I know nothing else they are good for. Those that love 'em may plead for 'em, I don't; and wou'd not have a Constable accountable to them. Where Mobs prevail, Monarchy is rather in danger of an Anarchy than a Commonwealth. Some Men are for some Instruments, some for other: These are for the Rabble, those for Reaion. He who does his business by the Iosolence of the Populace, is perhaps as likely to repent, as he whose bufinels P 2

is done. The Addressers seem to know no more of the House of Hanover, than their Ancestors of Camelodunum did: For they don't say a word of 'em. We'll see if no body else does, and look into the Address from

The Mayor, Aldermen, Free Burgesses, and other Principal Inhabitants of the Borough of Helston in the County of Cornwal,

Who are the most Orthodox Persons upon earth. They are all Primitive, and the Parson a mere Athanasius. We have not one Dissenter from the Establish'd Church in our Antient and Loyal Corporation. What a Boast there is! And vet they are Politick, and know what shou'd be said, what flieu'd not: They will stand by Prerogative and Protestant Succession, in the first place; and the Church of England as by Law, &c. against all Popish, Schismatical, and Fanatical Doctrines of refissing lawful Princes; which they detest and abbor, as impious, dangerous, and destructive. little extraordinary in them. What need they abhor and detest, they have not a Fanatick in the Borough? How do they know what their Doctrines be? They have, I'm afraid, been more Schismatical formerly; and there being fo little Schilm among 'em, they fure cou'd never dream of the Church's Danger, which was the Parent of Addreffes. If the Reader has found out the Sense of the Nation by them, he need not go any farther: For my part, I know no more of it than when I fet out from Glouceffer. I don't take the Addressers to understand what they fay themselves always; and how I shou'd understand 'em then, I can't imagine; and that I shou'd know their Sense better than they, is a little hard to be apprehended. However, I'll go on to the end of my Journey; and travelling, as I do, with fuch Sages, I must certainly be the wifer for't, if I am not so dull that there's no improving me.

There's abundance of Towns Corporate in England, which by their Names one wou'd take to be as big as Memphis; and yet when we come at 'em, they're no more like a City than a Village in Tartary. Great Bedwin, Great Marlow, Great Grimsby: every thing that comes from 'em participates of the Title, and has something Grand in it. Their kepresentatives are always Great, their Magistrates Great; there's a Grandeur convey'd to their very Addresses.

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dresses. If the Mayor of the Town be but a Thatcher, he is a great Man; and if their Town-Clerk but a Will-maker, yet if he says any thing, 'tis great: And because by his Place he always engrosses at least what the Corporation executes as their Deed and Covenant, we will see what he has done for

The Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Borough of Great Grimsby.

He in their name, or the Parson for him and them, tells us the Sense they have of those wicked and irreligious Positions lately published, &c. to the hazard of the Courch. Take notice Hazard is us'd, and not Danger: They did not in their Consciences believe any Danger, but a little Hazard they might believe, and yet mean no harm. They go on: When Moderation was promoted, the better to carry on the War, they join'd therein; but now they are aftonish'd to see Moderation unmask'd, and setting up dangerous Distinctions. They think it very strange that none should be accounted honest, faithful, or just, but those whose Principles (being examin'd, for they do nothing rafhly and without mature Deliberation) are found to be repugnant to Monarchy: The propagating of which Schismatical and Autimonarchical Principles admits of a very horrid Construction-with them; and their words are the more to be taken notice of, for that they have examin'd matters. They will fland by the undoubted Hereditary, and chuse such, Oc. as shall make provision for several things, and one thing that at this time is very necessary, the Credit, &c. Now if their Parliament-Men and the City-Lieutenancy join together, I believe much might be done. The reason they give why they'll do all this, is, that her M-y, in imitation of ber Royal Ancestors, may have dependance only upon her Parliament. The next Address being fent up by Persons of a little better Character than the Grimsby Men, we shall give the Reader more of it. All that's very bright in the other, he has had; but there are some parts of it a little cloudy, and favour of the Fogs of the Fens; like which there's not a word in

The following Address presented to her Majesty by the Right Honourable Henry Lord Newport, one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Salop, introduced by the Duke of Shrewsbury.

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It comes from the Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and Grand Jury for the County aforesaid: who crave leave in all humility to address the Throne, not with any Misrepresentations of their Fellow-Subjects. They can by no means join in any Infinuations of the Danger of the Church of England, which they stedfastly believe by the Blefsing of God to be in perfect Safety and Prosperity; and that too before the Parliament was disfolv'd. They utterly difclaim all Endeavours to lessen and disparage the Conduct of her Majesty's Ministry, which has so greatly advanc'd the Honour of her Reign and the Glory of her Kingdom; and which after a tedious and expensive War, bath brought'em in view of a safe and lasting Peace: and they must for ever disapprove of all Measures which may have been taken by others, with defign to create a disesteem of the present Par-These Addressers talk like Men of Honour: liament. There are no Infinuations, that by Principles of Resistance, fuch as the Revolution, are meant Republican Principles; which these that term 'em so, do not believe, if they know what they fay. They do on the contrary fee, and must confess when put to it, that Queen Anne has not more faithful Subjects than the Men of Revolution-Principles; which have been endeavour'd to be render'd odious, to carry on some Mens false and ambitious Designs. They know those they call Antimonarchical, have been the most loyal, the most dutiful and submissive, from a true and just Principle of Obedience to so gracious a Sovereign; which Principle the Gentlemen of Salop thus declare: We are fully persuaded that a Submission to the Supreme Power is our Duty as Subjects, and our Interest as we are hearty Well-wishers to the Government under which we live. 'Tis necessary even for the Support of your Royal Authority, and the Preservation of our happy Constitution. What other Submission wou'd our Addressers have? What other Submission does our Queen require? A Sovereign ruling by Law mult have Submission unlimited, and Obedience without referve: Every Act that is not fo, is illegal and rebellious; and none but Fools as well as Traitors will presume to argue for resisting good Princes. This was never pretended: This the Faction roaring against Resistance are as much convinc'd of, as that they mean something else by Hereditary than the Queen's Right. A Prince who rules against Law, is not worth arguing for: And the very Addressers wou'd soon drop their Principles, if a Finger was laid on them. That is not our case, and never will be, while our most gracious Sovereign lives. But if ever such a Case as the Revolution shou'd happen, such a thing will happen as the necessary Means: Reason, Law, Scripture are for it, and nothing against it but a Company of Addresses; which will then be of no more value than a

cancel'd Covenant.

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Pray mind what the honest Gentlemen of Shropshire say further: We think our Jelves oblig'd to lay hold on this Opportunity to express our entire Satisfaction in those late Proceedings, by which the Honour and Justice of the late happy Revolution, the Memory of our Glorious Deliverer, your Majesty's undoubted Title to the Throne of your Ancestors, and the Settlement of the Crown in the Protestant Line, appear to us to have been so justly and amply afferted. Those Proceedings are the Impeachment, and the Speeches made upon it: The condemning the Incendiary, who however found a Patron in this Shire; whose Name, if I cou'd do it, shou'd live as long as his Parson's, and that will be as im-The Shropshire Gentlemen mortal as Infamy can make it. thought themselves stronger than they were found to be: And therefore let Men have ever so good a Cause, I wou'd not have 'em depend too much upon it in an Address; for the Right are balk'd, we find, as often as the Wrong: and unless I knew how many Rectors wou'd go with me, and how many Freeholds be split, I wou'd never pretend to fay who shou'd be or who shou'd not be, till I had the Return in my hand: For lo! my Friends the Salopians affure us, They will endeavour to chuse, and they doubt not but they shall be represented, as they now are, by Persons steddy and zealous for the Honour and Service of her Majesty and her Government, and the Church of England as by Law eftablish'd, and just and faithful to the Liberties of their Country. I won't fay how they have come off: I won't run the risk of Actions or Ambuscades. I know the Clemency of some Men; I wou'd not be in want of it for a Pension: I shou'd expect Gold from a Miser, or Pity from a Priest. No, no They have not learnt the Lesson P 4

of 83 for nothing. We know who it was exalted three Gentlemen in a year, who it was said, 'twas pity the Cart and the Whip were not in fashion. Let Lesey trust 'em if he will, I don't care. He can tell on what ground he stands with 'em. I shou'd be deem'd a Republican, an Antimonarchical, a Schismatick, a Factious, a Seditious: and the I obey her Majesty out of Affection as well as Duty, tho I submit to her with a hearty and cheerful Obedience, pray for her with unaffected Zeal, and acknowledg all her Titles, Hereditary as well as Parliamentary; tho I refign my own Opinion to the Publick's, and murmur not at those that are given to Change; yet if I shou'd come into their clutches, hard wou'd be the Lot of the Historian for speaking the Truth, and not loving those whom he abhors. I will hate whom I please; and he that I think differves his Country, shall be fure to be one: Had he as many and as glorious Titles as the Great Mogul, I wou'd detest his Treachery, and despise his Craft. Had all the Addresses been of the strain of this of Shropshire, we shou'd have fav'd our selves and the Reader this trouble: For not having a mind to be ferious, we wou'd not have turn'd over fo many grave Papers, had we lik'd 'em ever so well. 'Twas the Bulls, the Blunders, the Dulness, Contradiction, the Incoherency and Nonsense of the Nation of Inconfisients, the Addressers, that tempted me to continue my Memoirs. Such Subjects were made for Laughter, and a Fool never appears in publick without his Cap, I doubt not, if we were to go from House to House, as the Council-Men did in London, to get Votes all over England, the last Address wou'd soon be found to be the Sense of the People, being free to give it without the Terror of the Lord of the Mannor, or the Influence of the Parson of the Parish. However, we are about to find a Declaration against it; and yet that shan't pass, for we have another Declaration, and from the same Shire, against that too. As for instance:

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The Hamble Address of the High Sheriff and Grand Jury of the County of Kent. This, for my fancy sake, I'll call Red.

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The Humble Address of the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the County of Kent. This, for my fancy sake also, I'll call Blue.

Red.] We have long waited for this opportunity of professing our Duty to your Majesty, and our Detestation of those Principles and Practices, by which a Cabal of wicked Men once accomplished the Destruction of this best-constituted Church and Government.

Blue.] It is with the utmost Detestation we rested upon those turbulent Spirits, those Fomenters of Sedition, who even in your Majesty's pious and exemplary Reign, wou'd falsly infinuate that the Church, the most Sacred Part of our Constitution, is in danger, notwithstanding the unparallel'd Victories with which God has bless'd your Majesty's Arms abroad under your most faithful and successful General, and the wise Administration of Affairs at home,

under a most prudent and well-chosen Ministry.

Red.] And it is with grief we now observe to your Majesty, that whilst your Loyal Subjects are maintaining your Hereditary Right, and afferting the Doctrine of Obedience taught by our Church, they are calumniated with the Names of Papists and Jacobites; and that they who have always manifested their Zeal for our establish'd Religion, their Loyalty to your Majesty, their Tenderness to scrupulous Consciences, their Regard to the Protestant Succession, and the Liberties of the People, are branded with the name of Party or Faction. Such Slanders as these can only proceed from restless Spirits, who are disquieting the Minds of your Loyal Subjetts with Notions destructive of all Forms of Government; and whose constant practice it is, to impose on your People, That Zeal for our Religion is Popery, Obedience to your Majesty Turkish Slavery, and a strict Observance of their Oaths at best but a perjur'd Friendship to your Majesty's Enemies.

Blue.] But such is the Ingratitude of these wicked and designing Men, such their Inveteracy to the happy Revolution, and such their Inconsistency, that the at present they think it for their purpose seemingly to approve your

Majesty's being on the Throne, yet they stick not openly to revile and traduce, as odious and unjustifiable, the neceffary Means that were us'd in bringing about the happy Revolution. But may that Providence which has so peculiarly attended your Majesty throughout the whole Course of your Reign, still continue to protect and defend the best of Queens: And may our Holy and Apostolical Church ever be secur'd against all her Enemies, of what nature soever, whether Popish or Fanatical; but more particularly against those Vipers in her very bosom, who instil groundless Fears, and profane her Sacred Name in using it only as a cloke to Defigns they do not as yet think proper openly to avow.

Red.] When this is done in the Reign of the most indul. gent and religious Queen that ever blest any Nation, we can not but fear it is intended to disturb this happy Government, and to take from us our Religion and Liberties, which by your Majesty's Wisdom and Care have been always preserv'd, and will we doubt not be deliver'd down inviolate to your Protestant Successors, in the Illustrious House of Hanover.

Blue.] And as we do solemnly affure your Majesty, That we are ready with our Lives and Fortunes to main-'tain your Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown, and to defend the Church of England as by Law establish'd; so we do not think it altogether unnecessary in this Prevaricating Age to declare, That we mean that Title which is founded on the happy Revolution, and confirm'd by the indisputable Authority of Parliament, &c. And we beg leave to affure your Majesty, that when this Parliament (the memory of which must be ever dear to all those who wish well to their Country) has a Determination, we shall do our utmost still to be represented by such as shall endeavour to enable your Majesty effectually to secure the Protestant Succession against the Attempts of your Majefly's avow'd Enemies abroad, and from the more dangerous Perils of False and Seditious Brethren at home.

There they are; let the Reader judg which speaks belt English, which is most zealous for the Revolution and Protestant Succession, which most unaffectedly loyal to her Majesty, which wou'd a good Subject and good Protestant chuse to put his Name to: And yet our Friends of Kent far'd no better than those of Salop at the Election. However, I don't determine a Sense by that. Is there a Mortal

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tal that thinks, because Mr. John Cass had sixteen Voices more than Sir Gilbert Heathcote by the Poll, that the Sense of London goes along with Mr. Cafs before Sir Gilbert? No certainly-There are Ways and Means: and I'll lay ten to one, change your Ministers and change your Lieutenancies, and the Nation changes its Sense too that way. Ithardly ever fail'd, and will not under a good Prince, fuch as ours. A good Sovereign will have an influence in fuch matters, and People will vote as he wou'd have 'em, if he reigns as they wou'd have him. If bad Ministers are to happy as to impose on the Good-will or Good-nature of the Monarch, as long as he favours them, his Subjects will be biass'd by that Favour, and the Sense of the Nation agree with the Monarch's. Bad Kings won't fare so; nor bad Ministers, when Favour ceases, find the Friends their Ministry only procures them.

There's something in the Red Address from Kent, which turns a Reflection on the Whigs that no body ever thought of: We fear such Artifices have caus'd our Enemies to delay the Peace. How sharp, and yet how timerous! Do you not observe the difference in the Stile, as well as the Sentiments of the two Addresses? How flat, how wordy, how mean, the Red! How clean, how full, how handsom, the Blue! But the truth on't is, I never knew any of that Faction that cou'd write better than they think. Some of 'em are reputed fine Spokesmen, two particularly that were once samous at the Bar; yet take away Tropes from the one, and a Wig from the other, they are no more Cicero's than Sacheverel. The Collector of the Addresses, as merry a Mortal as the Authors, is very cunning at the bottom of the Red Address with his Nota Bene; thinking

he ferv'd the Party hugely by printing

N.B. That the Grand Jury were some of the most considerable Gentlemen of the Country, consisting of five Baronets, one Knight, and twenty one Gentlemen, who una-

nimously agreed to and sign'd the said Address.

If I shou'd ask whether there was no difference between the High Sheriff and Under Sheriff about this very business, or whether the Pannel was sent to the latter, with an Injunction to return such Men only; what Answer shou'd I have? Therefore I don't matter his Advertisement a Pippin. I wou'd have laid an Heroick Poem to an Address, that they wou'd all unanimously agree and sign. What do Folks come together for at an addressing time? There's

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There's no Conjuring at all in this Nota Bene: But who ever took Abel Roper or John Morphew for Conjurers?

We are in the next place to deal with some more Parsons, and sad dealings shall we have with em; not that we are asraid of em: They are but Men, mere Mortals, subject to Failings and Mistakes as well as others; and I don't know of above thirty or forty in the whole Kingdom that are infallible. We have brought some of the Clergy of the Diocess of Litchfield and Coventry before their Diocesan already, and their Tryal may stand for these their Brethren too; with whom we shall treat in another way, and bring other Authority against them, since we see they mind their Bishop so little.

The Archdeacon and Clergy of the County of Stafford,

Say, When we consider'd the many strange and unreasonable Methods which the most implacable Enemies of your Majesty's Government are continually making use of, in order to undermine it; particularly those two notoriously false, the so much receiv'd Notions, That your Majesty's Title to the Throne of your Ancestors is built upon the People, and the Doctrine of Resistance; the former so much a Self-Contradiction, and the latter so apparently opposite to the written Word of God: we cou'd no longer forbear assembling our selves together, on purpose on that occasion, that we might as-Sure your Majesty that we do from our hearts believe, and will to our utmost power defend and maintain your Majesty's undoubted Hereditary Right to the Throne. Since the former part of these Memoirs were written, an Author has appear'd in the world, calling himself an Essayer on Faults of both sides, said to be written by the desire and direction of one suppos'd to be at the bottom of all these Address, and many other such notable Pieces of Policy; one who has been infinitely oblig'd by the Addressers; one whom they look upon as their Patron, and he may be fo for ought I know, I don't envy them I'll affure 'em. Now let us see what this Essayer says of the Hereditary Right and Non-Resistance, afferted by the Archdeacon of Stafford and his Clergy: Pag 48. The Laudean Churchmen have from true Principles taught by the Scriptures, and believ'd by every good Christian, extorted extravagant Consequences no where warranted by the Sacred Writings, and utterly defructive of the Rights of Mankind; and contrary to the common common Dictates of Reason and the Laws of Nature, they mou'd persuade us that all Kings are Jure Divino plac'd above the Government, and accountable to no Power on earth for their Misgovernment; that we are bound to submit our selves to them with an unlimited Passive Obedience; and if they hou'd violate all the Laws of Liberty and Property, &c. we must not make the least Resistance on pain of eternal Damnation. This now is such a Doctrine of Slavery, that it perverts the very End for which God Almighty instituted Government; and is so contrary to his Divine Attributes of Wisdom, Justice, and Goodness, that it may pass for good Mahometism, I am sure there's no Christianity in it. We have seen what a bustle the Addressers have made with their Texts, and now this Author tells us what it all ends in: Extorting extravagant Consequences, no where warranted by the Sacred Writings, &c. How Mr. Archdeacon and his Brethren will get off of the Character of Laudean Churchmen, I can't tell. I suppose they'll rather be proud of it; and if their Zeal be but flaming, they care for no more.

As to the Hereditary, the same Essayer shall answer for me: What do they mean by crying up the Hereditary, and slighting the Parliamentary Title? What nonsense is it to lay so great a stress on the former, and yet at the same time projes Adherence to the House of Hanover, which can pretend to no Claim but by Act of Parliament? But if their own ignorant Partizans don't see, we know what the Contrivers intend by it: for one of their own Writers has told us, Hereditary will not bend. Courteous Reader, run over the Clergy of Stafford's Address again, and compare it with what our Essayer says. He is one of their Champions: He has espous'd their Cause, tho not in their way; for of Addressing he fays, The Tories make a noise with their Nonsensical Addresses. You'l see how they wrest the Scripture, by extorting extravagant Consequences; to what end they cry up the Hereditary, of what stamp they are, the Laudean Churchmen: You'll know how to judg of 'em hereafter, and be confirm'd by one of their own kidney in all we have faid of them and their Addresses. I cou'd instance where he has painted 'em in their true colours, even as Addressers: The Tories deafen'd King James with the noise of their Addresses from all Parts of the Kingdom, stuff'd with Expressions of the most extravagant Loyalty and unlimited Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, professing them them to be even Principles of their Religion, and the very Characteristick of their Church. This Writer is their own, but yet he cou'd not help speaking truth. His Antimonarchical Education and Principles prevail'd; and tho his Protector is, or pretends to be, asham'd of what he and his Fathers always were, till piqu'd, rank Roundheads, yet this Enemy of the Junto cou'd not but put his new Friends in mind of some of their old and new Shams and Extra-

vagancies.

Notwithstanding all that he or I can say, the Clergy of Stafford utterly abhor and detest that scandalous Doctrine of Resistance on any account whatsoever. I don't value what they detest or abhor, nor do I think any body will mind it, or that they know what 'tis they do so abhor and detest, or do mean what they say: for, as has been a hundred times prov'd, if Relistance on any account whatsoever be a scandalous Doctrine, then the Revolution is scandalous, because founded upon it. Had there been no Resistance, we had had no King William, no Queen Mary, no Queen Anne; yet these Parsons call the Principles that produc'd those Bleffings, a scandalous Doctrine.—This I charge upon 'em: However, you'll find they value themkelves on it, and are afraid they have not expres'd that Scandalous strong enough. They enforce it by faying, And this we do assure your Majesty most heartily and sincerely, without any Reserve or Distinction in this matter, that may hereafter be found out when Men think they need it .-All they can urge in their excuse, is, that there was no Resistance at the Revolution; which, tho as visible as the Sun that shin'd upon it, yet has been afferted not only by Dr. Sacheverel (which wou'd have fignify'd nothing) but by a great part of the Landean Clergy. Let their Essayer

Faults on have since strain'd their Inventions to persuade both sides. the World, that marching with an Army against

the late King James, firing upon his Forces at Reading, and driving him out of his Kingdom, was no Refistance, but still good Passive Obedience; their ridiculous Sophistry deserves no other Answer but Contempt. What then do these Clergy deserve, who pretend there was no Resistance, or if there was, that it was scandalous? They pray, that when it shall please God, to whom alone you are accountable, &c. We cannot observe too often, that our Queen can be accountable to none but God, that our Obedience

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dience to her shou'd be without reserve, because she has always govern'd, and always will govern by Law; but the Addressers put in that Compliment to flatter the Opinion of Jure Divino, to which the above-mention'd Essayer has answer'd, and rally'd such Churchmen, p. 48. for pretending Kings are accountable to no Power on earth for their Misgovernment. Wherever the Phrase accountable is us'd in an Address, it cannot be understood to relate to her Majefy; who is so far from being any such Prince, that she is themost Pious, most Just, and most Gracious of Sovereigns: Tis thrown in to lash the Principles that brought about the Revolution. For no Man in his fenses can help thinking that the Prince of Orange, and all who declar'd for him, thought an Account was to be given for the then Milgovernment; and that they wou'd have us'd the necessary Means more than they did, had it not been made up with what was

These Learned, Reverend, and Charitable Addressers, lke the rest, pray for the House of Hanover; that they may not be behind hand with their Brother Addressers in Inconsistency. We have heard how their Essayer cries out against 'em for't: What nonsense is it to lay so great a fress on the Hereditary Right, and yet at the same time pro-jess Adherence to the House of Hanover, which can pretend tono Claim but by Act of Parliament? In short, he tells implainly they have a distinction in this matter, that may hereafter be found out when Men think they need it; tho you see they say they have not: which does not go for much with me. An Addresser's Word is the worst Secunity in the world: and had there been more Reverences in the Front of this, I shou'd not have trusted a whit the more to it. The good Bishop of this Diocess, in his Sermon on Misguided Zeal, (little study'd, I'm afraid, by the Dean and Chapter) wou'd have taught them better. What numbers of Men have been missed by these unhallow'd Artifices, fays his Lordship, to divide us among our selves, and almost atterly to overthrow the very Cause and Constitution, for which they would be thought to be so zealously conurn'd; we have seen, we have felt: Oh! that we did not fill too sensibly both see and feel the unhappy Effects of it! But sure then the best use we can make of our Experience in his particular, will be to look well to our selves, and to cauion all others to beware of such a Zeal, as is able to delude Men into the Allowance of the worst Means to attain its

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Purposes; and to consider that Envy and Malice, Lying and Calumny, Clamour and Sedition, Undutifulness to Superiors, and Uncharitableness towards our Brethren, are very great Sins; and that (let the pretence be what it will.) those must be very wicked Men who are guilty of them. How happy is it for this Church and Nation, that there are fo many good Bishops to adorn it, even in the worst of times? And how miserable wou'd it be, if the Superior Pastors were all of the same Temper as the Inferior are, for the most part of 'em? How little do these Divines either know of their Bishop's Principles, or how little regard him? His Lessons on this occasion are so admirable, I will teach even these Teachers by them, as far as they are willing to be His Lordship proceeds: Some may have a Zeal of God, for ought I know, in what they do; but I am sure if they have, 'tis not according to Knowledg: And it will be all one to a Christian at the great Day of Account, whether he was misted by those who were really mistaken themselves, or by such as only practis'd upon his Error or Ignorance, and made his Zeal subservient to their own private Ends and Interests. Whether these Addressers were really mistaken or misled by such as only practis'd upon their Error or Ignorance, and their Zeal subservient to their own private Ends and Interests; I can't tell. Let the Reader judg of it; and by the Effect of Addressing, imagine the Cause. For my part, had I the Confessions and Depositions of all that are in the Secret of the Addresses, I could not be more convinc'd than I am now from the Nature and Consequence of the thing, that the Zeal of these Addressers and all the rest has been made subservient to carry on private Ends and Interests. You see what a Pious Pastor that Bishop is, what dutiful Sons his Clergy: So I leave it to you to form a Judgment of both, and see what

The Mayor, Recorder, Deputy-Recorder, Aldermen, Town-Clerk, Common-Council, Free Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Dunheved,

Tell us. I shou'd have told you that this Borough is, as we find some Persons in the Sessions-Paper, always printed with an Alias; Dunheved alias Launceston in the County of Cornwal. But 'tis never the worse Borough for that: The Inhabitants do not lie under the Censure of being Knaves; their Blemish is the quite contrary one: and whatever it

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may be on a carnal account, on a religious one 'tis much better to be a Fool than a Knave. They fay the Barefac'd Insults to sap the Foundation of all Government, made 'em join their Endeavours to put a stand (I wonder the Penman shou'd be so free with the Friends of a new topping Party, and at this time of day reflect on) the Caprices of the vilest and meanest of the People. Pray what does he make of Mr. Damare and Mr. Purchase? What of the Yeomen of the Bonefires and Illuminations? What of breaking Windows and burning Meeting-Houses, for which thirty or forty have been at least convicted? Does he take all that in dudgeon? He's an Antimonarchical if he does, and I'll tell him fo to his face, whoever he be. Mr. Purchase and Mr. Damare can't be faid to do what they did out of Caprice; and there were as vile and as mean People within doors as without, when Mr Cass was chosen, and Dr. Sacheverel condemn'd. People shou'd not run hand over head, and fall upon every body fo, without sparing Friends. These good Folks might have had a Detestation and Abhorrence of all Antichristian, Antimonarchical, Republican and Factious Principles, without meddling with the Mob, who have done them and their Cause no harm, I can affure 'em. There's no Virtue that in my mind looks half fo lovely as Modesty; and wherever I meet with it, I pay homage to it. How pretty 'tis, to hear a Borough lay of their Parliament-Men, It hath been our Honour and Happiness long to be represented by two Gentlemen of unspotted Loyalty and unbyass'd Zeal for the Church! And for those very Members to carry the Message to the Queen in propria persona! The Dunhevedians have elected so well, they will furely elect fo well again; for they fay, When you please to call a new Parliament; we shall by our electing them, or in case they be taken from us. Two Innuendo's here for a Wager! To call a new signifies dissolve; to take from us, Peerage: I cannot be deceiv'd in an Address. Besides, what need else have they to fear their being taken from 'em ? Do they think it wou'd be as Elijah was from Elisha, in a hery Chariot? However, were it to be so, their Mantle I perceive wou'd fall on those that came after; for they lay the next shou'd be of the like fix'd and steddy, &c. Addresses have in all Reigns been found the best Salve for healing of Breaches in the world, the Spirit of 'em has been so gentle, so moderate, so charitable : and that made the Launceston Men pray for the healing all our Breaches, and Part II.

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and composing all our domestick Divisions: tho, in my opinion, had they let their Address alone, their Prayer wou'd have look'd more like earnest. The next Address is so good, that we hope the Addressers will never vary from it: 'Tis from

The Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen, Grand Jury, Chief Constables, Freeholders, and Substantial Inhabitants of the Isle of Ely.

One wou'd think that to praise so great a Hero as the Duke of Marlborough, shou'd not be a rare thing in Englift Addresses: But whoever lately has thought as he ought to think, has been forc'd to think again. These Gentlemen however are not asham'd of his Merit, nor afraid of his Victories. The only Foible I find in that Paragraph of their Address, is their not doubting but her Majesty's Glorious Troops, in conjunction with those of her Allies, under the Conduct of her Great General the Duke of Marlborough, will soon restore to us a firm and well-grounded Peace. I do doubt the Suddenness of it; for I can't see the French King has less reason to keep his Plenipotentiaries at home, than he had to recal 'em. I humbly conceive they will flay where they are, as long as Addresting is in fashion. He's a strange fort of a Man, he won't take the Addressers own words; when they vow and swear they are for the Illustrious House of Hanover, he takes 'em all the while to be for his Chevalier. The Ely Men proceed like Englishmen: We cannot but with deep Concern take notice how some illdesigning Persons industriously labour to keep up odious Distinetions and Divisions among your People, contrary to your Majesty's particular Direction in your last most gracious Speech to your Parliament, which was to study to be quiet and mind their own business; and we also believe it a very unwarrantable Presumption in them to call in question the Conduct of not only the Greatest, but the Best of Princes; sparing not to make severe Reflections upon every occasion on the I roceedings of the Parliament, and the Management of your most prudent and able Ministry, which your Majefly has so happily made choice of. What a vast difference there is between Peoples praying and not wishing, and praying and wishing together? May your Majesty's Reign continue long and prosperous; your and our Enemies both to Church and State be disappointed! May they whose Duty and Office

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Office it is, preach and practife Peace! May the Church of England as by Law establish'd ever flourish, and the Gates of Hell never prevail against it! May the Protestant Succession be sirmly supported, the Toleration kept inviolable, and the Adherents and Abetters of the Pretender brought to shame! Amen. Judg again, good Reader, which Prayers come from the Heart, which from the Head; which are stee, which affected; which for the Interest of Private Persons, which for that of the Publick. We must exchange a word or two with

The Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, Capital Burgesses, Governour, Assistants, Common-Council, and other Free Inhabitants within the Borough of Dorchester:

Who are under an extreme Concern for fear, confidering the absolute Necessity of Addressing, it shou'd be taken ill that they kept thus long filent; but they affure us, 'twas not thro defect of Loyalty or want of Affection and Zeal, that they were so backward, while their Fellow-Subjects to their own Honour and their Joy were figning and delivering .--They are amaz'd and confounded at the daring Insolence, and the base Ingratitude of some Men, for making it their Study and Business to propagate most pernicious and damnable Doctrines of Sedition and Rebellion, to corrupt and debauch the Loyal Britons with lewd Antimonarchical Notions. What comes next, is one of the prettiest Turns: And by teaching them new Measures of Obedience, to prepare and prompt them to Disobedience. By teaching 'em to be obedient to Princes ruling by Law, to prepare and prompt them to Disobedience to Princes governing without it. The Art of the Addressers is to hide half a Principle, and if it will bear a hard Construction, to give it. The Passively Obedient are those that have rebel'd against the best of Queens, the Antimonarchicals those that submit peaceably to her Pleasure, and never disturb her Glorious Reign with Tumults and Riots, as others have done, I don't fay with impunity, but with success enough to repeat 'em as often as the Frenzy takes 'em. The Dutiful, the Patient are the Men of whom the Dorchefter Burghers speak, when they lay, We hope to see these Sons of Anarchy defeated in their Projects, and confounded in their Devices. They detest and abhor all Traitorous Positions, all Factions and Republican Principles. They will stand by the Hereditary, And be-

cause Mr. Awnsham Churchil the Bookseller, who represented them in that Parliament, did not give Satisfaction to the Addressers, they kick at him by faying, they'l take care to be represented in future Parliaments by such as shall after their own hearts be eminently loyal and perspicuously zealous. Ido not know what to fay of this their Prayer, That there may never be wanting one of the Royal Race, a Protestant, to wear and defend, and so forth: For they don't mention a word of Hanover. And suppose the Chevalier shou'd do as some have done before him, give out he was a Protestant; will they give good Security he shall not pals for one of the Royal Race? In this case I'm for having all things exceeding plain: I wou'd have the Pretender nam'd to be renounc'd, the House of Hanover to be recogniz'd. The next Address is from

The High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace. Clergy and Gentlemen, at the Assizes holden at Norwich :

Who having been very drowfy under a fort of noist Ministry for about six years, no sooner did an Incendiary cry out fire, than they started up, rub'd their eyes, and became some of the sprightliest Creatures in the King-Some late Proceedings awaken'd 'em to a more than common Concern, to offer Hands and Hearts, the Hereditary being so insolently attack'd by profess'd Republicans and Jacobites; (a Devilish League that!) the one directly aiming at the Downfal of Monarchy, the other at setting up the Pretender. This is so plain, that one cou'd as soon doubt the Good-Fellowship of a Man with a Red Nose; he carries the marks of it in his Countenance: so does a Commonwealthsman; you may know him by his Looks, his demure 'Tis true, that as a Man may have a Red Puritan Phiz. Nose, and yet not be a Good Fellow, so 'tis possible for a Sober Man not to be a Republican, at least that's my Notion; if I am miltaken, I defire to be better inform'd by the Clergy of this Troop of Addressers; my Faith being at their command, for the infallible Verity of the next Sentence: Nor can me express our Concern, that any of your Majesty's loyal Subjects shou'd imagine the Publick Credit of the Nation can be Supported by one Party of Men only; an Infinuation that may well give encouragement to the Enemy absord, and can serve at home but as a Skreen to those

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whom your Majesty in your Royal Wisdom may think proper to diplace. These Gentry wou'd have heighten'd this part of their Address, if they had staid till the Lieutenancy's came out; for they might then have fal'n upon the Party aforefaid, for their vain Imagination that the Publick Credit cou'd receive any damage by turning out a parcel of what d'ye call 'ems, when there were so many Men of great Fortunes to come in for the Support of it. 'Twill foon be seen now that those false Prophets were Frenchmen at the bottom with respect to the Credit, which flourish is, Ince the Norfolk Men fided with it, so triumphantly, that if People don't run in debt now, 'tis their own fault. Every body's Shop-Book is open; and tho there may not be quite so much Mony in the Nation now, as there has been, yet what Folks have, they are willing to part with, and are as free of their Notes as Quacks of their Bills.

The next Addressers are Men of that Consideration, that it were an unpardonable Crime to pass'em by in silence. 'Tis a Place that has no less a Title with it than Grand Cairo or Great Grimsby, a Place that in the seasons of Addressing has lest none behind'em for bold Sayings. They will out with it, and the Court and they have always been of a mind; but lately to their former natural Talents they have acquir'd one of Poetry, as excellent as any of their other Endowments. Their Address was presented by the Reverend Mr. Millecamp and Mr. George Bruere; I take Mr. Millecamp to be the Parson, and Mr. Bruere to be a Man whose Name is worth printing. It comes from

The Constables and other Inhabitants of the Antient Borough of Great Marlow:

Who are most dutiful and loyal Subjects, and faithful Sons of the entirely English Church. For by this there seems to be a Church not entirely English, as the Scots for example: They are not of that——They wou'd as soon creep up the Stairs of St. Peter's on their Marrow bones, as their Betters the Pope and Cardinals do. They are of the entirely English Church, the Men of Great Marlow are; and they do congratulate those Arms that yearly make Cities fall, and Fleets and Armies sty. This is entirely English, and had been more Historical, if Fleets had been lest out; because since the Immortal Victory of Malaga, the French

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King having had no Fleet at Sea, there cou'd not well be any flying Fleets: tho this is very excusable in an Ad. dress, where the Poetica Licentia is as warrantable as in a Poem, and all the Beauties of Fancy and Fiction not only allowable, but commendable. Now that the Constables and other Inhabitants of Marlow are poetically inclin'd. will be feen presently, in a very great degree: They can't but wonder that whilft we are bless'd with such a bright Ex. ample of Virtue, Vice shou'd make such bold, such publick Flights. By Vice here is not understood Drunkenness and Fornication, Swearing and Sabbath-breaking. Mr. Mille. camp knows'em better than I do; and therefore I leave it to him to tell us why those Enormities were not meant, rather than the Popish Maxim of Resistance. A horrid Popish Buliness! You hear of nothing else in France, Spain, and Portugal: they are all Antimonarchicals. Indeed the Hungarian Protestants are now in Arms against their Sovereign, our good Ally too, but 'tis not to be doubted they were wheedled into it by the Papists; and that poor Spaniard, Don Pedro de Ronquillo, is faid to have had a great hand in the Revolution. Nay, Fame has trumpeted that Col. Sidney was fent to Rome by the Prince of Orange, and had Audience of his Holiness, when the Dutchess of Cleve land's Husband was forc'd to take up with a Secretary. If that was true, which I can't affirm, then not only Resistance, but Revolution founded upon it, wou'd be a Popish Maxim. Tho to my thinking, considering what a great there the Orthodox and Catholick Church of England had in the Necessary Means that brought about the Revolution, these Sons of the entirely English Church shou'd have found out some other Epithet for Resistance: which, to shew they are vers'd in Scripture and Law, they fay is introduc'd by those whose constant Cry it is, The Romans will come in and take away our Place and Nation: And the necessary Means are, they assure us, forbid by our Statute-Book as well as our Bible. But there are a great many who will think my Lord Chief Justice Parker, Judg Eyre, Sir James Mountague, Sir Joseph Jekyl, Sir Peter King, Sir John Hawles, Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Thompson, know as much of our Statute-Book as the Constables of Marlow; and that the Bishops of Sarum and Oxford are as knowing in the Bible as Mr. Millecamp, or any body in or about this Antient Borough: And their Opinion being, as has been already prov'd, against this Affertion

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Affertion of the Marlow Men about the Statute Book and Bible; we shall therefore look upon it only as a Flight of theirs, of no more meaning than their other Flourishes in former Addresses. Her Majesty having, as has often been observ'd, always made the Laws the Measure of her Government, he who relifts, deserves hanging; and I wish those that have or shall resist her, may have it. This With of mine will do no harm to the Constables, &c. of Marlow; for they declare freely they shall practise no Resistance: They know what will come of it if they do, and therefore twill be best for em to keep their words. The they shall not practise it, yet there's an Exception in the Provises have a rightern Mine. the Promise; but against her Majesty's Foes, and particularly Tis no matter whethose who deny the Hereditary Right. ther they are heartily zealous for the Parliamentary: No, that won't do, they must obey the Queen as the Men of Marlow will have em. They must think as they think, which you'l fay is a little hard, or they shall be relisted, as well as those that propagate Antimonarchical Principles.

Now for the very Quintessence of Rural Oratory! Tis true, I have read it before somewhere, I fancy it was in a Ballad: But as I told you, the Marlow Men are extremely fond of Poetry, and for that reason only, are not to be blam'd if they are guilty of Plagiarism from either Ballad or Address. The Initials are here triumphant, and the Eloquence of it so notorious, that Mr. Millecamp need never be asham'd of appearing at the head of 'em: And wou'd crush the Crown, and mar the Mitre. I don't know of any thing siner, in any thing of this kind, the same, as I have said, I have seen; and 'tis so excellent, it cannot be seen too often. What is there one wou'd not sacrifice for such a Flourish, or for that Couplet sent I suppose from the same hand to the Examiner; he telling us it came from Great Marlow?

And may the Nations all Designs prevent 'Gainst a good Oneen and a Church Parliament.

The Examiner himself is outdone in that Distich, and one may very well imagine such Men as could write such Verse, are capable of any thing. The Nota Bene to this Address, is very nice and exact: N. B. That of 130, which are the sull Number of the now Electors, only two refused to sign the above Address. Pray, Mr. Constable, how many Electors

have been added fince the now, and for what ends? Is not your antient Borough very much oblig'd to the Gentlemen that brought'em amongst you? Look on your Poor-Rate next year, and examine your own Pockets; tell me then where is the Increase and where the Decrease. You know what I wou'd be at: Are you and your Brethren the Men who wonder at the bold and publick Flights of Vice? You will, I hope, think of it again; and tho the Lord of the Mannor and Parson of the Parish have their Names in print, not think 'em the wiser or better But do as your Neighbours of Wycomb have always This is not the first time I have caught you addreffing: Remember what you faid in one thousand six hundred eighty three about Parliament-Men. Did you not promise to chuse such Burgesses as will never comply with Votes like that of repealing any Laws made against Dissenters, but may be Promoters of all further Means possible thorowly to extirpate all Conventicles? Who did you chuse for that Parliament which pass'd the Act of Toleration? You see you are not infallible; and what you have done once, 'tis posfible you may do again. So that your Comfort is, by changing as the Times do, you may hope to be at last in the right; and indeed 'twill be much fafer for you to depend on the Fashion, than to trust your own Judgments, which do not appear to be over-folid, tho you have that about you too, that cannot be faid to be in any want of Solidity. We have feen a very good Address from the Ille of Ely, we have now another from

The Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Cambridge and Ine of Ely: Presented by one of their Representatives in Parliament, introduc'd in due Form.

The County of Cambridge has one thing to brag of, as well as Oxon, which other Shires languish for want of; and that's an University, which has a strange influence on every thing about it. The very Air is the better fort, and communicates the Bleffings of the Academy to all that breathe it. It inspires Zeal, Eloquence, Good Breeding, and Good Morals. Indeed, what does it not inspire? For this reason, whatever comes from the County of Cambridge claims as much Veneration, as what comes from that of Oxon, which can never be enough venerated. Politicks

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Politicks reign imperiously in both these Regions, and nothing either wise or great can be thought of, but what is there to be met with in perfection. Forefight is one of the least of their Qualifications; Infight hardly worth mentioning, 'tis fo general. These things are fo well known by Men of Experience in such matters, that our Painting will look like the Shadow of a folid Substance: The following Address will give a better Image of their Genius, than which nothing can be more sublime. They do humbly crave leave to congratulate upon that happy Turn. There's for you! Inlight that there wou'd be a Turn, Forelight that it wou'd be happy. Did not I tell you so? Now you shall know whence it came: Which the Divine Providence seems lately to have given: And what it will do likewife to discourage all Attempts hereafter that discountenance and explode (mind the Climax) any true Primitive and Apostolical Doctrine. I shall take no notice of the Offers of Duty and Allegiance, of Assurances concerning Prerogatives, a most hearty Zeal and Affection for the Protestant Succession, and for the Preservation of the Church. They wou'd not have address'd, if they had not meant to have faid all that: But come what will of it, I can't help taking notice of the next words; So sincere an Approbation of the Toleration granted to Dissenters. This one wou'd think savour'd of Republican, Antimonarchical, and Popish Maxims; and yet 'tis the quite contrary, is full of Hereditary, Jure Divino, Unalienable, &c. that they wish to God, for the greater Safety of the Church, 'twas inviolably preserv'd and extended throughout her Majesty's Dominions. What cou'd occasion that same Wish of theirs? To wish for a thing which Folks have already, is as needless as an Address upon any thing but an Invasion or Victory. Have not the Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, and Quakers a Toleration extended throughout all her Majesty's Dominions; and is it not inviolably preferv'd by the Government? What is it they wish for? 'Tis a strange thing that Wisdom must be always involv'd in Mystery. Who are the Dissenters that are not tolerated; the Papists or the Nonjurors, or both? I do confess the Nonjuring Dissenters are not tolerated throughout her Majesty's Dominions, and that the Mob have not in some places inviolably preserv'd the Toleration. Now as to the extending it to Scotland, the Diffenters there are Orthodox; and it might well be wish'd for, if they did not differ from the Government too. I have consider'd this matter, and for my life can't find out how far and for what this new Extension is wish'd for. Let it stand as it is, say I; and her Majesty, whatever these or any Addressers think of it, will inviolably maintain it: Her Word is as good as the Act, and the Dissenters are safe as long as they are Loyal; which they are, out of

Principle and Affection, to Queen Anne,-

These Addressers will, to their power, which is not inconsiderable, oppose all ill-designing and misguided Zealots, and all Juch, who being influenc'd by Republican and Schismati. cal Principles, shall under the plausible Pleas of the late happy Revolution, the Liberty of the Subject, and Moderation, impudently dispute her Majesty's Hereditary Title. What I pray you, Gentlemen, has Moderation to do in this case; and where's the Impudence of standing by her Majesty's Parliamentary Title? Where the Harm of writing and arguing for abdicating Princes? which you remember was occafion'd by what the House of Commons call'd Necessary Means, and you Resisting. And how do those that maintain the Queen's Supremacy, and plead for Liberty of Conscience, (or Exemption, if you please; for Liberty is a word, I perceive, you don't care for) betray the Rights and Interests of our Church? They will next Parliament chuse Men that shall cohere with them; which, I suppose, is design'd more for a Compliment to their own Judgments, than to the Merit of their future Representatives. I have so great a respect for both, and so many Obligations to one of them, that I will take some pains with this County for his fake. A Gentleman of that Capacity and Generofity, the Shire did themselves too much Honour to fend him up as their Representative. Some will fay, a Man from the Charibbee Islands wou'd be more like 'em; that an American may have Sense enough, Constancy enough, Humanity enough, and every thing enough, to represent such People: But I say no such thing. I don't love Americans, especially of the Charibbees, because a late History of those Places assures us, some of 'em are Cannibals: I can't think he means any Protestant Charibbeans, for a Protestant Cannibal wou'd be a Monster, as rare as a Wit in one Island, or an honest Man in t'other; or that any fuch Man as a Cannibal shou'd ever come into England, and not be shewn, as the Rhinoceros and Tyger were. But'tis probable, all Charibbeans are not Cannibals; and tho they don't excel much in Good Breeding or Good Senle,

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Sense, tho they don't love their Fellow-Creatures, yet they don't bate 'em, like the Tartars, so much as to eat them.

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We have observ'd what a slur the Men of Cambridgehire (I mean those, who in setting their Hands in Writing or Hieroglyphicks bore their Testimony to this Address) have put on the Revolution: And yet you must understand by the way, there was never a Shire in England that address'd the Prince of Orange before he was King, but this very County of Cambridge. They tell us now, that to refift is a Republican and Schismatical Principle. That the Revolution was effected by Relistance, who dares deny, that is afraid of the Character of a Fool, the most odious and unnatural Character for a Person inhabiting within ken of the Smoke of an Academy? And yet mark what we read of the High Sheriff, Nobility, and Gentry of the County of Cambridge, ligning an Address to his Highness the Prince of Orange; in which they not only beg'd his Highness's Protection, and implor'd his Aid to rescue these Kingdoms from Slavery and Popery, but also as-Jur'd him that they wou'd contribute their utmost Endeavour in perfecting so glorious a Work, and return his Highness unfeigned Thanks for the Progress he had made therein, with great Cost, Labour and Hazard, both by Sea and Land. This was done two days after the King went off, being apprehensive of some Resistance that he had and shou'd Thus you fee how the Sense of the Nation is to meet with. be met with. I grant that to abdicate is not to depose; for a Man can't be faid to be turn'd out of his Chair, when he was not in it: but to do as the Author of Faults on both sides fays, to fire on a King's Men, is to resist. To raile an Army against him, is to do fomething as much like Relistance, as to abdicate is like flying: yet the Gentry on the Borders of the Cam, who were for standing by the Prince of Orange, a Revolution-King, are now as furious against all that impudently dispute the Hereditary. am too well known to be suspected of being impudent in that affair: I will believe the Chevalier to be a mere Pretender, tho all the Addressers in England shou'd unfay all that they have said, with I beg your pardon, Sir, I was mistaken; yet if I had no value for the Parliamentary, I wou'd not have fign'd the Paper they gave the Prince : If I had, I wou'd not have fign'd that they gave the Queen. I leave it to Heads like theirs to reconcile these two Addreffes, and about a dozen more from this worthy Shire; tor

for which no body can have a greater value than my felf, were it only for the Knight's fake; and there's never a Knight in England shall make me love a whole Shire fo. besides him. People will be apt to inquire, Who is he? that he loves him so dearly. Who is he? Somebody, you may be fure; and I wonder any one shou'd ask the ques-Every man isn't born a Cicero, nor the Offspring of John a Gaunt; but every man that has Mony will have a good Word, and a good Vote too upon occasion. There was an old Word in the Saxon Dictionary, call'd Merit; but we are not oblig'd to keep it up in ours: We are more refin'd and polite than our Ancestors; and if we have many words in English that serve instead of it, as Mannours, Plantations, Bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, &c. I can't fee why we shou'd be bigotted to one Term, and so poor and abandon'd a one as that of Merit, out of complacency to our Ancestors; whom some of us know no more of, than Sir Charles does of his Great-Grandfather.

I expect the Reader will say, Why all this upon Cambridgshire? Have not other Counties contradicted themselves as well as that? What matter is it what they said formerly, since they are all of a mind now? Yet you shall see how much they are all of a mind: Turn but over

leaf, and you find another Address from

The High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, and Gentlemen of the County of Cambridge; presented likewise by one of their Representatives in Parliament.

Thus we are sure of meeting the Sense of the Nation in the Addresses from this County; for there being two Senses, a right and a wrong, this Shire sends em up both. I'll leave to the Reader to chuse for himself; and having given him the sirst, he shall now have the second. You may remember the Gentry aforesaid were talking of a happy Turn, and the like: These Gentlemen say, among other matters, When we restect on the continu'd Series of Success wherewith God hath been pleas'd to bless your Majesty's Arms, during the whole Course of this just and necessary War, we cannot but ascribe it, next unto him, to your Majesty's wise Choice of the Duke of Marlborough, who by his Courage and Vigilance in War, and by his Care and Prudence in foreign Negotiations, hath render'd his Services

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Services too eminent and important ever to be forgotten by the British Nation. Why shou'd they pretend to answer for the whole British Nation? If they have a mind to forget a thing, what's that to them? Neither do I like the words Eminent and Important; they are invidious. I have as great a kindness for the Duke of Marlborough as another, but I love to time my Adjectives .- These Addreffers are not half so cunning as their Countrymen, who congratulated upon the happy Turn. I warrant they thought they had my Lord Cutts for their Senator. He cou'd have told 'em of what importance and eminency the Duke of Marlborough's Actions at Blenheim were, for he was a Witness of 'em. I don't know in what part of the World their present Senator then was, neither do I much care: It may be in the Indies for ought I know; tho I confess, were I to be represented, it shou'd rather be by a Man that came from Blenheim, than one that came from Barbadoes: What say you, Gentlemen? You have said your Say already, and now it fignifies nothing.

go on :

Nor is your Majesty's Wisdom to be less admir'd in the other Parts of your Administration: The Unanimity and Secrecy of your Counsels. How glorious has her Majesty's Reign always been! How triumphant her Arms abroad, in comparison to what King William's were! Yet that Prince's Courage and Conduct were as conspicuous as the greatest of his Ancestors. The Secrecy of her Majesty's Counsels, is one great reason of it. Talmash went to Camaret Bay; but 'tis said he did not get thither before Advice of his coming. I did not fend the French any: I'll fee the old Bully as big as Mount Atlas, before I'll scribble a Line for him; neither did I keep any Clerks to give him a tittle of notice. How he came by it, the Lord knows! When I have my Prefent State of England by me for the Year 1694, I'll read over the Names of all those that were Letter-Writers or Letter-Senders at that time, and I'll find it out if I can; if I can't, the Reader shall hear no more from me. I have been told of many such pranks plaid in that Reign. In this I never heard of any thing, except that of Greg: And as to Greg too, I had nothing to do with him, I never employ'd him to write any part of my History: I'm glad I did not, because People are apt to reflect and to throw out their flander, tho Secrecy of Counfels. You proceed:

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And the able Management of your Treasury, as they give unspeakable Satisfaction to your most trusty and faithful Subjests at home, and your most firm and potent Allies abroad; So they Arike Terror into your Enemies, no less than the irrefiftible Force of your victorious Arms. Alas! alas! Unanimity and Secrecy, able Management, Treasury, and unspeakable Satisfaction; trufty and faithfuls at home, firm and potent abroad. How much better is that Saying from the other Cambridgeshire Address, Congratulate upon that happy Turn? All that can be faid to it, is an old Proverb; So many Men, so many Minds. I confess I'm for at home and abroad, Management of Treasury, unspeakable Satisfaction, Unanimity and Secrecy, before all the happy Turns, from one Pole to t'other. The other Address prays for a speedy. lasting, and honourable Peace; this pretends to be cunninger even than that, and to tell us why we had not one: We cannot but attribute it to our unnatural Divisions at home, that your Majesty's Endeavours to procure a happy and lasting Peace for your Subjects and all Europe, have hitherto prov'd ineffectual. There is some room for attributing, if People wou'd be so cross. Indeed I think nothing can be more ill-natur'd than the next Paragraph: We humbly lay hold on this opportunity to express to your Majesty our just Detestation of the late Rebellious Tumults, rais'd and fomented by Papists, Nonjurors, and other Enemies to your Majesty's Person and Government. I don't love to see things trump'd up so upon every slight occasion. What if the Papists, Nonjurors, Jacobites, &c. did raise Rebellious Tumults? Were not they taken up for it? Were not they profecuted by Dozens, imprison'd, fin'd; nay, two even condemn'd to be hang'd for't? What wou'd Men have? Will nothing ferve some Mens turn, but Whipping and Pillorying? Was not Mackdonald pillory'd t'other day, and did not the Mob swinge him and the Constables off! I know you'll pretend Mackdonald is no Nonjuror, no Meeting-House Burner: what then? he's a faucy Raical, and I'm glad they made an example of him. Had I thought he believ'd a word of what he faid, I'd have trounc'd him, had I been the Judg and Jury. What then wou'd you have done with Damare and Purchase? What's that to you, Mr. Reader? What wou'd I have done with them? Stay till I am ask'd the question by your E them, to han the was member pedition has a relary C

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your Betters. If they have no mind to do any thing with them, 'tis no business of yours and mine. If People were to hang on both sides till the Knaves were remov'd out of the way, we shou'd want another fesseries; tho now I remember it, I think one of his Clerks in his Western Expedition is still in being, and he can teach any one who has a mind to learn, what is to be done on the like patibu-

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I don't know how the Hereditary Gentlemen in this double-fac'd County can forgive what comes next: For our own parts, we do fincerely and solemnly assure your Maiefy, that we will inviolably adhere to our Oaths to your Maresty's Government and the Protestant Succession, upon such Principles as are most consistent with those Oaths, with the late glorious and happy Revolution, with your Majesty's Rightful and Lawful Title, and with the Act of Settlement of the Crown in the Protestant Line, in the House of Hanover .-How honest, how English this! How contrary to the Lives and Fortunes against the Antimonarchical Principle of the Revolution! And if this is to, what's the next? In opposition to the pretended Hereditary Unalienable Right of any Popish Successor what soever. Where is the Sense of the Nation? Where common Sense? There is a Chevalier bred up in France, that pretends to the Hereditary Right; there's not a Mortal pretends to the Parliamentary: By one, let him be what I hope the Addressers will eternally call him, what I believe him, an Impostor, the Jacobites and Nonjurors will always have a pretence to be feditious: By the other, her Majesty and the Protestant Succession can never have a Competitor. And yet we are fond of what may do hurt, and afraid of what never can. In this noble Dispute we preach, we scribble, we wrangle, we quarrel, we are certainly very pleasant Fellows; and whatever we are our felves, I doubt not our Neighbours are merry enough, and at our cost too; those I mean, that don't think there's more Tragedy than Comedy in it. We are politick, and 'tis all owing to Addresses! What then must be owing to me, who am the Historian, and transmit these Memoirs as far as they'l go to Posterity? Tis not to be doubted but by this time the Reader is fully appriz'd of the Certainty of these things; and therefore he will lay the greater stress on what is to come; particularly the Address from

The High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, and other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Dorset:

Who tell her Majesty, When Herefies and Schisms are for boldly and frequently maintain'd, and the Articles of our Faith, as well as the Discipline of our Church, ridicul'd; when your Majesty's Hereditary Title is disputed, and new and fantastical Opinions introduc'd. The Men are for the old Band and Ruff, your true Cavalier Principle; not for your foppish Notion of Resistance in Cases of extreme Necessity, a fantastical Opinion, and as ridiculous as Shoulder-Knots: Besides, 'tis new, new-fangled, 'twas never heard of before 41 and 88 of the last Century. They can tell how old it is, to a Second; as well as the Baron of Wem who is dead, or his Clerk who is living, could tell the Age of the Knight of St. George. They are for the ways of their Forefathers and Mothers: Fardingales are come in already, Shoulder-Belts will come next. They will have nothing about 'em that looks new: They are for stale Goods, have an excellent Gouft, and prefer Stale Beer to the best new Wine in the world. These new fantaliscal Opinions are also repugnant to Reason, which cannot bear the least Attempts for Self-Preservation; and destructive to our Constitution, which is at this time plainly founded on Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance. Don't you observe how they hit it? And therefore they should reckon themselves pitiful Christians and forry Subjects, it they did not openly declare their Abhorrence and Detestation of such impious and rebellious Principles, as necessary Means, Revolution founded thereon, and so forth; and cannot but with Amazement consider there shou'd be found fuch malevolent Spirits, as came over with King William, or join'd him afterwards to refift King James. They will heartily resent all Indignities offer'd to the Prerogative, and the Honour of this Kingdom. We will have the Heralds-Office remov'd to Dorchester, and all Controversies where in Honour is concern'd, shall be determin'd there; for they understand it to a Punctilio. Wou'd not one think we were got into the best Company in the world? They'll draw upon any body that shall not only affront them, which fure no one dares, but even offer any Indignity to this Kingdom. They will be our Champions, that is, as the Hi General of fer addre prope like the try. fuppor and a Obey

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duc' grac far as consists with the Dispatch of the Business of the County at the Assize and Sessions. They will not cross the Herring-Pond, and follow the Duke of Marlborough or General Stanhope for us; but if resenting a thing will be of service to us, they'll do it heartily. They'll drink or address, or what else of the like nature shall be thought proper, to shew their Cordiality and Resentment; but, like the Portuguese, they won't stir out of their own Country. They are not ordinary Persons however: They will support her Majesty in War. God a mercy the Pound-Tax, and a small Gabel upon Malt! And what's very kind, Obey her in Peace. There are certain Laws which will oblige 'em to do all this, notwithstanding all, the horrid Devices of the Antimonarchicals.

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The next Paragraph has fomething in it fo very much out of the way of thinking in Dorfetshire, 'twas certainly made for 'em in the Parish of St. Martins in the Fields: Nor will twe ever be persuaded by any Examples what soever, to intrude uncall'd into your Majesty's Counsels. How cou'd this come into their thoughts? Have they among 'em a Man who has 100000 l. in the Government, or one who understands the publick Affairs so well, as to make it worth the while to fend for him? What shou'd they intrude for? The Collectors will fend up their Taxes, and somebody or other deliver their Addresses: I don't know any other dealings they have at Coart. 'Twou'd be pleafant indeed to see a dozen or two of Dorsetshires thrust into the Presence, and ask her Majesty if the wanted any Counfel. I believe they are in no danger of being call'd, and they shou'd not think of going till they are

worth as many † Plumbs as the Gentlemen † Double's they reflect upon; the Lord Mayor, Mr. Word for Ward, Mr. Eyles, Mr. Gould. The Dorfet-

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offering their Sentiments of Credit, in which they are themselves so many bundreds of thousands of Pounds con-This did not please the Father of the Addressers. for whom such Men could not have a good word, because Interest never lyes; and to blacken them and their Friends, the Scandal of intruding was started. I will not repeat what was faid, because I did not hear it. But this I know, Bank-Stock was in my Lord Treasurer's time 125, its now 95. If I had 90000 l. in it, I shou'd now have but 60000 l. and the Lord knows what 'twill be, when this Page is publish'd.—Now if any one of these Addressers. or all of 'em together, had lost 30000 l. in nine months time, by any Accident which they forefaw, and thought might have been prevented; let the Reader judg whether or no they wou'd not have intruded, and that with as illa Grace perhaps as those Gentlemen did with a good one. I have not in all my Studies been so sure of my Man by any Mark, as I am now of him by this; I cou'd almost give my Corporat of the Author, or Promoter of this Addrefs, by the very word Intrude. Had that Gentleman been worth half the Mony my Lord Mayor had or has in the Funds, I believe he wou'd not himself have intruded to much as he has done. Envy and Avarice, Ambition and Poverty, are terrible Vices when they meet in one Person; Craft and Hypocrify good Tools for 'em to work with, and Scandal one of the best Instruments in carrying on their Defigns. A Man can't lofe and be merry—And there's fomething fo very melancholy in this matter, 'twill not bear a Jest. There's not a Man in Dorsetsbire but wou'd do more than either of those Gentlemen did, to fave a Cow in the Murrain: but for 2 or 300000 l. they wou'd not intrude, they'll never have any occasion fort; which is the best Certainty we can have of their being as good as their words: as tis to be hop'd they will, in their Afforances that they will not sucrifice the Whole to the Ambition or Interest of a few. Keep to that: Inquire who are they that are but a lew, and yet have as much Ambition and Interest, as he who beat the French at Blenheim and Ramilly, and he who got us Mony enough at 5 per Cent. As to their Continuing and Chufing, 'twas entirely needless They have, and they will: they are obstinate; and the belt thing we can fay of 'em, is, Whatever others do right or wrong, they never change in that business. They go like the Carrier's Horse always in a Track; but being

Men of great Sense, Experience, and Honour, 'tis not possible for 'em to be term'd Beasts of Burden for all that, without breaking in upon good Manners, which shine in no County more bright than in that of Dorset. The next Addresses we shall speak of, are

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The Bailiffs, Minister, and Burgage-holders of the Antient Borough of Hindon in the County of Wilts:

Of whom we never hear a word, but in Election or Addresting time, and then not much to the purpose; for even now all they faid, is what other Men have faid much better before 'em: and besides their Say is of no manner of Confequence as to the Sense of the Nation, in which they weigh no more than a Feather wou'd with a Butt of Currants. They cannot then but wonder at the daring Impudence of a restless Set of Men, who give Protection and Encouragement to those beinous Crimes of Schism in the Church, and Resistance to Princes; sowing daily their Heretical and Antimonarchical Principles in every corner of this Kingdom. Who are these Heretical Gentlemen? Who these Antimonarchical? Ha, Sirs! Oh! I find you do not know what Antimonarchical and Heretical mean. 'Tis true, the Parson's with you; that's no matter: let me tell you, 'tis not every Parson that knows where to find a Heretick or Republican now-a-days; they are not to plenty as they were when the Romans rul'd, and Councils were so frequent to chaltize Hereticks, that at last they signify'd no more than a Convocation. By Antimonarchical the Addressers who mean any thing at all, understand a Man that's against the Queen, and for making a Tyrant of every individual Knight, Citizen, and Burgess. By Heretical is meant one that innovates in the Christian Faith, as James Nailor or Muggleton, Lacy or the like, have or wou'd have done. Do you hear of any luch Sparks lowing their Doctrines in your Nook of the Kingdom? I am very well fatisfy'd you never so much as inquir'd about it. So that this is done at a venture, as well as what follows: Openly renouncing your Majesty's Hereditary Right to the Crown, and afferting the Revolutional. Dangerous Men these! paring by degrees your Title, as if in time they design'd to leave none. A pretty Metaphor this, taken from a Horle's Hoof! The Doctor thews us he cou'd be eloquent; and if a thing is eloquent, no matter whether R 2

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there's Sense or Truth in it: as if by zealously espousing the Parliamentary Right, which only can descend to the House of Hanover, by which only the Hereditary took effect, the Design was to leave none. What a natural Consequence that is! They will chuse two such Representatives, as shall vigorously maintain the Hereditary: They will in that curfedly spite the Chevalier, so I shall be heartily glad of it; and fince all good Men are as zealous to maintain the Parliamentary, her Majesty will have nothing to fear from the Knight aforefaid. I wish the Hereditary may continue in that Disposition as long as I doubt not the Parliamentary will; and I shall be of nothing so glad, as of such laudable Emulation between them. I doubt not it will be imagin'd, that several of these Addresses might have been omitted, as well on account of their Likeness to the rest, as the Insignificancy of the Addreffers. But the Reader must consider, that at such a time as this, when the Sense of the Nation is to be taken from the number of the Addresses, rather than the Significancy of the Addressers, it wou'd have been unjustifiable to have mist any, and I shou'd never have been forgiven, had I neglected the least of these Inconsiderables. Besides, if any body has read, as I have done, who prefented, who introduc'd, he wou'd never have dar'd to put the least slight on Persons of such more than abundant Merit: Men, whose Names will live as long as Abel Roper's Collection, and fure such Immortality is not to be change for Homer's. If a Borough have two or three Squires, who own them, they can't properly be deem'd of no Significancy, tho otherwise the Corporation may be of no more account than

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Portreeve, Prince's Tenants, and free Burgesses of the antient and loyal Borough of Fowey, in the County of Cornwal:

Who cou'd do no less, on such an important occasion, than declare their hearty Concurrence, with the rest of the dutiful People, in abhorring and detesting all Antimonarchical Principles and Antichristian Doctrines. Such as are mention'd in the Apocalypse, where Antichrist is clear'd up to their quick Apprehensions. Antichristian Doctrines! A Tun of Pilchards to a Barrel of Sprats, they can't tell what I anguage and what part of Speech Antichristian is;

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tis very hard then for them to make Ben Hoadly to be Antichrift, for tis his Principles they strike at, or some body else for them, who cou'd have done it in Verse if he wou'd, and then we had had something at least: All which is done, if they may be believ'd, in defiance of Christianity and Allegiance. The following Paragraph has a Smartness in it, that if 'twas not Nonsense and Contradiction, wou'd be very commendable: The Persons truly and only dangerous to your Majesty and the Protestant Succession, are those, who denying your Hereditary Right to the Crown, would derive your Title from the sole Gift of the People. This being written in a Language more unintelligible than Cornish or Pictish, I, who was oblig'd for the advantage of my Studies this way, to learn all the Languages between Berwick and the Mount, will translate it; and then the Reader will fee how these poor Creatures of Fowey have been impos'd upon, not only to fign what they did not believe, but what those who wrote for them did not underfland, unless Incoherency and Nonsense are intelligible: The Personstruly and only dangerous to the Queen and Protestant Succession, are those, who preferring the Parliamentary to the Hereditary Right to the Crown, would derive the Title from the Act of Settlement; for denying the Hereditary and the fole Gift, are only put in to fill up. Is any thing more plain, than that those who are for the little enacted by the Convention and the House of Lords, which these Addressers call the sole Gift of the People, are the truly and only dangerous to her Majesty and the Protestant Succession? Here's Argument! Puffendorf cou'd no more compare to the Penman of this Paper, than Lock to Lesley. The Nonjurors, Jacobites, &c. are not dangerous, they are not for a Parliamentary, or, as they phrase it, a Gift of People-Right; they are for Hereditary, and therefore cannot be fo truly and only dangerous Persons to the Protestant Succession, as those who are for a Parliamentary. I don't believe such ituff ever came out of any Dutchy but that of Cornmal. Your true old British Bard wou'd have burnt his Beard, rather than have countenanc'd it: And had I been a Poet, I wou'd have tag'd it, before I wou'd have let it be seen. What comes after was, one wou'd think, pen'd in one of the Caverns in Mount Atna, 'tis so burning hot, it seems to anticipate the doom of these Addressers: Those who imprously and seditionsly sugselt and maintain Resistance to be justifiable, which our Laws K 3 punish

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punifi with Death, and our Religion with Damnation. Mind what he favs, Relistance in general not specify'd to be against such Queen as ours, but any manner of Resistance. The Author of Faults on both Sides, who is in the Secret of Addresses, proves what he had no hard matter to do, that there was Relistance at the Revolution. Every body elfe, who are Friends to the Revolution, justify it; and yet here we find that Revolution-Principles, Resistance, ought to be punish'd with Death and Damnation. Lord! what wou'd have become of the Dukes of Sh-L-, had one dy'd at Bristol, and t'other at York, in Nevemb. 1688? What of the Duke of Bolton, the Earl of Peterborough, and other Lords that came over with the Prince? What of Sir Edward Seymour, the Earl of Bath, the Lord of Cornbury, and the other Lords and Gentlemen who join'd him, had they been taken in their Relistance, which, fay these Addressers, our Laws and Religion punish

with Death and Damnation?

We shall, in the following part of the Sentence, find some candid Inferences from the Behaviour of the Whigs, Diffenters, and the late Ministers, who infamously turn Liberty into Licentiquiness, Toleration into Atheism, and Government into Fastion. This they do by Conjuring, and so imperceptibly, that no Man alive ever saw it. The Penman of this Address having an Impudence superior to any Addresser I have a long while met with, I must be at some Pains to shew him a little to the World, and I shall do it by the help of one of his Confidents, for I have him in my All this must be written by somebody that expected something; tho for his Address, I believe our Laws would pay him in as ample manner as he speaks of, if he were put on his Trial by them. The Man I shall let against him is the abovemention'd Writer of the Faults on both Sides, who, as we have already observ'd, has shewn how the Laudean Church has extorted dangerous Confequences from Scripture, and wrested it to favour Passive-Obedience and Non-Resistance. Of Resistance, which is Death and Damnation with our Fowey Men, he fays further, The Whigs therefore Say, that the Precepts of the Aposite enjoin such an Obedience as is due to all lawful Government, and claim not the least Pretence to Resistance; but in Juch extreme Cases, when the Prince breaks thro the fundamental Laws of his Country, and sets himself to destroy Liberry, Property, Religion, and all that is near and dear to nd

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the People, then they believe that Christianity does not require Freeborn Subjects to submit themselves to become Slaves, but that they may use such Power as God has given them, to defend and preserve themselves, and to restore the Laws and Liberties of their Country. This must be admitted by all who approve of the late happy Revolution, wherein there seems a Design of Providence to expose the great Sticklers for Passive-Obedience, &c. And lest any one shou'd doubt whether there was any such Resistance at the Revolution, he ules the Phrase, of driving King James out of the Kingdom by it, pag. 49. which Driving these Addresses declare to be a hanging and damning matter, and that with an Air of as much Affurance as if King James had still reign'd, and they were to be join'd in Commission with Jefferies for another Western Assize. I advise them not to talk too much of Hanging: Purchase and Damare are not yet hang'd'tis true, but they have been condemn'd this fix Months, and they know for what. The late Recorder wou'd tell them, there's no jelting with Edg'd-Tools, and they don't know whose turn 'twill be first: If Treason against the Queen's Parliamentary Title, than which King William and Queen Mary had no other, deferves Hanging, let our Laws take their Course, and where will the Men of Fowey foon be, Penman and all? For my part I abhor and detest Blood as much as they do Revolution-Principles; but I love the Revolution, and the Act of Settlement, and shan't trouble my self, whatever becomes of those that wou'd break the one, or revile the other. They proceed, Those who presume to dispute and obstruct your Majesty's Wisdom in the choice of your Servants. Now for the Cream of all, or the Regulation of your Ministry-I have them. I fee what they and their Squires drive at, and much good may it do them. But may her Majesty reign peacefully and glorioully many and many years, after their ill Fortune has let them down where the took them up.

As to their Merit, it must be extraordinary, or they wou'd not in so solemn a manner have been own'd by such Men as the Fithermen of Fowey. Observe still—And lastly those, who while they insolently endeavour to restrain and suppress the Royal Authority. They were setting up a Commonwealth you must know, had bespoke them a Stadtholder; and had they been dealing with some Republican Jew, to sell or pawn the Regalia, we cou'd not have imagin'd our selves in more danger of a Republick, than

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we were by these sad Folks, if our Addressers Word was heavier than a Bottle of Air; Require an implicit Obedience themselves, and exercise an unlimited Tyranny over their Fellow Subjects. They had been learning of Cardenas the Morocco Ambassador, don't you mind how great the Whig-Ministers were with him; 'twas he spoil'd them, taught them all his Master's wicked ways, and they wou'd have made mad Work, had it not been for Dr. Sacheverel and the Addressers: those of Fowey cou'd not therefore but concur with the rest, in disavowing such dangerous Principles, and in declaring a chearful Acquiescence in all the Parts of the Administration: Tho I remember Regulation came first. When a new Parliament was call'd, they will continue, &c. not a word even of Consciences truly scrupilous.

They may indeed well forget it. Conscience is not a word they are much us'd to; and as for truly scrupulous, they never heard of it. There's no Itch so great as that of Addressing, no Pleasure so exquisite; it transforms Clowns into Orators, and Peasants into Politicians; it throws them into a Dream sweeter than that of a young Bride and Bridegroom on the Bridal Eve. They sancy they are wise and great with a Touch, and speak Tongues, they know no more of than they do of the Chaldean, as if they were inspired, or did it by a Miracle. From thence proceeds their sondness of Addressing, they never can do it enough nor too often. And this is the Reason

of our hearing again from

The High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Clergy, and Gentry of the County Palatine of Durham.

From which Palatinate we have heard already on this occasion of Hereditary and Antimonarchical; but it seems that Address was too soft, or too hard, and they have been better taught since. Never certainly was any thing so supererrogatory; this is overdoing with a Vengeance, two Addresses, when one was impertinent, when there was no more need of it than wearing a Muss at Midsummer. This Address comes from the High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Clergy and Gentry: That from the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gendemen. Where is the Difference? Why truly the sirst came only from the Gentry at the Quarter Sessions, the

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last from the same Gentry at the Assizes. You have them at Size and Seffions, and they are fo very wife and elegant, one can never have too much of them. The first Address indeed had no Parsons among them; they scorn'd to fign at a Quarter-Sessions, but at an Assizes they come in with you; and I wonder to find the last Address is not redhot, the first being so warm: yet one wou'd imagine, had it been fo cold as to be even dull, to play the Fool once might have been thought sufficient for Folks so far out of the way as Durbam. The Reason they give for this repeating the Potion is strong: Our last Address to your Majesty being only from our Quarter Sessions, we your Majesty's most loyal and obedient Subjects think it our Duty once more. How forcible is their Argument? to renew our former Affurances (five or fix Weeks before) at this great and more solemn time of our Assizes. When Offenders are brought to the Tree, whereas at the Sessions they are only sent to the Whipping-Post; when Nisi Prius gets the better of Larceny and Bastardy, and the Court has something else to mind besides setting up Alehouses, and patching old Causeways. The Assize-time is the most solemn time in a Shire, a Terror to Burglary and bad Titles, and calculated for Declarations, Pleas, Indictments and Addresses; so that if a County has addrest as often as there are Market-Towns in it, yet if it was not done at the Assize, it does not feem to have a regular Execution, and must be done over again: Which gives us great Hopes there will never be wanting Addresses in this Nation to fill up the mealure of their Folly, and my Hiltory.

Another Advantage there is in double Addressing, is, that one comes out generally after another, two together being not so common from the same hands; and then it will be seen how People improve in their Politicks, and continue in their Principles. How they grow, not in Grace, your true Addressers don't trouble their Heads much about that; but, as these Gentlemen, Clergy and all emphatically express themselves, that your Majesty may see our Resolution and Zeal for supporting your facred Person, your rightful and lawful Title to this Imperial Crown. I like that well, Rightful and Lawful were always us'd to King William's Title founded only on an Act of Parliament. D'ye mind; egad he had nothing else for it, a solitary Act. He had no more Hereditary in him while King James and the two Royal Sisters were living, than

the Son of the Sun, for the Lord knows whose Son he is, the Knight of St. George; and yet Rightful and Lawful was the Word, was it not, Gentlemen? You can tell as well as any body, for you addrest him as often as others, and King James too; nay don't start, I have you in my former History, congratulating that Monarch and his Queen on the joyful News of the Birth of a young Prince. Pray be pleas'd to answer me one civil Question or two: If that Address of yours, which made you so joyful, was worth a Button, what does your Hereditary fignify, of which you are fo fond? If King William was Rightful and Lawful, notwithstanding your joyful News aforesaid, why is not the Queen as much Rightful and Lawful without that other Adjective, as with it? No, you can't answer me, I have pos'd you. But don't be asham'd, I'll pose all the Addressers on the North or South Side of Trent with those very Interrogatories: I can do it; and therefore you fee there is no human Wit but is liable to Exception, no Persons so infallible, but they may err if they give way to Whim and Maggot, and address when they shou'd not. You say, after Rightful and Lawful, as well Hereditary as otherwise, with a Parenthesis. If ever Men threw in so unlucky a one into a Discourse, then I am no Historian, and yet I am the only one in Europe; I mean with respect to the Addresses, for there's not a Man but my felf in Coriftendom that wou'd take half the Pains about them. Abel Roper, or John Morphew has collected them, 'tistrue, and heap'd together more Filth and Rubbish than ever fell to the Lot of the Scavenger. But I have been a true Cinderman, and turn'd it over and over to see for fomething: What I have found I have given the World, and if 'tis a Treasure, I give it without grudging, being as generous in my nature as I am curious.

To return to my Parenthesis: Who wou'd have coupled Hereditary and Otherwise within two Comma's? For the Hereditary be an Adjective, and Otherwise but an Adverb, yet the Adverb carries with it a parcel of sulphurous Noun Substantives in its Belly, that are as dangerous to Hereditary, as Guido Faux was to the Senate; for it implies Resistance, Revolution, Ast of Settlement, &c. all which have no more to do with Hereditary, than Justinium has to do with Vox Populi, one of the most wicked Vox's in the World. If Otherwise be Rightful and Lawful, as no body can deny, why is Hereditary haul'd

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in? The good old Lady the Princess Sophia is as much Heir to her Father's Crown of Bohemia, as to ours of England, unless 'tis by a Parliamentary Title, as I have infinuated, urg'd and prov'd forty and forty times fince I resum'd my Character of an Historian. And wou'd it not be as well to fay, They will support her Majesty's Rightful and Lawful Title against all Pretenders, as to enter into the Detail of it? If ever a one of these Hereditary-Men are more loyal to her Majesty than I, who am a Parliamentary-Man entirely, I will forfeit this Right Hand of mine. which is at this instant so usefully and honourably imploy'd in the Story of Addresses; if they obey her with more Submission, more Joy, more Constancy; if they abhor the Chevalier and his Titles with more Zeal and Indignation, I'll fign all their Addresses by Content, tho, as I hinted before, I think I might as fafely have fet my Hand with Dr. Faustus.

Another Reason why the Palatines of Durham address a second time, when once was as good as a thousand, is. because they wou'd shew that their abovemention'd Resolution and Zeal grew daily more vigorous and Arong for the Monarchy and the Church. The less Danger, the more Vigour; they do time things admirably. 'Tis some Mens peculiar nack, every thing they do is a propos. Indeed I did not think the Gentry so far North were Fools, because 'tis not the Character they bear in London; but for Politicians, I thought as little of that too. As refolv'd and as zealous as they are for the Church and the Monarchy, they are no less concern'd for maintaining the Protestant Succession in the illustrious House of Hanover. That's a Comfort; and therefore when the last sad Parliament was diffolv'd, they were unanimous to take special Care whom they chose, that they be Men whose very Principles will oblige them to answer these Ends: A sly Infinuation,

that some Men may answer, tho not out of Principle.

All the remaining part of this Address is so Schismatical and Antimonarchical, that I wonder the Collector did not fet his Mark upon it, as he has done on others of the same stamp, by printing it in Italick, to distinguish it from the Hereditary and Primitive. As for those whose Consciences are truly scrupulous, I don't matter the Sacheverelism truly; they explain themselves so well afterwards, they thew there's no Snake in the Grass, and cannot conform to the Communion of our Church (such is our Moderation.) Another unhappy Parenthesis, That we shall always have a tender regard for them; and their Exemption from all Penalties, upon this account already granted, not an Inch more for fear of an Ell, shall be inviolably preserv'd by us. I don't care for their borrowing another word from the Doctor, as Exemption; if they will always exempt the Fanaticks, I'll be bound for them they shall be as well fatisfy'd as if they did tolerate. I observe however, they will exempt no further than on this Account, Truly scrupulous; as much as to fay, if any Schismatick shou'd be Orthodox for a Place, and then return to his Schism, he shall pay his 500 l. Sterling, as much as if he did not test at all: which answers the end of that admirable and memorable Bill, that begot the Tack; and who confounded it, ask the Men of R-r, for I can't tell. The next Paragraph is a Prayer worth all the Addresses I ever saw since Christmas, That your Majesty may long live, and quietly enjoy the Glory of your Successes against the common and all other Enemies Abroad, a peaceable Reign over all your Subjects at Home, is the hearty Prayer of them, and their most humble Servant; and let all the People say, Amen. They have more Honesty than at this time to add, according to the Cant, and secret Enemies at Home, because they know those whom the Addressers mean, the Dissenters and Low Church, are not her Majesty's secret Enemies, but her loyal Subjects, who will facrifice, as they always chearfully have done, their Lives and Fortunes for her Service; therefore these Palatines will not so much as insinuate a gainst them, we have met with enough that wou'd. What they deserve for it, let others tell them, I am in no Disposition to call Names, and leave the Rascal and the Villain to the Trumpeters of Sedition, a Gentleman will not foul his Mouth nor his Pen with such Ribaldry. Let the Priest who preach'd on False Brethren at St. Pauls, and he who preach'd on Moderation at St. Saviours fince, triumph in that Stile; the Field is their own, and they'l range in it as long as they are indulg'd.

I have a Fancy come into my Head, that the true Cause of this second Address from the Bishoprick, was out of kindness to the Dissenters, for they did not say a word of them in the first; and that they love them dearly, I can't doubt, there being a very clever Address from the Shire Palatine on K. James's Will-and-Pleasure-Exemption, or I am mistaken, having not my old Records by me

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If I do mistake, I shall not be thought unpardonable, considering what Company I have kept, and that nothing is

fo catching as Error.

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I don't believe there's any Man in England has such a love for the County of Essex as I have; which being a pretty fingular Affection, I impute it to my love of Vealevery part of it but the Head, which I wou'd not eat for the Price of an Ox, tho it was on the 29th of May, because of the Scandal it lies under. I remember the Head of a new Herefy, call'd Whiskerites, did once tell me that a certain Sheriff of a certain Shire, illustrious for its Breed of Calves, did rebellioully and felonioully devour a Head of one, even in the Month of January; I wou'd not name the Day for the Value of the Calf, Cow and all. I do abhor him for't, and the more because he was Sheriff of a County, whose place it is to hang Men; and none are fitter for his purpose than such Offenders. To excuse the Shire, I am inform'd he was of London; and yet that does not do so entirely as I wou'd have had it, he being but a Mechanick there, whereas in the County he was the first Magistrate; which may be seen by the Title of the following Address:

The Humble Address of the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, and other Gentlemen met at the Assizes holden at Chelmsford for the County of Essex.

The High Sheriff is the Chief Person in a Shire: He does as we have hinted before, and moreover he impannels the Grand Jury, which makes him the Fac to— in an Address: He meets the Judges with Men in Liveries more or less as he pleases, and Trumpeters: He has his Officers, a terrible Band that incroaches more on the Liberty of the Subject, than ever did Arbitrary and Dispensing Power. He has an Under-Sheriff and a Chaplain, or at least he thou'd have; for I cannot be certain that every Sheriff has his Chaplain. All these things taken into consideration, and the Power of the Posse, with Mr. Bickerstaff's leave, he must be a Man of great Worth and Honour; and if any such Person, as the Whiskerite reported, was ever Sheriff of any County with or without Hundreds or Wapentakes, it was a misfortune for such County, and a Stain not to be wip'd off by any thing but an Address, and such

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an Address as that which you shall have next from Effex aforesaid: We your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful, &c. approach with our just Detestation and Abhorrence of those Antimonarchical, Republican, and Atherstical Principles, which are daily broach'd by your Majeffy's Enemies. A Man wou'd be apt to think her Majesty's Enemies were Jacobites and Nonjurors, those who preach up the Jus Divinum, Unalienable, Indefeafible and other Doctrines, in favour of the late King James and his pretended Son: a Man, I fay, wou'd think these Essexians were preaching against them. No, 'tis quite contrary: Because 'tis said King James broke the Original Contract, and therefore was justly abdicated, mark what they say! Who endeavour to render the Imperial Crown of these Realms precarious, by infinuating that when your Majesty or your Succes-fors shall do what they shall construe to be a Breach of an Imaginary Contract, the Subjects are discharg'd from their Allegiance. You see how 'ris, nor better nor worse. I'll warrant these Men are in love with the Revolution to distraction: You may be fure they are, and to that degree that they long for another. As to the Original Contract, they affure us there's no fuch thing; 'tis all imaginary, a Dream. Five or fix hundred Men got together or conven'd in St. Stephen's Chappel, and being drouzy, fell asleep and dreamt, That King James the Second having endeavour'd to Subvert the Constitution of the Kingdom, by breaking the Original Contract: which they wou'd not have thought of, had they been awake; and this Dream of theirs, forfooth! is honour'd with the Denomination of Resolv'd and a Vote. The Effex Men cou'd have better inform'd 'em that 'twas all imaginary; there's no fuch thing as an Original Contract. Col. Mildmay indeed, who represented 'em as long as he liv'd, was of another opinion; but every one knows he was an Antimonarchical, a Republican. And because Sir Francis Masham was of the same opinion, therefore they would not chuse him, but for 20 years together after Col. Mildmay died. They have discharg'd him now, having maturely confider'd past matters, and found they were all imaginary. They are sharp, and the Proverb that affects'em fo much, is one of the most injurious that can be. Those that do imagine fomething of an Original Contract, are Sticklers for the Necessary Means, when 'tis broken. Her Majesty is so just, so good, so gracious, she can no more break it, than the Addressers can all keep the Commandments.

The Law is her Rule; and all that are for the Revolution, founded on those Means which restor'd the Original Contract, are hearty Lovers of the Constitution, and zealoufly Loyal to the Queen. There's not a Man among our Addressers who does not know this, yet hear what they say: The Danger to which the best of Queens and hest of Governments are exposed by such Persons and such Principles, lay an indispensable Obligation upon us of offering the Sacrifice of our Lives and Estates in defence of your Majefty's Rights and Prerogative, and of our Holy Church. cause such Persons as plead for an Original Contract were for the Prince of Orange against the reigning King James, who rescu'd the Church out of the extremest Danger; therefore the Essexians will sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in defence of the Church. Here's Inference and Confequence, Reason and Argument. Well, your Addressers have strange Privileges above other Men! In any body elfe, what stuff, what nonsense wou'd this be? In them 'tis fheer Loyalty, and as meritorious as the best Oration in Cicero.

The next Paragraph is the brightest of the kind I ever law: And therefore when it shall be your Royal Pleasure to take the Advice of a new Parliament, we will do our utmost to be represented by Gentlemen who shall concur in the making Laws for suppressing such dangerous Principles. Very fine! Make Laws to suppress the very Principles on which the Government is founded, Principles of an Original Contract, and of Resistance when 'tis broken! How delicately they compliment the Queen, whose Parliamentary Right has no other Foundation? How they cajole the last Parliament, Lords and Commons, who filenc'd the Incendiary for preaching up those very Principles they are now professing? Whereabouts are we? What are we doing? wou'd become of us if those Principles were suppress'd, I won't fay: I have faid enough already. I'll in the next place fee what others fay of us; what our Enemies the French, who have no Original Contract, who are for Jus Divinam, Unalienable and Indefeasible, for Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance: Their words I hope will be taken, if mine, an Original-Contract Author, goes for nothing. We shall find their Sentiments of all these matters, in a Book intitled, Clef du Cabinet des Princes, The Key of the Cabinet of Princes; which comes out every month: And in that of July last, in the Article from England,

England, there was this remarkable Paffage, which deferves to be carefully read by every Subject of Great Britain. The Author having mention'd the Addresses from the County of Oxford and the Town of Litchfield, in which the Hereditary had been afferted, makes this Reflection upon them: All those, says he, who presented such Addresses, whilst they shew their Zeal for the Queen, and their Adherence to her, discover sufficiently at the same time that they look upon the dethroning of their Kings as an Implety, and lay tacitly to the charge of the Presbyterian Party, the Nonconformists and Low-Churchmen, the turning out of King James the Second. And without doubt they confider as a crying piece of Injustice, great enough to bring one day upon them some Judgment from Heaven, the unworthy Treatment that has been given to the Son of that unfortunate Monarch; who having resided but six months after his Birth in the Kingdoms of his Fathers, and left it whilft he was yet sucking, has never violated any Law, nor given the least ground of Complaint to the Nation: and yet they dar'd to dispose of the Crown that (quo' the Frenchman) so lawfully belongs to him, in favour of a foreign Family. This, fays he, is the only Motive that produc'd the Hatred which the High-Churchmen have conceiv'd against the Presbyterians and Nonconformists. This is what we learn from France: We fee how the Divisions amongst us are understood there, and what the French take to be the grounds of Animolity between High and Low, as this Author of theirs pretends, because the latter wou'd needs be making of Acts of Settlement; whereas the former were for keeping to the Hereditary, and suppressing the Original Contract. Good Lord! what some Men will do, when they are left to themselves! What dismal Consequence wou'd the Concurring to suppress have, if the Majority were Concurrers? 1 will not swear the two Esfexian Knights shall be what the Addressers promise. I'll venture to prognosticate one of 'em will never concur; and as for the other, I know him not, nor defire to know him, unless it can be prov'd I shall be the wifer by such Knowledg; which no body will undertake, for ought I fee. A thing has lately fal'n out, that makes it absolutely necessary for their Representatives to retrieve and establish, as well as suppress: Suppress Revolution Principles, and retrieve the Credit. This will doubtless be the ready way to the other; suppress the former, the latter rifes in an instant: for what has baulk'd

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it more than an Opinion that there wou'd be an Original Contract started up, a Doctrine of Necessary Means in Cases of extreme Necessity, to defend one's Property; such dangerous Principles have made retrieving and eltablishing of the last necessity. For Credit, say they, bath been endeavour'd to be sunk by some whose Duty and particular Province it was to have supported it. I hanks be to Heaven, their Endeavours did not succeed! Bank-Stock was but 125 or 30, and 'tis now 95 or 100. People may maliciously endeavour, 'twill fignify nothing if the Addressers stand buff, to use a Militia-Phrase in complaifance to the new Lieutenancy, who being Men of great Fortunes, are the better capacitated to retrieve and elfablilh. For my part, it cannot enter into my head, that a few turnings out and puttings in can tumble down Credit so as some pretend. What signifies Management, says the Author of the Essay on Credit, and what Credit? ever he shou'd be a Manager, 'twou'd rise like a Kite; but then it must be made only of Paper, and have a long Tail of Debts too. - I delight in Metaphor. 'Twas a wicked thing in those who were in Duty bound, and by particular Promise oblig'd to support Credit, not to do it. Only I can't help observing, that Reflection infinuates twas in their power to do it. If so, who was it made em break their Promise? Bring him forth: Do what you will to him, you have my Vote. 30 per Cent. is a great deal of Mony, let me tell you: and whatever Man or Woman, Subject of this Crown, has been in any wife acceffary to the Loss of it, let him or her be disciplin'd for so doing; I agree to it heartily. I am for having the Publick Credit as good as Sir Charles's; and am at a loss to guess the Meaning of the Addressers saying, as they do in the next place: And that for no other end but to restrain your Majesty from that Liberty which is enjoy'd by the meanest of your Subjects, even the Appointment of your own Servants. If I cou'd conjure now, I might find out something: But as I am but a common Man, excepting my Quality as an Hiltorian, this to me is perfectly unintelligible. I don't believe there's a Man from Bow to Harwich, who flatter'd himself that he shou'd be Secretary of State, or Master of the Horse, or indeed any thing but a Justice of the Peace or a Deputy-Lieutenant; which, tho Posts of the highest Dignity Civil or Military, yet in the opinion of thinking Men they are not worth addressing for. But they may Part II.

have a Friend: Ay, there's the business! A Friend in the Case, as sure as can be! I don't care, he's no Friend

of mine, and I shan't trouble my head about him.

At the Close of this Address there is a Discovery wor. thy as good Noddles as any in Great Britain, and that is concerning the wicked Dispositions of some Men; but 'tis a little too equivocal, for one can't tell who they intend by it, those that are in or those that are out: The Malice and Danger of those who are not Friends to any Government longer than they are entrusted with the Administration. This having two Handles, spoils all; those who are. I must contefs I don't know what they wou'd be at: Surely they wou'd not accuse their own Friends; and for any one else, I know not where they'll find a Man whom their Fool's-Coat fits. If these Men had not made me angry, I wou'd have forgotten old Stories, but now I won't bate 'em an Ace; for it shall never be said, that the Sense of the Nation comes from Esfex. See therefore what fine Sparks they are, in the first Part of my History, p. 153. and how they address'd on King James's Proclamation-Indulgence, tho now they have not a word in favour of the Diffenters; how for the Birth of the Pretender, p. 172. tho now they are so zealous for Hereditary. See what they have been from 1680 to 1710, thirty years; and if they have been constant to any thing but breeding of Calves, as I have already hinted, I'll spend next Autumn in the Hundreds, and subscribe all their Addresses for the next thirty years enluing.

Having dispatch'd so many fine Gentlemen in the East, we must go Westward; and there we meet with as jolly a Company, so presented and so introduc'd, that we could not fure but have thought it as great an Honour to have made one amongst'em, as to have rode with Jefferies in his Triumphal Chariot, when he return'd from his Weltern Campagn, where Kirk slew his Thousands, but he his Tens of Thousands. We borrow a greater Number for a less: Be they more or less, there were enough of em, that I'm certain, tho I don't know the exact number. I was not his Clerk; I wou'd not have been his Slave in 10 much Blood for all the Crown-Offices in Christendom. 1 shou'd have thought all the Mony I got, tho it had been as much as Vespasian rais'd by his Tax, did not smell of the Urinal, but the Halter. Nothing is like a good Education, a good Tutor; and has England ever produc'd a

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better than the Baron of Wem? Did he not hang three hundred in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire by pretended Tryals, before he came to Bristol? His Clerk can tell you where every man of 'em hung, if he will look over his Protestant Pocket-Book. Ah! what a fine Place had that Clerk of his! How he cou'd inform himself of the Guilt of Fanaticism, and know what shou'd be done with Fanaticks! How he cou'd learn the true Flower of Eloquence, and particularly from his Master's Speech to the Mayor and Aldermen of Bristol! I have brought a Brush in my pocket, and shall be sure to rub the Dirt. I tell you, I tell you, I have brought a Besom, and I will sweep every man's door. I find you stink for want of rubbing: I find the Dirt of your Ditch is in your nostrils. Where am 1? In Bristol? This City it seems claims the Privilege of banging and drawing among A themselves: I find you have more need of a Commission once a month at least. Cunning Men set your Magistrates by the ears, and knock their Loggerheads together. I have a Calendar of this City here in my hand. I wonder what fort of a Calendar that was: His Clerk can tell, but he won't. I wou'd fain be let into the Secret: He will not doit. He will address for me, if that will please me; but as to the Extent of Jefferies's Commission, he won't communicate; he won't let me know how many thousand Pounds were receiv'd for Bribery, that innocent Men might not go with the rest to the Gallows, as we are inform'd many did. Well, much good may such Mony do those that succeed to it. I say it as a Compliment only, for I don't wish 'em so much good as they wish themselves. All that I say, is, I wou'd not be a Clerk to such a Judg for the best Mannor in Bucks. feries's Clerk! Good God! I shou'd have been afraid to come out in the day-time; I shou'd have been afraid of riding to Town with an Address, for fear the Rabble shou'd have mistaken it for an Indictment. Lord! how I shou'd have pity'd a Son of mine, if he had the Curse to have Folks point at him and cry, His Father was Jefferies's Clerk, and went the Circuit with him, when Men were hang'd by Dozens from one end of the West to the other, for being such Idiots as to think the Duke of Monmouth was Hereditary, and turning their Scythes into Scimiters for the Jure Divino in him, tho he had no more of it than the Pretender; and if he had, they car'd no more for it than the Boors of San Marino. A parcel of Block260

heads got together they did not know for what, and down come Jefferies and his Clerk with Brushes and Besoms, Damare and Purchase have rebel'd against the best Queen, the most Rightful and Lawful Prince in the World; and the duce of Besom or Brush have been made use of for them, thanks to Heaven. Jefferies met with a Brush and a Befom himself, when he was nab'd at Wapping among the Dirt laid by for the Scavenger. I have not inquir'd after his Clerk; tho I have heard of an old Proverb, Trim. I am of Sancho Pancha's mind, a Proverb's as good as a Sermon in some Cases; and neither Ralpho nor Sancho cou'd be more in love with them than I am sometimes. You'll cry they are vulgar: What's that to me? They can't be more vulgar than the Judg or his Clerk, as you may see by his Speech; in which there are several other such Flights that I shall not oblige the Reader with, only those that relate to Moderation, then call'd Trimming; by which we may compare the Sentiments of Jefferies and his Clerks then, to those of the Addressers now. Certainly here is a great many of those Men they call Trimmers: AWhig is but a mere Fool to these; for a Whig is some sort of a Subject in comparison of these: for a Trimmer is but a cowardly and base-spirited Whig, for the Whig is but the Journey-man Prentice. Here's Oratory for you! Rare stuff for a Clerk to take in Short-hand! A rare Lesson for him to con! A rare Pattern for his Stile! I have heard his same Man mightily cry'd up by some Men for his Parts, tho I never heard much of his Clerk that way. His Eloquence surely was the most shining of his Talents, and his Moderation, Integrity, Difinterestedness, but Subjects for him to employ the other upon. Many will think this a Digression, and that 'tis impossible for the History of Jefferies and his Clerk to have any manner of relation to the Address from

The High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenants, Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen and Freeholders met together at the Assizes holden for the County of Bucks.

Let it be impossible, if it will; I'll digress whenever I have a mind to it; and the Buckinghamshire Addressers than't hinder me. I have been on the Chiltern before now, and know who and who is together. But indeed I received

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agreat deal more light from a Paper call'd, The Principles and Designs of the High-Church Party, deliver'd in a Letter from B. R. Esq; to L. R. Esq; occasion'd by the late Address from the County of Bucks; than by all my own Information and Experience. I shall therefore make use of it, and some other Memoirs of the like nature; for this being a Shire represented by a Lord, demands extraordinary Regard. There's an antient Family indeed in this County, older than the best Norman Pedigree in England; a Family that has figuralized it felf as much against the Invaders of Liberty, as some other, of whom the People of Bucks are of late so fond, have distinguish'd themselves in the Cause of Tyranny and Superstition. I do not speak this of the Noble Lord that is their new Knight. I have no knowledg of him or his Merit: He may be as good a Patriot, and as fine a Gentleman as Pomponius Atticus was, for ought Iknow. I shall not enquire what he is: Mr. Hampden of Hampden is not the Man, and that's enough for meto make a Judgment of him that is, if I pleas'd. But lam no such Historian as Tacitus or Philip de Comines, who were so proud of their Politicks, they gave us ten Remarks for one Fact. Reflection is not my Talent: I wou'd think if I cou'd, but 'tis not in every man's power; a Truth no Men have experienc'd more than our Addresfers. Those of Bucks having said two or three civil things about the Successes abroad, and the Maintenance of the Apostolical Doctrines of the Episcopal Establish'd, &c. at home; come to the business in hand, and assure her Ma-18thy that they are and always will be ready to sacrifice all that's most dear to them, for the Defence of her Sacred Peron and the Protestant Succession, against all Republican and factious Persons what soever. By this, says the Author of the above-mention'd Pamphlet, who is a Tory by Irony only, "We have not only skreen'd our selves from Suspicion, but likewise cast an Odium on the Whigs for not joining with us therein. And for all our Assurance, we can as conscientiously declare for the Chevalier when time shall serve, as now hold Opinions contrary to the plain Sense and Meaning of our Oaths; or as our Party cou'd affront and leffen his late Majesty after they "had fign'd the Association, wherein they solemnly projes'd that he was Rightful and Lawful King, and mutually promised and engaged to support and defend his most Sicred Person and Government.

I am so civil to my Reader, that I will not always im. pose my own Reasons on him, and he shall now have those of the Author of the above-mention'd Paper, who proceeds: " To make that Blind ferve our Turn the better, we tell the People, that we mean no more by her Majesty's Hereditary Title, than that the Pretender was not the true Son of King James, leaving the Crown " to be posses'd as the Law directs, and that a Man must " have loft his Senses to hold the Doctrine of Non-Ress. " tance in all Cases. Wherefore to make a difference betwixt us and the Whigs, who never, as I know of, contested these Points, we charge them with weakening her Majesty's Title, by affirming the Pretender's " Legitimacy, and with afferting a Right in the People to depose and murder their Prince for the least Maleadministration: Which not being able to prove by any thing they have ever done or said, we rave against them " for the buliness of Forty One; tho by the account our own Historian has given thereof, it is most evident, that the People, meaning honestly, but transported with incurable Fears and Jealousies of the King's intending to fet up Popery and arbitrary Government, were missed by the Cunning and Artifices of a few ambitious Men; and that a Faction in the Army, raisd afterwards by Cromwel, cut off the King's Head, contrary to the Sentiments and Endeavours of those who first enter'd into the War, in the Defence, as they thought, of their Religious and Civil Rights. But the " Murder of the King being a most villainous and tragical Act, and so filling the Minds of good Men with Horror and Indignation against the real Actors, they forget to consider who they were, believing all that oppos'd his Majesty in Arms to be at least Conspirers of his Death; and in consequence thereof we persuade them, that the Whigs now are ready to do the same thing for allowing of Relistance, tho in such Cales only as that was when King James was depos'd: which, with the calling them Republicans, and Men of Antimonar-" chical Principles, must needs sink their Credit with the People; who, however tenacious of their legal Rights, believe they can never enjoy them with greater Safety and Prosperity than under a Government limited and model'd like ours. What mayn't we expect from luch " Artifices !"

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These are the Resections made on this Address; such, is true, as rife naturally from the Subject, and did not want great depth to light upon: But I love things that are natural, and as such recommend them to my Readers, to serve for an Answer to what has gone before. As to what follows from the Buckinghamshire Men, whose Principles of Resistance, so boldly of late declar'd, and so dangerous to your Majesty's Government, we entertain a just Ab-If I did not know the good effects of these Addresses to bring about certain Revolutions (I'm fond of the word) which shall be nameless, I should wonder to fee Men, who call themselves Gentlemen, under any manner of Concern for the necessary Prosecution of an Incendiary, as the Managers call'd him, as also inconsiderable Tool of a Party. He did that with respect to the Man, and not to the Consequences of the Prosecution, which were so artfully improv'd, as to render him, before one of the most Inconsiderables, now truly Considerable. I never heard his Merit contested for even by the Party, those I mean who cou'd contest any way else besides Swearing and Drinking. And because I wou'd feign disabuse some weak People, as to the Worth of that Person, and the Righteousness of his Cause, I will shew what the Eslayer on Credit fays upon 'em.

Now this Essayer is generally said to be the Chief and Champion of the Addressing Party, to be a great Man, I mean in the common Acceptation of the Phrase; for a Fellow who is Master of Legerdemain, a Pouder-Pimp, ala Pimp Spark, is as great, in my Opinion, as your modern Cunning Man, your Tricker. If I am not a Fool, and have no Honour, I will be too hard for him, that has Honour, and deals with me on the same foot. A Cunning-Man is in French a Fourb; and how many wife Men are the worse daily for Fourbs, who have not half their Sense? A man that has no Conscience, has a great Advantage over him that has one. What's all this, you cry, to the Essayer and the Incendiary? Why, if you don't know, I shan't tell you: However, you shall see what the former fays of the latter; he is talking of Credit, and the Influence the late Riots are suppos'd by some filly People to have on it. P. 26. To back their Fears, and make others think them reasonable, they give long Accounts of the Progress of Dr. Sacheverel; as if the Folly and impolitick Vanity of that Gentleman, could influence the People of England

England to send up Men as mad and foolish as bimself. Dr. Sacheverel, that learned and pious Divine, took it ve. ry unkindly of General Stanhope, for calling him an inconsiderable Tool. A Tool wou'd have gone down, but not an inconsiderable Tool: and for such a Man as he, had! had a thousand Votes at Westminster, I know what I wou'd have done with them.—The Essayer calls him Madman and Fool, but one will take any thing from a Friend. Say you so, then you shall hear how his Friend deals further with him: Ibid. I must profess, if Dr. Sacheverel thinks he ferves the Interest he pretends to appear for, by his mob. bing and riotous Progress, he's as much mistaken as they were, who made him popular by a hafty Profecution, instead of committing his Sermon to the Hangman, and kicking him from the Bar for a Lunatick. As for his Hangman and Kicking, I am entirely of the same mind, but cannot agree with him in what he says, The Nation had been more in Debt to their Prudence, than I think they are now for their Justice. Here's Argument! Here's Reasoning drawn from the unforeseen Event of a Prosecution he calls hasty, and her Majesty necessary: As if the Justice of a Nation, in so criminal a Case, was to be stopt, for fear of the use the Rabble or a Faction might make of it. No, Fiat Justitia is as old as Truth; and the Reasons that great Parliament had to justify themselves, their afferting the Cause of Liberty with so much Zeal, the solemn Judgment of the Lords and Commons of England in the Cale of the Revolution, and the Toleration, very well make amends for all the Advantages the Party boast of by it: For let whatever Declaration be made by the Prevalence of any Faction, that by the Lords and Commons will be eternal, and all others be deem'd temporary and constrain'd. The Brand on the Faction is indelible, the Criminal hardly worth branding in my Opinion, who have read his Works, and heard his Preachings, as little worth hearing or reading as any can be, notwithstanding the vogue he's got into.—He does not dillinguish between the use the Party make of him, and their Respect for his Person. What that is the Essayer tells us, and we doubt not it will increase that way before it diminishes. I am asham'd to digress so long on so trifling an occasion, but the Essayer thinking it worth his while to mention him, I cou'd not do less when he lay in my way.

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To return to my Addressers of Bucks, and their Ab-horrence of the Principle of Resistance so lately declar'd: "Which Principles, according to that disguis'd Tory, " are those that brought about the Revolution, no other " having been maintain'd by any Persons of late, whate-" ver was done by some wild Enthulialts in those distrac-" ted times of Forty One. Tho, cou'd we instance any " obscure Author, who has advanc'd Republican and Fac-"tious Notions, the occasion of our Address, and our " faying so boldly of late declar'd, leaves no doubt of " our Meaning, the Parliament in the Tryal of Dr. Sa-" cheverel, wherein no more was declar'd, than that it is " lawful to refist in Cases of Necessity, and that the Re-" volution was fuch a Case. In our sense therefore, that " Revolution was a Rebellion, King William an Ulurper, " and all Refistance to a Tyrant is unlawful, tho prac-" tis'd to preserve three Kingdoms from Popery and Sla-"very." These are the words of this Writer, whose Opinion so nearly relates to my own, that I cannot but

declare my felf as much a Tory ashe.

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The good People of the aforesaid County of Buckinghim farther affure her Majesty, That they shall with the greatest Industry endeavour to suppress all Antimonarchical and Blasphemous Tenets, whereby her Majesty's unthinking and undiscerning Subjects. Here's a Compliment on the rest of the Queen's Subjects! Lord, what thinking and discerning Folks have we met with! And how stupid and blind are the rest of the British Nation! They go on; As may lead them into the same dangerous Paths of those egregious Miscreants in Forty One, not Forty Eight: Mind that, Forty One; and remember what the Author of Faults on both sides told us some Pages ago about those Forty-One Miscreants. Sir Robert Harley, Sir Philip Harcourt, Mr. St. John, &c. were all Forty-One Men; not to say a word of the Hampdens, Mansels, the Pagetts, &c. Now to call fuch Men, and all that Parliament, egregious Miscreants, has a Lash with it which richly deserves another. But I am none of the fmart ones, and therefore shall bring the Offenders before another Judicature, the Paper about this Address: "There's a noble Lord your "Neighbour, says the Author of it, will be particularly " thankful to you for the Opportunity he has had by that " means of fignalizing himself to the World: His Fa-"ther was one of those we stile, in our Address, egregious Miscreants;

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Miscreants; yet that he was really such, his Lordship has most respectfully affirm'd under his hand. At first indeed he shew'd some Unwillingness to revile the Memory of so near a Relation, and one whom he believes to have been an honest Man, in such harsh Terms; but, & & v." For my part I don't think it strange for an Addresser to call Names, I expect it from him as much as from a Scold in a Fishmarket, because it serves instead of Reason and Argument, which I never did and never shall expect from him. And why shou'd a Forty-One Man take it more ill to be call'd Egregious Miscreant, than a Revolution-Man to be call'd Antimonarchical and Republican,

and a Diffenter Blasphemous and Schismatical?

The Addressers further declare, That they will affert and Support her Majesty's Hereditary Title to the Crown of these Realms. I have faid fo much of Hereditary already, I'm as tir'd with it, as a Fanatick with Prayer on a Fast-day (you fee I am not far gone in Schism by my Simile) wherefore these Bucks Men shall be answer'd out of their Countryman's Labours. Pag. 9. " As for her Majesty's Hereditary Title-you are sensible 'twas ever the Doctrine of our Party, that the next Heir by Birth has a Divine Right; and our setting up an Hereditary Title, on account of the Managers infisting so much on her Majefty's Parliamentary, is enough to let any one see what we mean by those words. For as to any human Right the can be said to have, by virtue of her Descent from King James, 'tis absolutely inconsistent with those Acts of Parliament, which declar'd King William rightful 46 King; it being impossible that King William and her Majetty (I mean during the Life of that Prince, after the Death of his Queen) shou'd both have a Right to or possess the Throne: So that if it was not in the Power of the People to make King William rightful King, because of her Majesty's Hereditary Right, neither may they " dispose of the Crown, after her Decease, to the House of Hanover, because of the Hereditary Right of anoet ther House that is next in Blood. Indeed I have heard " an acute University-Man pronounce his late Majesty an " Usurper, for want of an Hereditary Title; and yet " (affecting I suppose to hide his real Thoughts, because " fonce Whigs were in Company) affert the Justice of the " Hanover Succession, by reason a legal Parliament has e fet aside the Popish Line. But nothing being more a sensless "fensless than to say, the People may not break thro
"Customs and Constitutions of their own making, when
"it is for the Publick Good; it necessarily follows, that
"if King William was not rightful King, it was for this
"Cause, that by Divine Appointment the next Heir by
"Birth ought always to succeed: and he can't be so fond
of the Hanover Succession, as to think any Parliament
has Authority to invalidate a Law of God, to make it
"take place. If then we are true to our Principles, 'tis
"necessary we shou'd endeavour to defeat the Protestant Succession, as now settled by Law: and without
doubt on that account it was, that our Party, in the
first year of her Majesty's Reign, oppos'd the making

" it High Treason to do so."

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A great deal more this fad Tory fays, in which I do not concur with him, as good a Tory as I am; for I do verily believe the Knight of St. George to be no more the Son of King James, than of St. George of Cappadocia; fo that her Majesty has the Hereditary. But then King William not having the Hereditary, and the House of Hanover having forty or fifty Princes and Princesses between them and Jure Divino, I do affirm the Parliamentary was well afferted by the Managers, and that the Reverse to such Asfertion is that of the Hereditary, which can only ferve the Pretender in his Pretences. As to what my Lord of Sarum observes in his Speech, That he is legitimate, according to the legal State of the matter, I don't care for that; I believe there's no State in the World can make him legitimate. But for the fake of the Protestant Succesfion, I abhor every thing that favours the Legitimates in Savoy, France, &c. and so wou'd the Addressers too, if they lov'd the House of Hanover half as well as I do. The last thing the Buckinghamshire Men say, is, They will concur with her Majesty in Such Measures, as may conduce to the procuring an bonourable and lasting Peace to Europe. This has been often faid, to hint that the Whigs are for the War; the Merchants and Traders, who are most Whigs, get so much by it. I will here repeat what my Author says on this head to our Address, which may serve for an Answer to others: "I am asraid it will prove an idle Pretence, to say the Duke of " Marlborough and the other Whigs wou'd not suffer a " Peace to be concluded, because of the Interest they might have in the War. Are the Confederates too such "Gainers by the War, as to defire its Continuance, when France wou'd satisfy their Demands by a Peace? " Or can it be imagin'd that the Duke of Marlborough ec and the other Whigs cou'd have fo great a Sway over them, as to keep 'em in an unnecessary War, by reason ee of which their own Dominions are impoverish'd, and the greatest part of Spain, for which they have been " fo long fighting, is posses'd by the Enemy? Then why shou'd they oppose the Peace, cou'd they have had it on fafe and honourable Terms? They cou'd ec never expect the End of the War with greater Glory and Advantage to themselves. At least had Interest er prejudic'd them in favour of the War, yet they wou'd have come into the Peace, when they perceiv'd the Con-"duct of the War likely to be taken out of their hands, "which happen'd some time before the Treaty broke off. "The Cause of which therefore must be the Unwilling-" nefs of France to agree to those things that it was neceffary for the Allies to infift on, as her Majesty is said " to have affirm'd fince by her Envoy at the Hague, and a " little Consideration will make plain, &c." I shall not repeat the Reasons he gives from the Consideration of the French King's Circumstances and Disposition; they are too obvious to thinking and discerning Men to be dwelt upon further. I shall only add what our Tory in masquerade concludes with: " Our pretending therefore that " France wou'd have made a Peace on reasonable Terms, " hews our meaning to be, that if a Peace was to be " concluded, it shou'd have been on such Terms as wou'd " bave left him in Circumstances to have affisted us at a " proper time."

I have been the longer on this Argument, because I shall have occasion to refer to it when I come to the Address from the London Clergy. If the Bucks Address be the Sense of the Nation, you see what a Sense Foreigners must have of our Honesty and Understanding: but if it cou'd be prov'd that this is not the Sense even of Bucks, one wou'd hope the Nation has another latent one, which the Thought and Discernment of the Buckinghamshire Men cou'd not hit on. For my part, I cannot imagine an Address so entitled, so presented, and so introduc'd, can be any other than the true Sense of the County; and I don't mind what my Author writes in some other Pages. P. 7.

The Whigs indeed laugh at our Address, as having re-

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" ceiv'd its Rise from a Set of warm Gentlemen, whose " Heads are giddy thro a vain Conceit of the whole " Nation's being on our fide. They fay that the High " Sheriff being so, it might well be expected a Grand Jury shou'd be return'd to our minds, especially when " one so renown'd still for his notable Exploits under Fef-" feries in the West, was made Foreman. That yet but " fourteen cou'd be procur'd to join in an Address, tho at " last alter'd, as 'twas thought, into the most plausible " and inoffensive Language. That those fourteen are such "inconfiderable Persons, that we were asham'd to have " it presented without more hands. That to get 'em we " were forc'd to fend about several Copies of the Ad-" dress, first sign'd by the chief Men of our Party in " each Division, thinking the fight of their Names wou'd " influence inferior People. That notwithstanding that " and other Artifices, and that no means were us'd by " the Whigs to keep 'em from figning it, but few cou'd " be prevail'd upon to do it, &c." This may give us some light into the Conduct of others in the like cases. And fince it is lawful for me to speak my Opinion, as well as Lesley, who has so fine a Notion of the Loyalty of the Nation, I must declare it to be mine, That had it not been for the like Methods, the like Addressers had never foul'd so much Paper. The Pamphlet I have mention'd is well written; and of all the discerning and thinking Men among the Buckinghamshire Addressers, I despair of meeting one so well able to think and discern as he; and yet I have a high Idea of their Thought and Discernment.

I shou'd sooner have explain'd to the Reader the Meaning of several Epithets and Phrases us'd by the Addressers, in a more sensible manner than I have yet done; but I omitted it, as a great many of my Countrymen have lately done things of as much importance, the their Sins of Commission are however still as numerous. The Explanation I shall take from a Paper stil'd, The True Genuine Tory

Address.

A Dictionary for Addressers.

Antimonarchical Principles.] Such Principles in other words as are absolutely necessary for defending our present Constitution, and hindring it from being turn'd into an Absolute Monarchy, and preventing the Peoples Fondness

for a neighbouring Prince. Monarchy is a Greek word, and fignifies the Government of one fingle Person by his own Will and Pleasure. Anti fignifies against or contrary to; so that by Antimonarchical Principles are meant such Principles as are against the Absolute Government of one Person by mere Will and Pleasure, and without Laws.

Antimonarchical Men.] These are a Rebellious sort of Men, who preser the Preservation of our Government by Queen, Lords, and Commons, before absolute Monarchy; and are for desending it against all, from the highest to the lowest, who wou'd invade it, and turn it into an Ab.

Solute Monarchy.

Hereditary Right,] is a Right resulting from Nearness of Blood, and not from so low a Principle as Acts of Parliament. It is thought much more Divine and Unquestionable than a Parliamentary Right. In other words, it is that Right by which the Popish Line may claim to be restor'd, and by which the House of Hanover must necessarily be excluded.

Popish Doctrine.] Now us'd for a Doctrine which kept out Popery, and is detested by Papists. Note, The word Popish is never of any true service to the Church, but when it is join'd to the word Republican or Presbyterian.

Republican Principles.] Much the same with Antimonarchical; but particularly Revolution Principles are meant by them: such Principles as defend the Proceedings of the Queen, the Nation, and Prince of Orange at the late Revolution.

Men, that have lately taken heart, and defended the Revolution that fav'd us, and the Protestant Succession as establish'd upon that Revolution. Note, That it not being advisable to speak directly and openly against the Revolution and Protestant Succession, it is thought fit to attack them under the Covert of the words Republican and Hereditary Right.

Schismaticks.] Men who owning all the Articles of the Church of England in Matters tending to Salvation, and the Essentials of Religion, and differing only in certain Forms of Worship and Discipline, wherein they agree with most of the Protestants abroad, and the Church of Scotland as by Law establish'd at home; yet for not conforming to every Iota, are therefore in a damnable Schism.

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Fanaticks.] A fort of Men affecting Sobriety, Virtue, and Religion, and a more referv'd way of Living than others; for which they are reckon'd mad: and therefore call'd Fanaticks, in opposition to the Ranting, Swearing, Drunken, Highflying Britons, who assume the Name of Primitive, &c.

This Lexicon shou'd have been brought in before, but 'twas (to fay the truth) forgotten; and it comes now very opportunely to serve for an Interpreter to

The Humble Address of the Clergy of London and Westminster:

To which no Ceremony shou'd be deny'd, the Addresfers being the very Pinks of it themselves, and as formal as so many Doctors of Salamanca. The Reverend Divines feem'd to stand neuter at first, and either were so wife as to neglect, or so short-sighted as not to see into the Design of the Addressers. At last however, not only these, but many more set Pen to Paper; and the good Idea I had of 'em in the beginning of my History, is worn off in a great measure by their Conduct in the end. I perceive the London Clergy, as fly as they were, wish'd well all along to the Gentry that came trotting to Town from all parts with their most important Papers. They said nothing, but paid it off with thinking; and were fo full at last, that out it comes.

Our Hearts have all along accompany'd our Fellow-Subjects,

the Genuine Sons of the Church of England.

The Gentry of St. Albans, Minebead, the Cornish and Kentish Gentry, &c. None of the rest are true Churchmen; none genuine but your Addressers: 'tis that makes a Man Orthodox.

In their dutiful Applications to your Majesty from all Parts

of the Kingdom.

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Their Duty has been extremely conspicuous in complementing her Majesty, whether she wou'd or not, on no manner of occasion; with flattering the Hereditary in oppolition to the Parliamentary, without which the Hereditary had not been in being; at least not so existed as to have exerted it self: and this they have done from East, Welt, North, and South.

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You must know this Address, as topping a Title as it bears, did not pass current with many of the London Cler. gy themselves, as will appear by a Book said to be written by a Clergyman in the City to a Member of Parliament in the Country, intitled, The Reasons of the absenting Cler. gy for not appearing at St. Paul's, when the Address was propos'd and fign'd; which being very well writ, we shall borrow some Arguments from it against those that sign'd, feal'd, and deliver'd. It is true, fays the Author, pag. 2. that some, and they not a few nor the least eminent of the Clergy, did industriously absent themselves; and two or three others, who thought it their duty to pay that Deference to the Summons of their Diocesan, did attend his Lordship at St. Paul's, who yet after they had heard the Address twice read, return'd back without signing it. These latter did really disapprove of the Address; but the former having never seen it, cou'd not be suppos'd at that time to govern themselves by this Consideration: They had then other things in view. The Divines who refus'd to fign this Address, were, as common Fame informs us, Dr. Bradford, Dr. Barton, Dr. Butler, and Mr. Baker; two of whom, the same Information tells us, might have had the Mitre: and all four are eminent as well for their Piety as their Learning, Men of that unblemish'd Character, 'tis enough to render a thing sufpected in which they wou'd not have a hand; and by their holy Lives they so adorn the Doctrine they preach, I shall never think well of those Men that dare do any thing they dare not do, till they can prove they are more learned or more wife. I will not pretend to Parallels-Mil-n, S-bs, S-th, &c. were Subscribers: Inquire what these Men are; inquire then what are the Reverend Divines before mention'd. Compare the Addressers with the Non-Addressers, and then tell me whether you wou'd exchange the Zeal of the one for the Virtue of the other. I will not give a button for the Zeal or the Loyalty of a Priest whose Life I don't like, whose Manners I detelt, whose Principles I dread, and whose Merit I despile. There were a great many Addressers among these, that wou'd have acted more conformably to their Learning and Sense, had they been with their absenting Brethren; and there were also a great many from whom nothing better cou'd be expected. The Reasons aforesaid speak thus for those that were absent: Pag. 3. They were perfectly of opinion not to make any Address at all at this juncture; for tho chey

they observ'd like glorious Successes attending the Army of our Victorious General this Campaign as formerly (for which they were not only thankful to God, but as ready to express their Congratulations to her Majesty as any of their Brethren) yet they did not understand that this was to be any part of the intended Address. On the other hand, they were told that it was only to vindicate themselves from an Apperfion said to be lately cast upon them by Lelley, of their being no Friends to the House of Hanover. P. 4. Now they could not apprehend Lesley's Reflections of such consequence as to merit a particular Address. They ever look'd upon I esley as a profess'd Enemy, had with regret observ'd him to be the Champion of the Jacobite Cause, and one whose chief, if not phole Studies, were bent to attack and arraign our Constitution. They could not therefore expect but to be misrepresented by such a one, and thought it would be doing the Wretch too much honour, either to think that any Dart cou'd wound that came out of such a Quiver, or that whatever he cou'd say upon this Head deserv'd any better Treatment than Silence. and Contempt. He adds, they knew their own Innocence better than to fear being suspected, and that if their Condust in any part of it had justly occasion'd such Dirt to be cast, they knew Mankind and the Nature of things too well, to flatter themselves with the Thoughts that any Address wou'd wipe it off. This is arguing right and to the point, like Men who meant what they faid, like Men of Probity and Sincerity. These Clergymen had address'd two years before to that purpose, and cou'd see no reason to do it again at that time; for fay they, it would lay a foundation to multiply Addresses without end, and to give her Majesty and themselves needless Trouble. Alas! the multiplying Addresses without end was the very thing the Addresses intended, to create a false Imagination of their Numbers, confirm their Partizans, and discourage their Opponents. The effect it has had in the late Elections, shews, tho they are not very found in their Politicks, they were right in their Gueffes. Don't you mind how the London Clergy talk of their own Hearts and others Duty on this occasion? The Clergy-man who wrote for the Absenters continues thus: The Nature and Tendency of the modern Addresses, and the Use they plainly saw made of them, did put them perfectly out of love with Addressing at any rate: for they objerv'd, among other things, that instead of composing, they rather extremely fomented the present unhappy Divisions and Part II. Animo-

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Animosities of the Nation; nay, that they were the grand Engines and Instruments thereof, and in not a few places were visibly and chiefly promoted by such Persons whose Talents greatly lay in troubling the Waters, and whose Fortunes did not a little depend upon the Success of so glorious an Enterprize. What d'ye think, honest Reader, of our Addreffers now? Are they not the most reasonable Creatures in the Universe? They will wade thro thick and thin; nothing can stop them when they are set upon Addrefling. They are as deaf to Reason as a Storm to those in peril, or else something like what we are about to repeat wou'd have come into their Noddles. The absenting Clergy, pag. 8. were not without intimation, and that from no contemptible hands, that the Stile of most of the modern Addresses had subjected the Subscribers to very great Danger on many accounts. And they thought there was the more weight in this, because this was the very first Address of the Clergy headed by their Bishop; and that they were not ignorant what confiderable Influence a thing of this kind naturally has, to bring all the rest of the Clergy to follow so great an Exampie. -- Pag. 9. I will add but one Circumstance more, which they could not approve of in the Addresses now afoot, and which they imagin'd this Address, which they were now requir'd to subscribe, might be design'd to chime in with; which was their concerning themselves either apenly or covertly with the Parliament and Ministry, and pretending to lead and direct her Majesty what to do both with the one and the other. Now this they conceiv'd was no part of their business, that it was going out of their way, and one fort of meddling with them that are given to Change. And if it was in any respect blamable in foreign Princes and States that are in Alliance with us, they concluded it wou'd be in them an unpardonable Crime. We are the longer on this, because the London Clergy boafted so in the beginning of their Address, of their Hearts going along with the Addressers, and of their Dutifulness in it. And not being able to cope with a hundred and fifty Divines my felf (so many Roper of Morphew musters'em) and being belides a Layman, I did not think it decent in me to contend with Persons who claim an Independency even from the State; wherefore! bring in one of their own Cloth against them, who for Reason and Argument is too hard for the whole Hundred and a half: The Absenters, says he, will neither be any ways factious or seditious themselves, nor encourage it in others:

thers: but the they know, and will by God's Affistance pay all Duty and Obedience even to their subordinate Governours when made, yet they never heard of any Call they had to concern themselves in making them. I wish all the Clergymen in England wou'd read what follows, as often as they do the Moderator or the Good Old Cause: Who shall be put out or who put in, is not in their Commission; And whether this Parliament shall sit, or another be call'd, they presume they have nothing to do with. And therefore they thought they cou'd not shew themselves too backward, in countenancing an Address which they knew not but it might interest it self in these matters. Here's a very just Reproof of such as have busy'd themselves in Politicks, and turn'd all their Pulpit-Artillery against those in the Administration, who were

not fo happy as to be of their Gouft.

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We shall leave our Clergymen for a while, and return to the Addressers: We have with great Satisfaction observed the Zeal which they have express'd in behalf of your Regal Title and Prerogative, and the Indignation which they have hewn at the unprecedented Attempts lately made, to undermine not only our excellent Constitution in Church and State, but all Religion and Government. Where are the wicked People, Reverend Sirs, who ever attack'd her Majesty's Royal Title? Is the afferting her Parliamentary Right to the Crown, to injure her Regal one? Are you to be impos'd upon like a parcel of thoughtless Peasants at a Sefsions or Assizes, or a sew wretched Mechanicks in a little Country Borough? If you are not, produce the Men who have attack'd her Majesty's Regal Title. Why don't you name 'em, if you mean Lesley and that Crew; if you mean Mr. Hoadly and the Afferters of the Legal Liberty, What are you for your Meaning! As to the Prerogative, who has invaded it more than High-Church, fince the Revolution? Who has claim'd an Independency Who wou'd have impos'd an Act on the Crown from it! by a Tack? Who did in all King William's Reign their utmost to abridg his Royal Prerogative? Who is it that boalts of his being the great Instrument in passing the Triennial Bill? Who voted for turning all Courtiers out of the House of Commons last Sessions? Who that exclaim against the Modern Whigs, as being for Arbitrary Power? The London Clergy can answer every one of these Questions; and yet because a Brother was impeach'd for an Incendiary, presently the Prerogative was incroach'd

upon, and their Indignation rifes against unprecedented At. tempts. They are excellent Divines, that's certain; and excellent Addressers, but forry Historians: which I wonder at the more, becanfe they have had fo long the Advantage of the Earl of Clarendon's High-Church History, They never heard of one Dr. Manwaring: Was not that some such Attempt? How then came Dr. Sacheverel's to be unprecedented? The Addressers have all along miscarry'd extremely in their Adjectives; but they were excusable: for what can one expect from a Quarter-Sessions or Country Corporation? Indeed from the Clergy of Lon. don one may expect every thing; that is, when they are all there; all the Rectors, all the chief Ministers: for iome were absent, and we shall see by and by who were the Subscribers. All Religion and Government were struck at by unprecedented Attempts. The Lord help 'em! If they can name me one Attempt of late for which I will not give em a Precedent, then will I make Milb-my Confessor, and the leud Satyr he once wrote on his Parish; shall have as much Wit in it as Ribaldry. If by trying the Doctor, they mean an unprecedented Attempt; what fay they to Manwaring above-mention'd? If afferting the Privilege of Resistance in Cases of extreme Necessity bean unprecedented Attempt, what is the Revolution on which the Government is founded, and by which almost all of 'em enjoy their Benefices and Dignities? 'Tis a strange thing that an Addresser can't venture on an Epithet, but he blunders, and is guilty of Nonsense: 'tis the Rock on which they all split. The Divines proceed:

We were the less eager to lay hold on this occasion of approaching your Throne, because we had often and freely de-

clar'd our selves on these heads from the Pulpit.

That is, they had preach'd against all unprecedented Antempts, Resistance and Impeachment; and for Passive 0-bedience and Non-Resistance: yes indeed they have cry'd aloud and spar'd not, as they elegantly express themselves.

Under the eye of her Majesty, and in the face of all the

World. Bold Britons!

But the time is now come, when we can no longer be innocently filent. What a Sin are the two Provinces of Canterbury and York guilty of! Not one of their Diocesses besides London having yet address'd in form. The reason why they cou'd not be silent and innocent at once, is,

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Since the Acknowledgment of her Majesty's Hereditary Title and Irrefistible Authority is openly and boldly represented as a plain Declaration in favour of the Pretender. A sad Case truly! that such innocent Men, as only acknowledg an Hereditary Title, to which the Pretender only pretends, should be charg'd with favouring his Pretences and him, who never fo much as thought of a Parliamentary Title, which her Majesty enjoys without a Competitor. is it not very odd, that such a Slander should be cast upon 'em, where there is not the least colour for't in the As if they cou'd not be for Hereditary to day, and Parliamentary to morrow, as Occasion requir'd. you may, Gentlemen: but then also 'tis in your Wills and Pleasures too, to be for Parliamentary to day and Hereditary to morrow; that's all. And 'tis that which is the ground of these Reflections. Upon which you say, You look upon the Clergy as deeply involved in this malicious Calumny. In which you are very much in the right. They are deeply involv'd in it, it must be own'd. We have hewn you what Faults on both sides says of the Laudean Clergy, your own dear felves, and the Author a hearty Friend of the Cause of Addressing, set on by one to whom you are the most indebted of any one Mortal living: for had it not been for him, you had never address'd; and had you not address'd, to use your own words again, you cou'd not have been Innocent: which I believe you wou'd not but have been for all the Church-Plate in Britain. lanocence is a fine thing, and you cannot be too fond of It. What a hard case 'tis, that Men can't mention Hereditary, but presently they must be for the Pretender? Wherefore say you, You think your selves oblig'd to express your utmost Abborrence of any such disguis'd and traitorous Intention, which your Hearts (entirely devoted to her Ma-19thy) are not capable of harbouring, and which you believe none but the avow'd or secret Friends of the Pretender would, in order to facilitate their wicked and dark Designs, have endeavour'd to fasten upon you: But it won't stick. A Brother of yours, Mr. Goddard of Windsor, whom you have with most Christian Temper christen'd again in an Answer to his Sermon, tells you; When they had endeavour'd to render her Majesty's Administration odious, then was it thought a proper time openly to attack a Fundamental Principle of the Revolution. Pray, Gentlemen, what did 100 attack in that second remarkable Adjective of yours, Irre-T 3

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Irresistible? You see how unfortunate you are still in your Epithets. We know what you infinuate, that the Regal Power in whatever hands is Irresistible; and Resistance is a fundamental Principle of the Revolution: 'tis so, Sirs. Folks will charge you, if you take no more care of your Nouns. You can't pretend you apply it to her Majesty's Authority only, for then you wou'd abound in Supererrogation the most of any Clergy in Christendom; I won't say Impertinence, I know my Duty to your Characters too well. For her Majesty having govern'd us, and still resolving to govern us only by Law, we don't want the Instructions of any Parsons whatsoever to shew us her Authority is Irresistible. Had King James so reign'd, his Authority had been the same; no body ever pretended to any thing else: And your Irresistible therefore is, to make

the best of it, a Noun of Superfluity.

The same Brother of yours goes on: This must be done under a pretence of Loyalty to the Queen, and a mighty Zeal was shewn for her Majesty's Hereditary Title to the Crown, on purpose to cast a Reflection on the Act of Settlement. I am far from charging the Generality of the People with an ill Meaning in it: A few cunning Heads will lead great numbers after'em, who do not see into the Consequences of what they do. Who are these few Cunning Heads? 1 have him! They are—But hang it, I don't like naming A Tory never forgives nor forgets; he detelts Moderation in every thing, I wou'd not trust a Dog to his Mercy. Three Gentlemen pillory'd in one year! Tho that exalted Punishment was intended only for Bakersand Suborners. Name Names! I will not venture, I fay, for fear one of those Cunning Heads shou'd be among a smart Ministry, who some years since advanc'd the Brethren, all Gentlemen, all as well educated as himself, and not of inferior Merit. For tho a Man has not had the opportunity to practife Macchiavel so much, his Capacity may be every whit as good, and his Conduct when try'd. By what I said before, it appears plainly that such as stand too much upon the Hereditary Right, will be liable to the Censures the London Clergy met with, which their Brethren the Absenters thought an Address cou'd not wipe off. And then how will their Innocence appear by speak They had as good been filent; 'twou'd have cleard them as well. We might have produc'd their good Friend the Author of Faults on both sides, in testimony against our

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them about Resistible. We might also catechise 'em a little for not distinguishing, in their Declaration, between Refiltance to so good a Queen as Queen Anne, and Resistance to a Tyrant: The former, we own to be treasonable and damnable; the latter, reasonable and legal, in a limited Monarchy, at least, such as ours. But we have already said enough on those Points, and shall therefore proceed with the Address.

We have sworn, and are stedfastly purpos'd, to pay all Duty and Allegiance to your Majesty, our rightful and lawful Sovereign; whose Title to the Crown, by Descent, has been affirm'd and recogniz'd by all your Liege People in full Parliament. I think I have somewhere or other in this Book quoted a Passage out of the Bishop of Salisbury's Speech on the first Article of Sacheverell's Impeachment, which ftruck me mightily: "They fee Clergymen take Oaths, " and use all Prayers, both ordinary and extraordinary, " for the Government, and yet in their Actings and Discour-" ses, and of late in their Sermons, they shew visibly that " they look another way: From whence they conclude, they " are a mercenary fort of Men." The Addressers. We know of no other Person who has any Claim to our Obedience, nor will we ever do any thing, either in or after your Majesty's Reign, (shou'd we be so unfortunate as to survive it) which may seem in the least to favour such Claims and Pretensions. How well this agrees with their Hereditary and Descent, and how well that with the Revolution, has been so often shewn, there wou'd be no need of shewing it again, were we not dealing with Persons on whom we cannot bestow too much Time and Pains.

A Brother shall again contest this Matter with them tis Mr. Goddard, in his aforefaid Sermon. Their confining her Majesty's Title to the Crown to the Hereditary Right, by way of exclusion to that she has by the Act of Settlement, which at one Stroke brands the Revolution as unlamful, and King William's Reign as an Usurpation) wou'd give one too much cause to doubt, there is a Design form'd to condemn and set aside the Revolution, and to unsettle all that has since, with so great Wisdom and Difficulty, been done for the Security of the Nation. If there had been a hundred more of these Divines Subscribers to this Address, this one Clergyman's Authority shou'd have weigh'd more with me than all of 'em, because he has Reason and Truth on his side, which I respect more than all the Doctors of the Two Fa-

mous, and all the Famous's in Europe.

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We are now come to that part of this Address, which shews, that Addresses are fated to be Nonsensical; for we are among Persons of the brightest Character for Parts and Learning, yet they cou'd not avoid contradicting themselves; which makes me conclude, that Contradiction is not more the Foible than the Fate of Addressers. We thank God, from the bottom of our Hearts, for the legal Provisions made to secure us from Popery and Arbitrary Power. Pray. Gentlemen, be so kind as to tell me, for I profess my Apprehension is not clear enough to conceive it my self; If the Divine Right by Descent is Unalienable, Indeseasible, Oc. what legal Provisions can be made to secure us from Popery? I say no more. I have said as much as is necesfary already, and wou'd now learn from you, from a hundred and fifty Divines together, whose Judgment must doubtless be more infallible than a Pope's; Is there a great deal of Congruity in the Jus Divinum of the Hereditary, and that of the Protestant Succession? or, Can Unalienable be alienated by a legal Provision? That's all, a short Question, and you had best give a short Answer, Yes, or No, for it does not feem to be form'd for Argument. You will not deny but that any Prince governing as her Majesty does, by Law, has as much an irresistible Authority; therefore you assign the Epithet of Irresistible to Authority, as relating in general to the Function, and not to the Person of the Prince particularly. Now, if the Prince's Authority be irrefistible, oblige me so far as to communicate to me, how you intend to come off, when you fay, speaking of Arbitrary Power, Which we once, thro the divine Affistance, vigorously and successfully withstood. A Word you make use of, because you wou'd not give the least into the Republican Doctrine of Resistance. James thought you refisted him when you withstood him; and had you been ask'd, What you were doing? you wou'd have reply'd, You were resisting Arbitrary Power. If the Authority Royal be refiltible in one British Monarch, 'tis reliftible in another deviating as much as he from the legal Methods of Government: For, when the Royal Authority is executed in a legal way, as in the latt Reign, and the present, 'tis certainly Irrelistible, whoever possesses it, as well any other Prince as her Majesty. And therefore you either mean what all the Whigs in England only plead for, that 'tis lawful to Withstand in fuch extraordinary Cales as the Revolution; or you tell her Majesty, That you did withstand or resist Irresistible Authority; And that you will not fail to manifest an equal Zeal against Popery and Arbitrary Power, whenever, and by what Means soever they shall meditate a return. If the Divine Right of Hereditary be Indeseasible and Unalienable, according to the Declaration of so many of your Brother Addresses, is not this a fort of a Promise, to resist Irresistible again? And which will you chuse, to have your Address charg'd with Whiggism, or Nonsense? One of 'emit must be guilty of. The latter is, in my Opinion, the more eligible, because you cannot be guilty of Whiggism, without incurring the Guilt of Schism also, in the modern Acceptation of Schism; an Offence you are entirely incapable of.

If you wou'd not be thought Whigs, Abetters of your Brother Hoadley's Principles of resisting Irresistible Authority in cases of Popery and Arbitrary Power, the Choice you make will bring you under a Dilemma I cou'd never have thought a hundred and sifty Scholars cou'd have been guilty of, unless Hill—d or Milb—n had been

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That the People of England may not be impos'd on by the awful Title of this Address, 'tis fit they know it was not unanimous, as numerous as it is pretended to be. Several Clergymen, as has been already hinted, refus'd to fign it, and others absented themselves, for which the Reasons were given in a Paper mention'd before on this Occasion; which, besides the Judgment of those Clergymen who were against addressing at all, sets forth other Arguments against this Address in particular, on account of the Manner and Stile of it.

Page 10. The second grand Objection they had against appearing to the Summons, was, the unusual, and, as they thought, indirect, and not very fair Method that was taken in the management of this Address. For, from the time they received the very first notice of it, they were told, that it wou'd be brought fairly engross'd on the Monday following to the Chapter-house of St. Paul's, and that it was expected they shou'd then immediately sign it, and on that same day, or the day following, go with it to Kensington. Upon their Enquiry, whether it was not intended that this Address shou'd be lodged in some publick place in the interim, that all Persons who pleas'd might see it, and consider of it, they were answer'd, No. And when great Endeavours were used

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to procure a fight of it, they prov'd ineffectual; and even the Archdeacon of London, who was applied to both the Saturday and Sunday before the day of figning, declar'd, that he knew nothing of it till the Thursday before, when he had receiv'd a Letter concerning it from my Lord of London, and had some discourse about it, yet he had never seen it either at that time, or afterwards: so that it was industriously kept a Secret, except some trusty Friends, who had both feen and heard it, read and had it in their Custody till the very Moment they met together to sign it. He goes on to give an Account of the Methods practis'd on the like Occasions, and the reason why it shou'd have been debated, which was opposed, because, for sooth, to use the Author's own Words, a certain sage Divine argu'd, if they once came to debate and to reason Pro and Con, either nothing might come of it, or if any thing did, it might be something

that wou'd be worse than nothing.

My Lord of London is fully clear'd by the Author as to his Part in this Address. Tho (says he) he readily came into the Proposal, yet he directed it to be drawn up only to Such a Purport, as might clear up the good Affection of his Clergy to the Protestant Succession. A Direction truly becoming his Lordship's Character. But, at the same time, it not only fixes an Imputation somewhere else, seeing other things are foisted into it no way relating to that Subject; but likewise justifies the Suspicion of these Gentlemen, that neither the Body of the Address, nor the Management of it, were owing to his Lordship. And when they remark'd from what Quarter this Address came first to be known, and who they were that appear'd most forward in procuring Hands to It, they were not a little confirm'd in this Suspicion, viz-That the my Lord of London's Name was made use of, yet there were other sort of People at the bottom of it. Many more Observations of this kind are in the before-mention'd Reasons of the absenting Clergy, which give me great Satisfaction as to the Methods taken in procuring these Addresses among the Clergy. Among the Laiety, we shall see how it went, by the Shrewsbury abortive Address; which, however, was follow'd afterwards by a sturdy one of the same Nature.

All that I shall farther borrow of that Author of those Reasons, is the Account of the Addressers, p. 25. "There are about a hundred and two Parishes within the Bills of Mortality, that have Incumbents belonging to them, and

and not one half of that number fign'd this Address, " &c. Page 26. That which made up the great number " of Subscribers, was Lecturers, Curates, and Readers, " Oc." Who wou'd think that fuch Artifices shou'd be ns'd to get an Address, when we had no Successes abroad to rejoice over particularly remarkable, no Invasion to fear, no Event at home worthy approaching the Throne for, nothing that excus'd an Address to a Queen, whose Minutes, wholly employ'd for her Peoples Good, are too precious to be interrupted by Impertinence? What must be the Design of all this? Oh! 'tis very easy to fathom it. And great occasion have they to flatter themselves with the Success of it. The to reasonable Men, Designs thus carry'd on, end as shamefully as they began ridiculously; as has been hinted already, the Itch of Addressing is the most catching of any Mange in the World: and tho we brag'd mightily of the Discretion and Restraint of the Clergy in the former Pages, yet we find we judg'd a little too haftily as well as too favourably of them, and that they are human as well as others, and may err if foundly tempted.

Of all Temptations, those that flatter our Humour, our Interest and Ambition, are most prevailing; and if the Whim of Addressing cou'd decently have lasted a little longer, I believe we shou'd have had the greatest part of the two Provinces chim'd in with the rest: For 'tis observable, that those who did address, did not consult their Bishop as much as they shou'd have done; most of 'em addressing, even against his Principles and Disposi-

tion.

Tho we have said in the former Pages, that we shou'd treat of the Addresses in the same Order the Collector has plac'd 'em, and that the first Part was gone over, yet on review several are found to have been omitted, and they shall now be dispatch'd. The Index directing to the places from whence they come, renders this Irregularity the more excusable.

The humble Address of the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County and Borough of Carnarvan:

Who are short and hearty, and all their Fault is, their not knowing there was no need of giving her Majesty and them-

themselves that Trouble; because upon the utmost Enquiry that has been made, I cannot learn that the Queen's Sacred Person has been insulted at home by any but the Mobs that follow'd Sach _____, nor that any Schismatical Principles or Republican Doctrines were broach'd, to put them upon resolutely declaring their ardent Zeal to Support Monarchy, and strenuously vindicate and affert Episcopacy. And methinks these Designces are like 'Squire Dymocks, the National Champion, when he enters the Hall of Feafting at Coronations, Cap-a-pee, throws down his dreadful Glove, and bids the bold Traytor that dares deny the King's Title come forth, when he is perfectly well fatisfy'd not a Soul there means any Harm to any thing but the Sweatmeats and Neats-Tongues; and he himself means nothing else, but to strut, look big, tos off the Gold Cup, and carry it away for his pains.

Abundance of these Challenges have been for Gold Cups, that is, for ———. I won't enter into Particulars; there are more things to be dispos'd of besides Gold Cups. Champions there are enow, but no Giants, except in inchanted Castles, where they are only visible to those that

have Tory Eyes and Tory Intellects.

The next comes from a Place we shou'd never have heard of, had it not been for the Lists of Members of Parliament; tho it has a pompous Title, much like the King of Spain's Emperor of Peru and Mexico, with two or three Empires more; six or seven Kingdoms in the other World, and half a score Monarchies, besides that of Jerusalem in this; and an infinite number of Principalities, Dukedoms, &c. 'Tis

The humble Address of the Steward, Bailiff and Burgesses of her Majesty's antient Borough of Newton, in the County-Palatine of Lancaster; together with the Gentlemen and most substantial Freeholders of the Fee of Mackersield, (containing twenty-two Townships) belonging to the Mannor of Newton aforesaid.

I know as well when an Attorny or small Council draws up an Address, or when the Curate or Vicar, as if I had caught 'em in the Fact, rem in re, with the Pen in the Standish. The Vicar, by his playing upon Initials, the first Letters of Nouns or Verbs of moment, as Faith into Faction, Religion into Rebellion; and the Attorny or Petty

Petty Barister, by his Fee, his Township, and Aforesaid. Now neither of these two Professions being Politicians, quaterus Vicar and Barister, I won't take 'em for Guides infallible, but will look out for better Information. This is a very long Address, has several fine Turns of Wit and Eloquence, curious Reflections in Politicks, sharp Guesses. and grave Admonitions; infomuch that had it not been for the Title, I shou'd have taken it for an Assize-Paper, where a whole County club for it. They cou'd not acquit themselves to her Majesty and their Consciences, without openly declaring, which there they do, and in the most solemn manner, their utter Detestation and Abhorrence of that Spirit of Blasphemy and Profaneness, Schism and Sedition, which hath of late so insolently shewn it self in this Land, and will so certainly bring down upon us God's severest Vengeance, if not timely prevented by her Majesty's great Piety and Wisdom. As for Blasphemy, the Newton-Men we suppose had B-ks and Dod-Il in their Heads; for Schism and Sedition, Hig-, Lesley, and S-11; and had likewise heard many a Sermon, many a Parochial Dispensation on the 30th of January and 20th of May since the Revolution, with Tendencies thereunto. I always imitate the Stile of my Authors, when so clean and perspicuous, so smooth and delicate, so untautological, as is this Address. But for all that, I have said so much already on these Matters, they shan't think to bite me again with the Mask of Religion.

My Lord Chief Justice P—, whose Word alone is worth the Borough of Newton's Bond in this Case, said of Dr. S——'s Libel, not so much unlike this as Higgins is unlike Hoadly: An agreeable Concern for Religion ran thro all, which will always strike an Audience, and seem intended to make some Amends for the Rage, the Fury and Zeal for Party in the Sermon. The whole Artillery before Tournay did not thunder like the next Paragraph. When they with Grief restect how her Majesty's Royal Grandfather (whose Goodness she inherits) yielded to the Importunities of Republicans and Schismaticks, till he became a Martyr; and the Loyalist who adher'd to him, a Prey to the implacable Malice of those Enemies to Monarchy. How cunning! how apropos! and yet this is no more than what's found in every Cossee house and Tavern Controversy in the three

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Forty-One! Forty-Eight! They stop the Men of Refistance's Mouth with 'em, as the latter do the Doctor's with Revolution. And confidering her Majesty's Royal Grandfather (whose Goodness her Majesty inherits) was martyr'd threescore and two years ago, if so lawles, bloody, and impious an Act was not in it felf sufficient to strike Horror, the many excellent Discourses made upon it on the 30th of January, must by this time infallibly have convinc'd every living Soul of the Guilt of that horrid Action, in which the Whigs are not half so deep as the Tories. If a Man in his Climacterick must answer still for the Sins his Father committed actively or passively on his Birth-day, I shou'd think, since the 12th of May, when this Address was deliver'd, was almost five Months after the Humiliation for the Murder of the King, and but two Months after the Commons had defir'd a day of Humiliation for the Rebellion in favour of Dr. S-, methinks their Memories should have been as full of the latter as of the former; but they were partial, partial. Fye! Fye! Men of Honour shou'd remember one thing as well as another, and what was done two Months ago by our Friends, as well as threescore Years ago by our Enemies, if they were fo. And yet, fee how they go on: Who under the pretext of Conscience and Duty, learn'd first to separate his Power from his Person, and then soon destroy'd both.

This is all Affectation, and dwelling upon a thing that shou'd not be dwelt upon but on the Day abovemention'd, especially since those black Annals are much better known than the Lancashire-Plot in King William's time. And it does not appear that now my Lord Clarendon's History is printed in Octavo, there is any absolute neceffity for repeating these Facts, continuing their Hypocrify to the end in the mock form of a Tryal, and pretence of Law and Judicature. A Cut of which is in most Common-Prayer-Books, besides the Ara and short Hiftory regularly mark'd in all Almanacks, whereby the beaner People cannot but be extremely well appriz'd of these things, which would come still better from the Penman of this Address, had there been more News in't, or one Wretch anpunished, who has dar'd to vindicate publickly the Crime of that Day. So that however necessary, feasonable, and pertinent this Paper may be, this and the next Sentence is, to my ordinary Understanding, impertinent, nent, unseasonable and unnecessary; for they han't half done: And when they consider how that horrid Crime of Regicide, while by some seriously commemorated and lamented, is by others extenuated if not excused, and the Law yet in force for an Anniversary Humiliation is transgressed and ridical'd.

There's a great deal to come yet, but you must have Patience, for all that's aforefaid had been Impertinent even in the fage Opinions of the Addressers themselves, was it not for what is after faid. How the very fame Antimonarchical Tenets and Positions which brought on that sad Cata-Arophe, are now revived, and openly and audaciously advanced and avow'd; We cannot but with reason fear the like fatal Effects to your Sacred Majesty, and this Nation, if not timely prevented. I tremble at writing this unparallel'd Wickedness. Who was the Accuser of the Brethren? He who never speaks Truth, the Father of Fraud, and the most certain Inspirer of that abominable Insinuation. I can't talk upon this without opening the Wound that's given, and shewing it in its terrible Colours. Are these Antimonarchical Positions and Tenets, the Doctrine of Resistance? Did the Revolution take its Effect, and the Queen's Hereditary Title, by Resistance? and, Are these Men with Reason asraid, that that Doctrine by which King William and Queen Mary only reign'd, will bring our most gracious and glorious Queen to her Grandfather's Fate, to be murder'd by her Subjects? Who have no other Divinity on this fide Heaven, but her; who obey her by Love as well as Duty; whose Affection and Obedience are boundless, as is her Royal Goodness; who never once gave her People the least reason in the world to wish any thing for her, but that Heaven wou'd answer all her own Prayers, and her own Wishes be the measure of her Happiness. Theam this, that I have often dwelt upon with Delight, and never think of but with Joy. For, as a bad Prince or Tyrant is the worst of Curses; such a Prince only whom we plead 'tis lawful, in cases of extreme Necessity, to refift, will be no longer obey'd than Power compels Obedience: And such a Prince as ours, the greatest of Bleslings, is as fafe surrounded with all the Favourers of Resistance, as environ'd with her victorious Armies, because she cannot do an Act, so transcendent is her Piety and Care for her Subjects Welfare, but what will render their Obedience their Interest and Choice, as well as Duty. fach

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fuch a People, by thinking Resistance legal in such a case as the Revolution, on which one of her Majesty's rightful and lawful Titles is sounded, bring such a Queen to so sad a Catastrophe? Horrid Suggestion! Shou'd her most Sacred Majesty ever read over that detestable Paper again, and make the same Comment as her Royal Wisdom must do, for that it will admit of no other; wou'd her precious Leisure allow of Reslections on such infamous Innuendo's, what wou'd her Justice do with the Authors, were it not for her Clemency, which imitates the Divine, in being infinite, as near as the Creature can imitate the Creator?

After what has been said, who will wonder to hear these Addressers talking of Attempts to endanger her Royal Person and Government; of their imploring Almighty God (how daring! to name God, to introduce the Almighty in such a Paper as this) to preserve and bless her Majesty, that with Courage and Resolution equal to the impending Danger, she may put an early stop to these growing Evils, &c. To free the People from all just Fears and Apprehensions of having illegal Attempts made upon their most happy Constitu-Danger upon Danger, Fear upon Fear, and just all to murder whom? Good God! the Horror of it is almost mortal, And alter the Constitution; and that by Men who value their Blood fo little in comparison with their Gratitude to her Majesty, they hardly think it worth offering, but are however daily facrificing her Enemies abroad to her just Resentments, and lavish of Lives in the Cause of Her and Liberty, which these Men theatrically offer here in their Cabinets at home, and that with Infinuations of the most horrid Nature, against those who at home and abroad are fo defirous of nothing as to put their Offers in execution for her Majesty's Service and Glory.

Common Sense was never so puzzl'd, Common Honesty so renounc'd, and Loyal and Dutiful, two of the best Terms in our Lexicon, so prostituted and abus'd. As to her Majesty's Danger from her Subjects, read what my Lord Bp. of Oxford said as repeated to the Oxford University Address: And as to the Artifice of disguising sinister Designs with a shew of Concern for Religion and her Majesty, read what my Lord Chief Justice From observit of such Integrity, such Pretences: Is it reasonable to think, that a Man that intends to unhinge the Government,

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to expose an Administration, to fire the People, to raise Sedition, shou'd speak directly and plainly. -- No, he is to cover his Design even from those he is to draw in; he's to pretend Zeal for Religion, insinuate himself by degrees, not hock his Hearers at first with a Declaration against a Queen they are fond of: He must pretend Zeal for her Majesty, to preserve their good Opinion of himself, while he is doing that which by degrees will alienate their Affections from her, &c. I never took any notice of Newton and her twenty two Townships before; and a fine occasion has she given me, if her Sense was that of the Nation, let any one judg what a Condition we shou'd soon be in. But, Heaven be prais'd, these extravagant Senses are mostly met with in little Boroughs, where if a Senator can be fent away for a Tun of Ale, an Address may be procur'd for a Firkin. Indeed I generally excuse these small Boroughs, as doing they don't know what, as I make no manner of question this same Borough Corporate did. And then trace it to some Man or other, who is thought a considerable Person in thole Parts; and according as I find him endow'd with Degrees of Vertue, Sense, Honesty and Charity, I find the Borough with the same Endowments: If he's a furious Bigot, or envious, revengeful, pert, empty Coxcomb, to befure the Borough has her share of his Qualifications in their Address. This Rule, whenever I had an Opportunity to make the Experiment, never fail'd. I don't know what I shall do with

The Mayor, Burgesses and Commonalty of the antient and loyal Borough of Wallingford.

I am not very well acquainted with this Nook of Berkhire, I mean with the Gentry of it; as to the Nobility
I have nothing to fay to them.— I know what Scan
Mag means: Mr. Arnold lay in Goal in Southwark for faying a naughty word or two against the late Duke of Beaufort, many years after he was attempted to have his
Throat cut in Jackanapes-Alley for his Zeal for the Protestant Religion, and he did not get his Liberty till the
People of the Borough chose him their Parliament-Man;
upon which the Marihal thought his late Grace of Beaufort
wou'd not take it ill if he let him go. In short, I understand some things besides Manners; and as to any Men
with a Right Honourable before them, they may present
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and represent for me, I'll not have a word good or bad for some of them without leave. If my Lord such a one, and my Lord such a one will give me Notes under their hands that they'l be no better Englishmen than my self, nor make me pay any more for Scandal against them, than I can recover for Scandal against me, provided always I bring a fair Pedigree two or three hundred years older than the oldest of the faid such a one's, I know what I wou'd say of them, and to them. They mistake me who fancy I am not enamour'd with Heraldry, I have as good a Genealogy of my fide as half a hundred of them, let them be who they will; and yet if a Man fays I'm a Fool or a Coxcomb, a Fop or a Blockhead, I must break his Head, and have a Sword in my Guts for Satisfaction: For as to Crown-Of. fice, Action of Defamation, or the like, what fignifies it? no more Costs than Damages, and a Man's Name weighs nothing of it felf; 'tis the Trappings that fling down the Scale: So I will be within bounds, and only observe, that the Corporation of Wallingford, like their Brethren of Newton, deal mightily in stale Politicks; they make use of their Memories more than their Judgments. Indeed I have heard fay, that great Wits have but short Now the Burghers of Wallingford are so Memories. good, they cou'd, like the Knight of the ill-favour'd Counrenance, remember all the Signs from Whitechappel to Tuhill-street. How strong Remembrance is with them? That they might not be inexcusable, out of the Frying-Pan, quoth Sancho, they shew their utmost Detestation and Abhorrence of those Seditions and Republican, Schismatical and Blasphemous Opinions, whereby her Majesty's Undoubted and Hereditary Right have been deny'd, and the Doctrines of the Church, which teach a due Submission to it, have been, ten to one there's never a Man in the Town but the Parson knows the meaning of the next word, impugn'd. What do you fay? Shou'd I have won or loft? They affure her Majesty of several very good Matters, and their steddiness to the Church of England, in opposition to those execuable Principles that brought the blessed Martyr to the Block; I told ye what Memories they had, that can tend to nothing but A. narchy and Confusion, Atheism and Infidelity, and that have once already undermin'd and subverted, &c. Every thing they say is a Proof of it. The next Paragraph expresses a Surprize, now of all your Surprizes that methinks is the most clever that a Man studies for, and knows beforehand

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beforehand that he shall meet with; such a Surprize, as the Poet in Moliere, who wrote Extempores admirably well, if you gave him a day or two's notice. Let the Wallingford Men have but time, and they will be as much furpriz'd upon occasion as any body; for, quo' they, It is to our Astonishment we find, &c. these impious Opinions shou'd dare to appear barefac'd, that the most barbarous and villainous Murder shou'd be justify'd, &c. and what is most monderful, to have all cover'd under the specious Pretence of Liberty and Moderation. How have I beg'd and pray'd not to have the Phrase specious Pretence made use of, on account of the dangerous Consequence to evil-dispos'd Minds; as suppose now I shou'd say, these Wallingford Men, under the specious Pretence of Loyalty and Religion, shou'd broach seditious and unchristian Principles, wou'd they take it kindly, notwithstanding they engage to discountenance such dangerous Tenets, and to bring to Justice such bold Offenders? They want to be dabbling : But I'll have a care how I provoke them, because there may be a new Parliament, and I don't care to put People out of Humour at an Election-time, especially when they threaten so hard beforehand; tho they might have spar'd their Breath, as Sancho has it: it was expected from them, from the Advantage of their Neighbourhood, and their Readiness in former times.

All I shall say further to you, Gentlemen, is, that I'm extremely forry you shou'd not time your Matters better, there being a Toleration establish'd by Law, and our Queen having promis'd to maintain it inviolably. fignifies your due Tenderness to Consciences, and why must they in the Doctor's Cant be truly scrupulous? If you disturb any of their Meeting-Houses, you shall be indicted and fin'd; if you have a due Tenderness for them, they'l have a due Tenderness for you. These Airs are very extraordinary, as if Men were oblig'd to you for not breaking the Laws; and the Queen's Word makes it out of your power to repeal what's done. You were not so very nice in King James's time, when he put out his Declaration. You cou'd more particularly thank his Majesty for his Liberty of Conscience, whereby his Majesty had given you further Assurance of what you had no reason to doubt of, as to the free Enjoyment of your Religion, Liberty and Property; for which you could never be too faithful to Jo indulgent a Prince. But you forgot this too a year afterwards. terwards, and 'tis not question'd you will forget many things in your last Address, when your Memories are not rub'd up and improv'd by foreign Helps. I will not put you in mind of your other Addresses, I need not do it. You must doubtless have them all at your finger's end, and then won't wonder I suspend my Belief concerning the Sense of your Borough, as I have done by others. One wou'd have thought that such Men as

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriff, and Common Council of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne, and the Clergy, Gentry, and Principal Inhabitants of the said Town and County,

Shou'd especially, at the height of the Season for digging and shipping off Coals, have had something else to do than to enter into such abstruse Enquiries, and have contented themselves with their Coaleries and ordinary Obedience; instead of which we find them faying, An original Power and Right of Refistance in Subjects are what we never learn'd, but have practis'd, as in the Revolution: for there are several who do think, as the Camisars prophely, by Inspiration; and on that occasion the Gentry of Newcastle were much better inspir'd than ever was Liey. This you say, and it please your Worships, you never learnt, either from your Religion or Laws; and hope never to feel the Effects of them. But you are taught to be true to the Queen, Church and Protestant Succession; so are we in London, God be thank'd, and that too against the Pretender, and all Popish, Antimonarchical, and Republican Opposers whatsoever. The last Republican that cou'd have made any Opposition was Edmund Ludlow, who did freak into England in the beginning of King William's Reign; and the late Sir Edward Seymour living, as I am inform'd, in a House which stands in a Town call'd Maiden-Bradley, that did formerly belong to the faid Ludlow, the faid Seymour was very much in the right not to be quiet, till that Regicide as fairly fneak'd back to Swifferland, being kick'd out of England by a good Proclamation; fince which time I have not heard of any Republican nor Antimonarchical Person. So that, I think, if the Teachers of Newcafile did confine their Lessons to the Prerender and Popery, they wou'd have more Caule to beat them well in, and let Republican and Antimonarchical Oppolers

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Opposers alone, till they have perform'd their Journy, and are arriv'd from the Moon; and by my last Notices from thence there's not a Soul of them set out yet. Now come the Initials, which are the Mark of the Author: They do beseech God to defeat the Counsels, and assuage the Malice of all such Workers of Iniquity, that is, when they come, as wou'd turn Religion into Rebellion, and Faith into Fastion. I might now put these Gentlemen in mind of a small Address their Ancestors did send to Crommel, and of some other slips of this kind; but 'tis to no purpose, People will have their ways, and why not they as well as others? I have many Reasons to wish that in

The humble Address of the Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and other Gentlemen of the County of Sussex,

The High Sheriff and the Knights of the Shire had been there, who I have been told did not mightily approve of it, so as to set their Hands, or to present, nay or to countenance: and tho one may have a Sense of a Shire without the Knights, yet it is better to have them if one can, because they do as it were represent it; not as Constables do the Queen at Midnight, but as Plenipo's do a Nation, substantially and effectually. However such as it is I will cream it, to lay a further Obligation on the Reader, whom I carry about the Country, that when he travels by himself, he may know who he is among, and not take every Place he comes to for a little paltry Town; for it may perhaps have the Privilege of being an Addresship, and to carry Veneration with it accordingly; but much more a Grand Jury, and Justices of the Peace, as these of Sussex. Who of them, or how many of them, I can't fay so exactly as to take my Corporal upon it, because Iknow some who were Retrogade, and wou'd not subkribe; but those that were there said, and who does not say it, they utterly abhor'd those many seditious Libels, wherein her Majesty's sacred Authority is question'd; as by those Ministers who wrote against her Supremacy in Ecclesiastical Cases, and those Parsons who have printed Sermons against Revolution-Principles, as Rehearfals, Moderators, Best Answers, Lying in Truth; in a word, all Lesley's, Hig-'s, Mil-'s, &c. Sermons and Libels; the Courch of England, as by Law establish'd, vilify'd, as by Dodwel's Charge of Schism, Baptismal Union, &c. and its Doctrines 294

Doctrines repreach'd, and Atheism, Deism and Socinianism so impudently maintain'd. How very commendable the reigning Zeal for the Purity of Morals and Doctrine is in Country-Geutlemen! I don't believe they will hereafter houses fast on a Sunday, the Churches cram'd like a Quaker's Meeting at a Wedding, the Minister sweating abroad for the instructing of his Flock, and at home for the instructing of himself: No Drunkenness at Assize or Sessions, no Swearing at Dice or Cocking, no wanton Freaks for Propagation of the Species, every thing regular and decent; for when your Sportsmen set about a Matter, they'l go thro with it : If it be a Race, or a Reformation, they won't be distanc'd, at least not in an Address. These do heartily concur with the House of Commons, in their just Censure of some scandalous Books. Why, did you imagine they concur'd in all? What wou'd become of the Oxford Decree? No, they did concur in the Rights of the Church, and the like; in some, not in every Individual; no, no, that cou'd not be-And as they do from their Hearts detest that Factious and Republican Principle, that Princes may be refifted, judg'd and depos'd by their Subjects; a Notion ridiculous in its nature. They and I must have a little Chat on this very Expression. I own the Position, as worded by the Clerk of the Address; but had they said twas a ridiculous Notion, that Princes may be relifted, depos'd and abdicated, in Cases of extreme Necessity, for the preservation of Religion and Liberty, I shou'd never have been able to find out the Ridiculum of it. Neither do I look upon the Convention to have been such a parcel of ridiculous Persons as this Address wou'd make them, contrary to Scripture, opposite to the Practice of the Christians of the first Ages, and directly infringing the known Laws of the Realm. In this I will rather be determin'd by the Bishops of Sarum and Oxford, and the Judges and Lawyers before-mention'd, who are opposite to this Grand Jury; and I shall not be so over-civil, as to repeat what I have faid already in my Vindication from their learned Arguments, their laying by their Lives and Fortunes to defend Monarchy, Episcopacy, every Branch of her Majesty's Prerogative, &c. is Orthodox: But considering there's no Call for that now, I wish these Gentle-

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men had made the same Offers in behalf of King Charles the Third in Catalonia, or against the French King at Be-Methinks it wou'd be very much for their Credit, who have so many Lives and Fortunes to throw away upon things that don't want them, to let us fee some of them well spent on things that do; and not let such a one as General Stanhope, a Manager, an Antimonarchical, run away with all the Honour; and the Duke of Mirlborough, who, by his beating the Pretender about so, must have a smatch of the Republican in him, have all the Glory of pulling down the French King, and making a Revolution-Peace, when he has finish'd a Revolution-War. wou'd be something like, if they wou'd but drop a Life and Fortune in Spain or Flanders; but as for dropping it at East-Grinstead, or at Cicester, in Wales, or the Peak, where every thing is as fafe as a Colonel before a Regiment of Militia, I do not perceive where the Courage or Loyalty of it lies. There's something of the former in

The humble Address of the Bailiss and Burgesses of the antient Borough of East-Grinstead.

But it is a plain piece of Plagiarism, and the Author one wou'd think shou'd be asham'd to steal so visibly from himself. Here'tis Socinianism, Deism and Atheism; there Atheism, Deism and Socinianism. A small Genius it must be that cou'd not afford the Borough a Paragraph Spic and Span, especially when a few Epithets vary'd had done the Business. I cou'd do it if I wou'd address, which I shan't do unless it be upon a Victory, or an Invasion threaten'd, or any occasion wherein her Majesty visibly desires the Sense of her Subjects: I'm then as busy as the Parson at an Election, and don't otherwise know how to go to work, I'm atraid the Queen will take me to be one of Moliere's Importunes. How can I go to her Majesty to tell her, I'll stand by her and the Church, when both the Church and the fland very well by themselves? I shou'd doubt she wou'd believe me to be out of my Wits, or to have no more than those who approach so sacred a Presence for nothing but to talk. They have kept all the State-Holidays fince her Accession to the Throne, and have duly paid their Taxes. The Holidays they wou'd have kept, had they been as many more; and had they not paid the Collector, the Kettles had gone to Pot, if the Levity of a Pun is allowable before such grave Burghers, who are excellent Theologians. When we see the antient Principles of Loyalty and Obedience, as old as Caffibelan (which have been always taught by our Holy Church, and which are the only Security of all Governments of what nature soever) ridical'd and treated with the utmost Contempt. Absolute and Unlimited Paffive-Obedience and Non-Relistance contemn'd and ridicul'd; I can't imagine how any body shou'd dare to fay a word against them. 'Tis true, they do not at all square with the Resistance, the necessary Means I shou'd have said, that brought about the Revolution. They feem to be directly diametrically opposite. What then? they are not to be laught at for all that. They are grave ferious Businesses; and tho in this Case they are unhappily clog'd with the Inconveniences of Inconfiftency, Nonfense, and so forth; yet for the sake of Dean Thompson of Bristol, Dr. Pelling, and a Brace of Thousands more, who preach'd those Doctrines in the Antirevolutional Reigns of Dr. B-ks, Dr. A- and Dr. Sa-, and as many Thousands that have done the same since; they must not be ridicul'd nor contemn'd, they must be spoken of with Reverence, as we do of things that are dead, till Dr. Sach——fell upon Archbishop Grindal, who had been Dust and Ashes a hundred years and more. These Addressers cannot bear that Jesuitical Principle of a deposing Power; no nor I. When they have a good Prince, the Subject will be fond enough of him I'll engage; when they have a bad one, a very bad one, they must not depose, that's Jesuitical: but if they can't preserve their Religion and Liberties without it, they may march an Army of 14000 Foreigners, and as many Thousand bold Natives; and if that Prince is afraid of them, and gets out of the way, some have thought when there's no body on the Throne, 'tis vacant; and when 'tis vacant, that it may be fill'd; and when 'tis fill'd, if he, that got out of the way in his Fright, offer to come back, he may be affociated against: All which the Men of East-Grinstead know as well as any one. They go on, Her Majesty's Title, and the Subjects Allegiance, is by that means render'd uncertain and precarious. Their Remembrance teems with the horrid Murder of her Majesty's Royal Grandfather, and their Loyalty will exert it self for the Preservation of a great many things besides the Prerogative. This Eurough is not of half the Consequence of somethat I know; so that what has been, what is, or may may be about the no

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may be the Sense of it, I shall not further trouble my self about: And for this reason too, as well as others, that the next Addressers are

The Mayor, Sheriff, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of Norwich:

Not presented by the Representatives indeed, but presented, and that's enough: And many extraordinary Sentiments there are in it, worthy the Gravity and Solemnity

of such a potent Corporation.

They approach her Majesty with a Tender of their most affectionate Duty, not limited by any disloyal Reserve. Why cou'd not the Citizens of New Sarum have said so, and have sav'd their Bishop the trouble of preaching to them to set them right in matters they were set right in twenty years before? The Acknowledgment of her Majesty's Rightful Dominion, is very just; and had they had a Call for't, had been as dutiful. But I do not like their setting a value on themselves, for being of Principles quite contrary to those that effected the Revolution for us. I can't help it; I must, as the Doctor says, always stop their mouths with it: and reason good; for we owe our Queen, our Church, our Liberties and Properties, nay these Normich Addressers owe their Charter to it. Had it not been for the Revolution, I wou'd have given no more

for theirs, than if it had been Ket the Tanner's.

They cannot but desire in this juncture to be distinguish'd from those bold Undertakers, who pretend to support her Majesty's Royal Throne in a method very surprizing, even by weakning her just Right to it; and make mighty Boasts of their Loyalty, even while they are loudly contending for their darling Privilege of Resistance: a Privilege unknown to our Laws, condemn'd by the Gospel, and yet now under the best of Princes publickly avow'd, and advanc'd into a Duty. We for our parts are not of the number, nor in the Counsels of those who make Resistance or Faction either their Faith or their Practice. We have been taught and learnt other Principles of Obedience from our Venerable Mother the Church, the Church of England as by Law establish'd, to whose Doctrines we strictly adhere. There's hardly a Boy at Westminster or Paul's School, but is so much a Politician as to know Dr. Sacheverel was impeach'd for preaching against Refistance, the necessary Means that brought about the Revo.

Revolution; of which the Lords found him guilty. It was the first Article of his High Crimes and Misdemeanours; and this Resistance is so far from being own'd by these Crape-Merchants, that they declare it to be a Principle

condemn'd by the Gospel.

They have been taught other Principles; that is, Paffive Obedience. Now who is it, I wonder, that shou'd teach 'em but their Bishop? And two excellent Prelates have they had, ever fince the Revolution. Their Bishop abdicate indeed might teach 'em fo, but he liv'd and died in a Schism. Their late Right Reverend Father in God, the present Bishop of Ely, voted against the Doctor; and consequently was for Refistance, the necessary Means: we keep to that Term, because we allow no Means but what's neces-Their present Bishop spoke to the second Article in favour of the Toleration, and therein fays: Your Lordships bave also debated among your selves the Merits of the Cause, as to the first of these Articles, and have come to a Resolution that the Commons have made good that part of their Charge; in which Resolution as I did heartily concur, so was I ready to have humbly represented to your Lordships my Reasons for so doing, had there been any room or occasion for it. Was fuch Refistance as at the Revolution condemn'd by the Gospel, wou'd their Bishop have had any reasons to give for't; and the Judges, was it unknown to our Laws. There's an unlucky Circumstance attends these Addresses, that the Gentry who subscribe 'em, happen very often to fall into some Expression or other, which makes their Inconfiftence particularly as well as generally scandalous.

They proceed: Nevertheless with a due Regard to all Persons of Consciences truly Scrupulous. We have already observed the Dissenters, had they not a Toleration-Act on their side, wou'd not give em a Leg for their Compliment. The Doctor began the Truly Scrupulous, which their Bisshop takes notice of: I think it very ill becomes any Clergyman to preach against that Exemption, as the Doctor (notwithstanding his Reserve for Consciences truly scrupulous) has done. Have they and their Fellow-Addressers any Spying-Glasses to look into Consciences, and see whether their Scruples are just or not? We know what these cunning Sophisters intend; they want to have a Touch at Tacking again: No Conscience that can take the Sacramental Test, no Conscience that can occasionally conform, that is, communicate with a Church, from which they don't differ

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in Essentials, can be truly scrupulous. Occasional Conformity, a horrid piece of Hypocrisy! As to the truly scrupulous, I suppose they wou'd have an Examiner's Office, where the Doctor shou'd preside: and how many wou'd then be the better for his Exemption, I leave it to any one to judg; or whether those who affect to imitate his Phrase, wou'd be more tender. Their good fortune is, their Liberty is not at the pleasure of these Regarders, and perhaps they will not be able to accomplish any Design form'd to abridg that Liberty; since, as Mr. Comper said, the Parliament are thorowly convinc'd that

the Peace and Welfare, the Security and Tryal, p. 297.

Strength of the Kingdom in great measure depend upon the inviolable Preservation of the Att of Toleration. So that the Due Regard and Truly Scrupulous of these Gentlemen, are as well arrogant as impertinent. They'll have a regard for the Laws, or they'll be oblig'd to it; and as to other matters, the way to meet with due Regards, is to give 'em: There's nothing else in't. wish the Norwich Men had not infinuated some things in their Address derogatory to the Honour of their Representatives: They will send such Members to suture Parliaments, as will be most Religiously Loyal to her Majesty's Person and Government, most unalterably firm to the Interest and Defence of Monarchy, Episcopacy, &c. as well against the Insults of Impiety, Profaneness, and Republican Principles, as against the Encroachments of Herely and Schism; The Prophets and Quakers. We have no more to fay to these worthy Citizens, but that 'tis pity they shou'd forget their Protestant Duke of Norfolk, who shew'd 'em so good an Example of Relistance at the Revolution, which they so cheerfully follow'd. There must be something in all this—Whatever 'tis, since 'tis founded on Incoherence, Inconfistency, Contradiction and Nonsense, it cannot live as long as the French King has done: fo let'em make the most of it, whoever's at the bottom.-

The Humble Address of the High Steward, Bailiffs, Recorder, Town-Clerk, Capital Burgesses, Gentlemen and Clergy of the Antient Borough of Tamworth,

Sets forth, That they will at the expence of their Lives and Fortunes stand by, &c. against all Opposers, against Popery and Fanaticism, whether in Religion or Politicks; that

is, against one another : for 'tis plain, 'tis self-evident they must be Fanaticks, because they don't know what they do or fay; else they wou'd never have us'd so obsolete a Word as Fanaticism. Is there any danger of an Invasion from Bedlam? a College they may put in their Claim to as foon as they please. If Dr. H--- was of my mind, he'd order their Certificates to be expedited immediately. Fanaticism! What, I'll warrant you have been meditating the Addresses in King Charles's Reign, when the Diffenters, instead of being sent to Mad-houses as Fanaticks, were shut up in the County-Goals, and their Effects feiz'd, as being, you know Mr. Serjeant, Non Com. I never knew People so terribly sharp as these honest Men here. They turn fo short, and are so pat with their Allufions, they'd knock down Bellarmine with Argument, and out-rally Voiture. You must know some of the Addressers Friends had made a noise of the Danger of the Church, and such a noise that the Government was oblig'd to take notice of it; and her Majesty has declar'd from the Throne 'twas to carry on Defigns they durst not own. Watch now how the Tully of Tamworth revenges his Friends on the Whigs: And against all such Persons (if 'tis possible such Monsters there shou'd be) who make use of the Terms of Loyalty and Moderation, only as a Mask to cover Defigns which they dare not publickly own. They durst as well be hang'd-For who dares own that by Loyalty they mean an entire Obedience to her Majesty, a hearty Recognition of her Parliamentary Right; and by Moderation, that they understand a fair Correspondence with the Differers, to live with 'em like Fellow-Subjects in Union and Charity? What else can they mean by it, unless they have any mischievous Design to make John Shower Archbishop of Canterbury, and restore Dick Cromwel to the Protectorship? If they have, they dare not publickly own that-and as the Addressers gravely pray, Which if ever they attempt, we hope the Experiment will prove dangerous only to the Authors. So dangerous that they may follow Mr. Greg, who did attempt some other dangerous Experiments, and made his last at Tyburn; where I don't doubt he confess'd all he knew of the matter, the Gallows not being a place for Folks to compliment and prevaricate. Having promis'd about Senators, to have Vice and Profanenels difcourag'd, they pray again that our Church, which is built upon a Rock, may never become low or abased.

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I pray also for that as heartily as they do; and since 'tis built on a Rock, don't doubt, Gentlemen, 'tis in no manner of Danger. Neither do I believe 'tis in any new Situation, but that 'twas as well built last Christmas as it is now. I don't think Dr. Sacheverell a good Rock at all. The Doctor seems to have more of the Mineral than of the Stone in his Composition.

I never met with this worthy Borough before, and shan't be sorry if I never meet with it again. I took an Idea of it from a Former Address or Two, and ever since

thought it good for nothing. I don't think so of

The Grand Jury, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Somerset.

No, I am too well acquainted with this spacious County, not to know that 'tis the Attica of England, the Seat of good Sense, good Manners, good Politicks, good English, and good Land. 'Tis true, all the good Qualities of the former participate of the ill one of the latter, which is, to be Dirty, abominable Dirty, Dirty to the last degree: And 'tis no strange thing to find the Soil affect the Intellect. What makes the Italians jealous? but because their Stratum is yellow. Why are the Spaniards proud? but because their's is stiff. Why are the French such Friskers? but because theirs is a kind of hopping Ground, such as we read of in Hollingshed; and we see that what was the French King Lewis's Land yesterday, is to-day King Charles's. What makes the Dutch fo dull? (I don't mean their Ministers of State) but because they have a heavy lumpish Clay, just such as there is in Somersetshire; only Holland being better drain'd, the People have a little more Wit, and are somewhat more adept in Politicks than about Sedgmore or Mark, which is a very filthy Country, that's the truth on't; but then 'tis rich, 'tis fruitful, as are the Understandings of the Inhabitants, and in nothing more than in the Buiness of Addresses. As for Example, they will maintain the State against all hypocritical Pretenders to Loyalty; and the Church, in opposition to all Traiterous, Popish, Seditious, and Republican Principles, which Arike at the Root of Monarchy; and all Heretical and Schismatical Tenets, Tenets, which tend to the utter Ruin and Subversion of the

Establish'd Church.

They don't say a Sytlable of Consciences truly Serupulous. I don't blame 'em. And did every body know so much as I do, they wou'd not wonder at it. For besides that a Fanatick is as scarce here as a Punck at a Play-house, many a fat Ox have I feen paying the Forfeiture of his Owner's Schism; and Cattle can't come cheaper. This is a great grafing County; some Men han't half Stock enough for their Egrass. They have me. They most humbly beg leave to affure her Majesty, that as they will continue to shew their Detestation of such horrid Principles, whether Popish (Lunary) Republican, (Revolutional). For, if there's one Republican from one end of the Shire to t'other, (60 good Miles long from Lansdown to Porlock) one Common-wealths-Man that's Company for a Tithing-Man, we'll be oblig'd to drink all the October in Squire Bab--'s Cellar at a fitting; and if they find one, I wish with all my Heart they wou'd be incessant in their Endeavours to discourage

and suppress him.

I make no question, they will constantly chuse Persons affectionately zealous for the Doctrine and Discipline of our unblemish'd Church. They have done pretty well ever fince the Revolution. Poor Col. Pigot was, I think, the only Antimonarchical has been able to get in this 20 Years. And then he might have hoop'd long enough for Freeholders, had not a very noble Lord, whom her Majesty has lately been graciously pleas'd to distinguish with her Favour, stood by him heartily with his Interest. Colonel must not take it ill that I call him Antimonarchical. The Addressers wou'd have call'd King William so, had he been living. We mean no more by it than they, A Man for Resistance, for the necessary Means us'd at the Revolution, and no other; and for the legality of using it in the like case. We don't intend a Person of Swiss or Dutch Breed, for making a Senate of a Common-Council, and turning a Cheefemonger into a Distator. Our modern Antimonarchical is for a limited Monarchy; as for Instance, such a one as our own; for Passive-Obedience and Non-Resistance, absolute, unlimited and unconditional to Queen Anne, and all such good Queens: But for a King Lewis, or a King of King Lewis's absolute Genius, they are for Self-Defence and Preservation, that's all. Every thing beyond it is renounc'd.

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But some People will use the Terms Republican and Antimonarchical, because they were us'd thirty Years ago, and they can't think of any Epithets that have such a twang with them. What I am going to repeat, is not out of any Surprize that Somerfetshire-Men shou'd not be always in a mind about addressing, because they are always in a mind about electing. You must consider, a great many Freeholders and Inhabitants of this County, some hundreds or so, were hang'd some twenty-five Years ago. I know presently the worshipful Gentry will cry out, they were Rebels, Traytors, Schismaticks: A fair Riddance. So say I, if they were hang'd fairly. Republicans, Antimonarchicals: That's false, for they did proclaim Fames III. and Pretender I. King of England, at Taunton, Bridgwater, Glastenbury, Wells, and all the cousiderable Towns in the County: So that there's no Pretence of their having an Antimonarchical the less for Monmouth. And that can't be the reason they've been all of a Side fince.

However there have been Revolutions in Principles even in this Shire: And some of the first who join'd the Dutch Army against King James were Sir William Portman, Colonel Lutterel, and some who did sign or countenance this Address against Revolution-Principles. I don't say this as if there were not thousands and tens of thousands who will stand by the Constitution on the present Establishment. I know there is not a more Loyal, a more English County in England: Let'em alone, let the Freeholders be kept from Beef and October, Threats and Promises, a Mouth or two before Elections, I wou'd lay my History against an Address, that they chuse Two Antimonarchicals, and that there's never an Indefeasible sent to St. Stephens, as long as there is a Tor at Glastenbury, or a Cheese at Chedder; for there's not an honester Yeomanry in Britain, when they are left to themselves: and the reason's evident, they have good Land, as I was saying, and that's worth keeping.

If it was not for the Suffolk Brigade, and the Leafe-Letters, our Addressers wou'd not threaten us so with their Senators; and as stout as they are, I have known 'em in two Minds before the Doctor lest Maudlin.

In 1688, when the Farce began, and the Chevalier enter'd, hear what their Worships of Somersetshire said. We thank God for the great Blessing he hath vouchsafed this Nation, by making your Majesty the Parent of a most hopeful and illustrious Prince, for whose Birth we have given as great and ample Demonstrations of our Joy, in our several Stations, as we were capable of: and assure your Majesty, that whenever the Over-ruling Power (by which Kings reign) shall resume that Crown you so justly wear, we will bear all Faith and true Allegiance to this illustrious Prince. Hopeful and twice Illustrious at two Months old!

On her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, they condole the Loss of our late gracious Sovereign King William III. who rescu'd these her Majesty's Kingdoms from Popery and Arbitrary Power. Does not that Rescuing imply Resistance? and Popery and Arbitrary Power, a Popish and Absolute Monarch? It may be so; and then 'tis Antimonarchical. What I turn'd to this Address was for the close.

Wherefore we humbly desire to assure your Majesty, that we will at all Times be ready to aid, assist, and defend your most Sacred Majesty's Person and Government, with our Hearts, Hands, and Purses, against all insolent Pretenders, (and that Impostor the pretended Prince of Wales) that shall at any time, &c.

I like that Parenthesis wonderfully. I never knew the Word Impostor so well brought in, unless 'twas by a Right honourable Manager at the Doctor's Trial: Page 319. Is this the Cause of the Church and Christianity? and are they wound up in the Fate of an Impostor and false Prophet?

The humble Address of the Mayor and Citizens of the City of Chester. 1710.

In which they cannot but think it their indispensible Duty, at this time, to assure her Majesty, that they will be always ready to adventure their Lives and Fortunes in Defence of her Majesty's most Sacred Person, her Title both Hereditary and Legal.

I can't say a Word after this, because they are Men after my own Heart, only I marshal my Epithets otherwise; and were I to address, I wou'd express my self thus: I will be always ready to adventure my Life and Fortune in defence of her Majesty's most Sacred Person, her Title

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Title both Legal and Hereditary. And if the Addressers will give me Security they did not understand by the Word Schismatical Presbyterian, nor by the Word Antimonarchical Revolutional, I am their most devoted, and my Hand and Heart go with them. About ensuing Parliaments too, I wou'd stand hard by Men of legal Principles in the first place, and then of Hereditary. I like the Word Legal so well, that I won't tell the World what the Cheshire Folks said of King James's Toleration, of the pretended Birth of the Pretender, and the like; but remember 'em, 'twas the Misfortune of this City to have a desperate high-flying Bishop, Dr. Cartwright, one certainly of Popish Principles; not such Popish Principles as the Addressers charge the Dissenters with, but such Popish Principles as the Differers charge the Addressers with. You see what 'tis to have a good Bishop; for such a one succeeded when t'other run away: and we doubt not Dr. Stratford convinc'd 'em of certain things that produc'd the Term Legal, of which we are so fond. Dr. Stratford was a worthy Prelate: He's now in Heaven. And if we fear God and honour the Queen; if we are true to our Country and our felves; if we don't diffemble nor facrifice our Honesty to our own Interest or other Mens; we may hope to follow him. I can't think he wou'd have voted for Dr. Sacheverell. What think you, Mr. Mayor? You knew him much better than I did, and miss him more, for I never was at Chester in my Life.

The Mayor, Lord Recorder, Deputy Recorder, Aldermen, capital Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of her Majesty's Corporation of Stamford,

Will, besides their Lives and Fortunes, expose whatever else is dear to 'em; their Wives and Children, there can be nothing else but their Consciences. I am not to examine how dear a Man's Conscience is to him, in defence of the Prerogative, &c. And as to the Church of England, will heartily maintain its Apostolical Rights, Dostrines, and Ordinances; and freely declare themselves resolv'd to quell' and restrain, as much as in them lies, all Traiterous, (Jacobite) Schismatical, (Nonjuring) Antimonarchical (Lunary) Principles, &c. and also, all Immorality, Vice and Profaneness.

Well, we shall be in danger of falling into the Heresy of Puritanism if these Men are in earnest; that is, of being follicitous about other Mens Salvation, and taking no care of our own. How extremely Charitable is this Age! A Man shall sit a whole Sunday in a Tavern, to keep his Neighbours from coming there. Tho I may fit if I will, if I was wicked enough to do as I might. For being a Gentleman, and hearing a Sermon not long ago on the Profanation of the Lord's-Day, which touch'd me and others, I cou'd not help observing to the Doctor, how he cou'd, at Night, go to a Bowl of Punch at the Justices: afforing him, I thought my felf concern'd in his Leffons. But he inform'd me, I need not be so uneasy, for he did not intend those Discourles against Gentlemen, but Servante, Labourers and Mechanicks, who having work'd hard all the Week, shou'd come to Church a Sundays, and not fit fotting in an Ale-house. Nevertheless, I took the Reproof to my felf; and I hope the Mayor of Stamford, fince he has enter'd himself of the Society of Reformation of Manners, will do the same, and not mind his Distinctions of a Cobler and a Gentleman. I wou'd not have the Reader think I rally the suppressing of Vice. Far from that, I wish the Example of these Addressers might invite the rest of England to imitate the Piety of our gracious Sovereign, and obey her Proclamation to that Purpole.

But the case is here, as has been observ'd: Dr. Shaving let forth the Danger of the Church in most desperate and deplorable Colours; and being for that Impeach'd, as reflecting on the Toleration, Government, &c. in his Defence he alledges, He understood the Danger to be from Vice and Infidelity, Blaiphemy and Profanenels. And as I take the Addresses, judging for my self only, to be defign'd as a Justification of his Principles, and a Defence of his Cause; so when I meet with those Religious Pretences, I cannot be so serious as the Subject requires, because I have been so unhappy as never to meet with one Man, not one only, of whom I cou'd fay, I believ'd him a truly religious Man. For Religion admits of no Allay. He that is not pure in all his Ways, and pious in all his Principles, may do others good by being fo in some, to set an Example so far; but will never do himlest

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Zeal is commendable; a well temper'd, regular Zeal; and if 'tis for God, 'twill be attended with Charity and Moderation: Two Terms these Reformers wou'd ridicule and turn into a Jest. I must own, that I expect no more from a Reformation without them, than from a Marriage without Love: nothing but brawls and fquawls, and fcolding and scratching, and the like. If we find a little Sense and Humanity in the next Address, I'm afraid we may pay for't by going a good way. If they put us off with a Fealt of Epithets and Deffert of Nonsense, we shall be as much out of Humour, as a Gentleman who went to Haverford-West for his Health, and when he came back was forc'd to flux for the Itch, which did more for him than the Country cou'd. And, wou'd one have thought it? 'Tis to that very individual Place we are arriv'd, where we are introduc'd into the Company of the Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, Common Council, together with the Burgesses, and Principal Inhabitants of

The Town and County of Haverford-West,

Who are ready to venture their Lives and Fortunes in standing by her Majesty upon all Occasions, but more especially in desence of the sound Doctrines of the Church of England, which so justly affert the Prerogative of the Sovereign against Men of Antimonarchical Principles; whose wicked Industry in instilling wrong Notions, &c. they are

asham'd of, and abhor.

'Tis so strange, nothing ever was stranger, that these Welshmen shou'd know two hundred Miles from London, what People don't know even in London it self; that is, where to find out any Antimonarchical within the Statute of the Stocks, or the Laws of Lunacy and Non Com: And sarther, that they shou'd be so entirely convinc'd, not only that there are such Centaurs half Men half Beasts, but that they are very busy. Now, when People are very busy, one must find out they are doing something. However, 'tis a Secret yet in the Metropolis, notwithstanding the Doctor did open the Citizens Eyes and Ears; and made them hear and see things which never were and never will be.

I can't imagine what these antient Britons mean by what follows, unless 'tis an Occasional Bill, or some Refumption;

fumption; I won't say Repeal; tho when a thing is refum'd, 'tis as bad as if 'twas taken away. We will use our respective Endeavours to chuse such Representatives, (by the way, they have but one solitary Member) as will concur with her Majesty to secure this most Holy and Apostolical Church, from the Malice of such Hereticks and Schismaticks, as Nonjurors and Camisars. They are Hereticks and Schismaticks with a Vengeance, and not within the Toleration.

As to what they say about scrupulous Consciences, I don't mind it, because of the Truly, and that for Reasons hinted some twenty or thirty times already: and these Gentry won't expect to have me tell my Tale twice, especially when I'm call'd away by their very honest, and

very loyal Countrymen,

The High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen of the County of Pembroke,

Met at the Affizes held at Haverford-West, (the very same Place from whence we fetch'd the last Address) the 22d of April, 1710. the very same day on which that was

made too.

'Tis with no small Concern we observe the Success our antient Enemies, the French, obtain among us at home, while your Majesty's Armies (by God's wonderful Blessing) under the Direction of your victorious General and Chief Officers, subdue them abroad. We take notice, they make use of the very same Methods which they did before the last Civil War, which prov'd fatal to our Church as by Law Establish'd, and

your Majesty's Royal Grandfather.

Tis with Horror we reflect on the Calamities of those Times; and we find that then were advanced enslaving Principles from the Pulpit, the Supremacy of the Church above that of the Crown, and inciting and promoting riotous and tumultuous Assemblies for influencing Parliamentary Justice: That the Jealousies and Animosities then reigning, were someted by the Emissaries of France. And since the like Methods have of late been industriously promoted, we have great Apprehensions they proceed from the Emissaries of the same our antient Enemies, as Papists, Nonjurors, and others disaffected to your Majesty's Person and Government.

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Wherefore, we most humbly beseech your Majesty to take great Care of your Sacred Person, on whose precious Life, the Peace of your People, and the Welfare of all Europe, so much depend; and that such mischievous Practices may be timely prevented, and the Promoters of them discountenanc'd and punish'd, &c.

The Author of this Address has set forth the Sense of all good Britons antient and modern: tho it might have been express'd in a Phrase that wou'd have given less Offence. But if her Majesty is not offended, for my part, I confess, the Doctor and all his Train from Salop to St. Mary-Overs may take offence for me. Had they a good Opinion of me, I must have an ill one of my self. For Right and Left are on the same Terms with one another, as the Chaplain and I, as to Politicks. There's a poor ragged Town in Wiltsbire that has a Mayor to it and Aldermen, and its Stile and Privileges; and has had a Thatcher for its Chief Magistrate: What then must the Burgesses be? It has also had abundance of Stories told of it on that account, which it has not deferv'd: But this is true, That it did address by the Name of the Mayor, Aldermen, capital Burgeffes, and another

Denomination of much greater Dignity, Electors of Members to serve in Parliament:

Who surprize one in an extravagant manner, by saying, We have long observed, with Sorrow, those insidious Artifices by which Faction has imposed on many among us. For I did not imagine they had made Observations on State-Affairs; and till the Doctor's Sermon was printed, I'm pretty well satisfy'd they must have sent to Oxford to know what was the English of Insidious: but Reading and Observation have improved em extremely. They are far gone in the Distinctions made by Politicians and Casuists. And has brought them to mistake Licentionsness for Liberty, and Indifference for Moderation.

I can't help that, they must teach their Neighbours, who have not been such great Observers, better. They cou'd not forbear setting Pen to Paper, perceiving what a Hurry People were in about em, who shou'd be first amidst that Crowd of her Majesty's faithful Subjects, who daily express their Indignation against such Doctrines as

openly deny her Majesty's Hereditary Title.

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There seems to be a little smatch of Nonsense here: Doctrines deny her Majesty's Hereditary Title. Does it naturally follow, that because I am for the Doctrine of the necessary Means which secur'd to her Majesty the Posfession of her Throne, by Succession after King William, that I deny her Hereditary Title? I don't see the necessity of such a Consequence. On the contrary, I and several of my Acquaintance, who are all Freeholders as well as the Men of Wotton-Basset, do believe the Doctrine of Necessary Resistance, and yet do own and submit to her Majesty's Hereditary Title: believing also the Pretender to be an Impostor, as the County of Somerset call'd him. The next Expression is taken from the Commons: And Sedition infolently invading the Pulpit. But one cannot mend nor match the Turns in so short a compass. Doctrines that insolently invade the Prerogative, and hardly tolerate the Establish'd Church. So quick, so close. At once it tickles, and at once it bites, as a Man might meter it in the Wallerian manner. The Persons they will chuse to shew how fincere they are, shall have these Marks about em, Prefer the Crown to a Faction, the Church to a Conventicle.

How decent that Term is to a Sovereign, so great and so good a one as ours, and our antient happy Constitution, to any new Model, which the Wickedness of some Men, and the Weakness of others may conspire to advance. A Plot and no Plot. — A Discovery! — And by the Observation of the Burghers of Wotton-Baffet, how hasty some People are. When your Majesty shall graciously please to try the Sense of your People in a new Parliament. you do this, good Folks, and that upon the Oath you have taken, without receiving Bribe, wet or dry? Will you elect from your Hearts, and not a Man of ye get drunk, between this and the Teste, at any body's Cost but your own! No Wife of yours be kiss'd with a Guinea, nor the like; but every thing as when a Scavenger's to be cholen, or an Officer that's as loth to have his Post as you are willing to give it him, and every Man's for Uniting it off from himself? otherwise I shan't take your Election to be so infallible as that it shall jump with the Sense of the Nation; nor will I admit that the Sense of Watton-Basset is in the least like to give that of three Kingdoms. Your Representatives were now, it seems, of a different Sense, and wou'd not hand forward your Paper for you. You You may be chagrin with 'em for the present; but being Men of Observation, you will, 'tis to be hop'd, examine what they have done that you shou'd lay 'em by; and see there's no Fault in their being wifer than your Wor hips. The next in the Collector's order, is an Address

From the Mayor, Port-Men, chief Burgesses, and Freemen of the antient Corporation of Orford:

Abhorring those Irreligious and wicked Antimonarchical Principles, which have been again set on foot, teaching treafonable Doctrines, That the People may call their Sovereign to Account; which may encourage those Enthusiasts to treat your Sacred Majesty, the best of Queens, as they did your Royal Grandfather; who, as good as he was, could not

escape their hellish Fury.

We, as well as the Men of Wotton-Baffet, have some Gifts of Observation, and can perceive how these crasty Complimenters expose the Differers to her Majesty's Iu-These Enthusiasts, the same as Fanaticks, the dignation. Presbyterians, being a ranting, flanting, canting fort of People, pretending to Inspiration, Revelation, Agitation. They did not, 'tis true, try nor condemn the Royal Martyr; but they did protest against, their Ministers preach'd, their Soldiers fought against it. 'Tis no matter for that, they are now to be blacken'd: and tho I defy the whole opposite Party to give one single Instance, in eight Years of her Majesty's glorious Reign, wherein they have shewn the least Undutifulness to her Sacred Person and Government; yet, on the contrary, I cannot produce one of the Partisans of Passive Obedience in print, but what has been notoriously guilty of it. My Lord of Sarum, in his excellent Sermon on the 29th of May laft, has taken notice of this Dexterity of the Party. By a strange Reverse owing to a peculiar degree of Confidence, in some that are represented as Enemies to her Majesty, to her just Title, and just Rights, who do in all things support the Throne, and both justify and magnify that pions and prudent, as well as brave and victorious Administration which we are bles'd with; who affert her Mujesty's Title, as that which rose from a Force put on the Nation by the violent Invasions that a Popish Administration had made on our Laws and Liberties, So that we saw, &c. as in the X 4

Remarks on the Compliment of the North Wiltshire

Clergy.

Pray Reader mind how politick, and at the fame time how fair; what Openness, what Integrity the Addressers are speaking of the Enthusiasts. And no wonder, since 'tis, and always has been, one of their chiefest Maxims, To de-Broy that Church and the Hierarchy of it, which has, from the beginning of Christianity, taught and maintain'd, that relifting the higher Powers, is receiving to themselves Damnation.

'Tis both merry and melancholy to read such Affertions: Melancholy, to find Men are in such an impious Disposition to their Neighbours, as to say any thing of 'em to their Prince that will blacken 'em; Merry, to find there are those also who flatter themselves they cou'd be Fools without being found out. It puts me in mind of a Monkey I had once, who tho the Head of him was not very beautiful, it did not give quite so much offence as his Tail; and yet his Potteriors were always foremost. If People have a weak Part, they are ever expoling it most. And in these Complements, the Foible (much too soft a Name for it) is an Inveteracy against the Toleration, and a Disgust at the Ministry. I never thought 'twas for what they had done, but for what others cou'd not do. The Administration has been Glorious, Triumphant. Never did the British Name make that Figure in Europe; where before the late scandalous, seditious, and leud Divisions, 'twas the first in Europe.

Why cou'd not every thing be done uprightly? Why must the Dissenters be haul'd in Head and Shoulders? Why the Martyr's Blood be again forc'd upon them? Cou'd not Matters be brought about, without toffing the Fanaticks in a Blanket? As to these Addressers, and their Divinity, I will inform my felf and the World, what that Government is, which to refult is to receive Damnation; and that out of the lame Sermon: for we shall never know it by such Addresses as this, and indeed most of the rest, where the best Princes are confounded with the worst; and Resistance, such as the Revolution,

with Rebellion.

This is the poor Artifice, the thin Disguise of a Party, to rail in Generals, affert what is true apply'd to our Queen, and luch a Prince as ours, what is own'd by those they accused, because they make an Exception in cases of extreme extre gion. tis n thro' our (to be Parl of 1 and Coin empl deri or t and and Go Te hon imp obe plac whi

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extreme Necessity, for Preservation of Liberty and Reli-This too I have observ'd ten or twenty times, but tis not to be avoided: the Sentiments of the Addressers throw me upon it. My Lord of Sarum tells us: By our Constitution, the Persons of our Princes are Sacred, never to be touch'd. Their Sanction gives the full Authority to all Parliamentary Consultations. In them the whole Execution of Law is lodg'd. They have the Sword to defend the Law. and to protect their People. Alliances, Peace and War, the Coin, and the Power of Pardoning, are in them. And the employing all trusted with the Execution of the Law, is either deriv'd from them to Bodies and Communities in Succession. or to particular Persons nam'd by them. These are great and facred Rights, and unquestionably vested in our Princes; and whoso resists them in these, relists the Ordinance of God, to their own Damnation.

My Lord Bishop of Oxford, in his Speech, citing that Text, and others, observes, These Scriptures do not tell us how far we must obey and be subject; nor do they necessarily imply, that there can never be any Cases wherein we may not obey, and not be subject, but resist: because there are other places in Scripture where other Duties are required in terms as large and general as these; nay, in universal Terms;

which yet must admit of Exception.

I have not taken this Trouble with these Addressers out of any manner of Respect to them, but to let the Reader see how apt Burghers of obscure Corporations are to err, when they quote Scriptures in matters very much above their reach, or even the reach of those by whom they are influenced. They proceed: And this Dostrine being now so much exploded, they may, as formerly, with more Ease, destroy the Monarchy, to set up their Idol of a Common-mealth

Fair again, and Upright! We shou'd never have done to take notice of all the admirable Strokes in this Address. They tell her Majesty, They have not one Dissenter, nor Occasional Conformist, in their Corporation; That they will chuse Senators who shall make that very Address appear to be the Distates of their Hearts. I can have no Thoughts of standing there for the new Parliament. They sweetly hint, they will in due time assert the Monarchy in the Protestant Succession, to prevent Richard and his Rabble of Republicans, his Hudibras's and Ralpho's. Either a Republican is a Mortal with an enchanted Mantle,

which renders him invisible, or as rare here as a Rhino: ceros in Lapland. I fancy the Monster has been so much talk'd of, if he cou'd be come at, and fix'd at the Marlborough's Head in Fleetstreet, a Penny might be made of him; and a Republican, an Antimonarchical just arriv'd from Utopia, wou'd found as well as an Elephant or a Tiger just landed from Bengal: Alive! Alive! In the People wou'd crowd; but I don't believe they'd like him, he'd look so much like a Dutchman; and those Butter boxes have join'd so heartily with us in beating the French, that they won't foon be forgiven for't by some Men, who are not Antimonarchicals; and who remember the 14000 well arm'd and disciplin'd they lent us to remove Passive-Obedience.

The humble Address of the Custos Rotulorum, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Clergy and Gentlemen of the City and Soak of Peterborough:

Offers their Lives, &c. in opposition to all her Majesty's fecret as well as open and profess'd Enemies of her Prerogative, &c. and against all the Enemies of the Church's Apostolical Doctrines and Ordinances. And the Addressers declare themselves sincerely resolute to oppose all Traiterous, Romish, Republican, Schismatical, and Antimonarchical (a pretty long String) Principles and Practices, and to suppress all Immoratity and Profaneness: And will chuse Re-

presentatives of the same Resolutions.

I don't fee what can be faid against either the City or Soak, more than has been already remark'd on other places without Soaks. If one was but just come from the College, and was allow'd to pun, one might make a pretty thing of an Address and a Soak. Addressing and Soaking; and be fure not forget that an Addresser is a Soaker: But that wou'd be trifling, and by no means worthy the dignity of the Subject. For I take an Address to be of as much Importance as Cardinal Portocarero's Will, only it does not fet Folks together by the Ears yet, fo as that has done. The next Address comes from a little, but a clever County:

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The High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, and other Gentlemen for the County of Flint.

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I call it a clever County, because they have had the Honour to be fingle in the business of Addressing; and I shall ever reckon that Shire in England, Scotland, or Wales, that is so particular as to be by it self, no Town, Borough, City, nor Company besides it, a clever County. Not but that Flint was so for her Sentiments, as well as 'Twas on the taking of Namur. And the Singularity. Grand Jury tell King William, They hope Christerdom may see all that is expected from one descended from Princes, which have always dar'd to stand up for the common Good, against the most powerful Oppositions, &c. They allude chiefly, gentle Reader, to William the Great, Prince of Orange, who by vehement and notorious Resistance drove King Philip out of his Hereditary Provinces of Holland, &c. and form'd a Commonwealth by Republican Principles, and Antimonarchical Notions. For fo great Enemies were he and his Successors to Monarchy, that they wou'd not accept of the Sovereignty when it was offer'd them. Flint People feem by their Address, Anno Dom. 1695. highly to approve of flanding up; that is, relifting actively: and to have a fad Opinion of powerful Oppositions; that is. Hereditary Tyranny. How is it with them in the Year of our Lord, 1710? Why they give most solemn Assurances of steady and unshaken Loyalty against Schismatical and Blasphemous Tenets; now the King's Grandfathers were all Presbyterians, id est, Schismaticks. Seditious and Antimonarchical Opinions, now the King's Grandfathers were all Republicans. However, they are for Passive-Obedience as taught by the Church; Whose Principles are the best Security of Monarchy, and whose Members are taught to be subject, not only for Wrath, but also for Consciencefake.

Some Men may think the Comments of the Flintshire Instices more orthodox than the Bishops of Sarum and Oxford's; but not having heard that they have any way distinguish'd themselves for Theological Essays, or signaliz'd their Adeptness in the Theory or Practice of Divinity, I will take the Bishops Exposition, which I have given before, sooner than theirs. Every one as he likes best. In matters of Scripture, I'm for a Prelate; for a

full-mouth'd Hound, or Affault and Battery, for a Justice of Peace, Welsh or English, 'tis all one to me. If the Reader has other Notions of these things, he's at his liberty; I do not pretend to force my Conceptious on any one, only to historize the Facts, and make my Political Observations, which I learnt of the Burghers of Wotton-Basset before-mention'd. Now we come to

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Corporation of Cambridge:

Who thought it high time to address, when that natural Reverence which is indispensibly due to Princes, is in danger of being diminish'd by the Seditious Notions of the People's Power, and of Governours being liable to the Censure and Coercion of their Subjects. Most of the Addressers have borrow'd their Epithets from the Addresses in K. Charles and K. James's Reigns, but these worshipful Persons have stol'n a word from the Rehearfal. Coercion! Lesley was a hammering upon't a month or two, and did his utmost to prove that we are Traitors, Rebels, Schismaticks, Fanaticks, and Antimonarchicals, for coercing King James: the very word! When he was abdicated, he was coerc'd, quoth the Chancellor of Connor. I perceive there are fome Men of the quondam Connor-Man's mind, that Subjects cannot censure nor coerce. If so, I say the Revolution, which did notoriously censure, by setting forth the Breaches King James made on our Constitution, and did coerce vehemently in the last Article, by declaring the Prince and Princess of Orange King and Queen of England; was a fort of Business that these Addressers cou'd not have dispens'd with, had not they then been of another mind, as I doubt not they may be again one time or other, the now they do detest certain Notions so boldly vented and industriously cultivated by a Libertine and Republican Faction. They do abhor likewise those mischievous Rebellious Principles, which naturally tend to undermine the Fundamentals of Government, and Shake the Thrones of Princes. They will continue to chuse Representatives, who they are affer'd by their known Regard for the Right of Princes, will oppose those bold Encroachments upon the Royal Preregarive; which if not timely prevented, will, under the presence of Liberty, introduce a fatal Licentionsness and Deforder. Under a pretence of Religion, People go to Church;

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Church; under a pretence of Honesty, Folks pay their Debts; under a pretence of Chastity, Men and Women marry; under a pretence of Politicks, some sow Sedition; under a pretence of Loyalty, some address. One shou'd have a care of the words under the pretence, and not use em, unless one is as sure of a thing as that there will be a new Parliament this year or the next, because the best things in the world may easily be abus'd by them; especially if you add the word specious: as under the specious pretence, I wou'd undertake to turn all that's honest, virtuous, pious and just, into Hypocrify and Villany, to borrow from the Doctor's inexhaustible Treasure of Denominations.

The Gentlemen of Cambridge living so near an Univerfity, cou'd not fail of having the most refin'd of respectful Sentiments of that Authority deriv'd from a Power Superior to any upon Earth. Some have made the Supremacy of the Priesthood to be ditto, and the Presbyterians in the Parliament-Times affirm'd Presbytery, forfooth! was Jure Divino. I guess what Authority the Addressers wou'd have us think they mean; and as for true Respect to that, I must beg their pardon, if I do believe those whom they wou'd infinuate to be guilty of Seditious and Republican Notions, as the Whigs, &c. have more respectful Sentiments of Queen Anne's Authority than some others; for they never have, and never will rebel against her. wonder'd why the Corporation of Cambridge did not bear their Testimony too against Schismaticks; but my astonishment ceas'd, when upon reviewing my former History, I found that on King James's Exemption-Proclamation they gave that King their unfeigned Thanks for his most gracious Declaration of Indulgence. As to chusing Members of Parliament, they were in the same fort of Dispositions as now: And engag'd to use their utmost Endeavours for the Election of such Members as wou'd heartily concur with that Divine Principle of his Majesty, that Mens Consciences ought not to be forc'd in Matters of Religion.

I can't think any body in the world has a greater Respect for the Western Clergy, especially those of Devonshire and Somersetshire, than I have; and they must be as well known, to be as much esteem'd. Their primitive Doctrines, sound Principles, deep Learning, wise Judgments, and abstemious Lives: The Purity of their Faith and Morals cannot but command the Veneration of all Men; and therefore it, that with the prosoundest Ceremony I approach

The Clergy of Exeter.

I did not write Dr. Sacheverel's Speech, nor the following Address; I did not tradg after the Doctor, nor pre-sent the Addressers: so I can't be thought a partial Man, if I speak a little freely of the next performance. What is it to me, who are Fools, and who not; who Wits, and who not; who can write, and who can't? My business is to record the Addresses that lie in my way, and make Reflections, as other great Hiftorians have done beforeme. There have been for five or fix years past such Harangues on the Safety of the Church, fuch Lectures of Obedience to the Government, that in my weak opinion the first words of this Address are almost as superfluous as the Address it self: The your Majesty is theretoly acquainted with the Principles of the English Clergy, and (as we humbly hope) entirely satisfy'd of their Loyalty; yet we cannot but think it our Duty at this time to join with the general Voice and Applications. General Voice! As the Song fays, there has not been a Whisper but what has favour'd Addreffing. The Cry has been as univerfal as 'twas about Popery in the last 88. Some saucy Addressers have appear'd, of contrary Notions, but they had no Voice; what they faid went for nothing: And nothing can be more detestable to good Englishmen, than the Applications of her Majesty's Subjects of all Conditions, from a Dake to a Tything-Man, from a Bishop to a Sexton; and from all Quarters of the Land, from Carlifle to Exeter. And what do these Doctors come for now? To give all possible Asurances that their Principles are the same they ever were. Then as part of that ever, I hawl in the Revolution, which I do vehemently suspect they wou'd not have so serv'd.

The late wicked Attempts of the Enemies of Reveal'd Religion against the Truths of Christianity, and particularly against the Doctrines of the Church of England, have made it necessary for all the faithful Sons of that Church to appear for her with a dutiful and zealess Concern. Mind the particularly there; for it means no less than the necessary Means, without which we had had no Revolution, nor the Doctor no Deanery. And yet to be a faithful Son, 'tis absolutely necessary to be zealous against that which rescuit the Church. True English Loyalty is Passive Obedience and Non-Kesistance: Our Histories are full of Instances

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of it, especially when the Prince of Orange landed, and the Opposers of such Loyalty oblig'd our Addressers to be generous Spirits of this Nation, and with an extraordinary Ardow to renew their Vows. We have had a good Queen and a good Ministry these eight years; all that has been done, has been great and glorious: The Parliaments have often rejoic'd in the flourishing State of the Church; the flourishing State of the Crown has been the Terror of our Enemies, and almost the Envy of our Friends. Mobs have indeed rifen, and insulted the Government; Houses have been pull'd down by the Rabble, and Blood spilt in the Quarrel of one whom a noble Lawyer calls an Impostor and False Prophet. This is as obvious as the Day: 'Tis known to every one what has been the Effect of these Disorders, and yet see the Sanctity of our Addressers: We bless God for this seasonable Interposition of his Providence, in behalf of this Church and of the Crown, for inspiring the Friends of each of 'em (which are indeed always the Friends of both) with Zeal and Resolution sutable to the Exigency of the present time; and by this means turning, &c. Had there been any thing extraordinary in the Merit of the Preacher the Parliament impeach'd, had he as eminently distinguish'd himself by his Piety and Learning, as his Fire and Fustian; had the Cause he maintain'd been that of Religion and Government; had there been in fhort any thing in it but Faction and Fury, one wou'd not have wonder'd to see not only the Clergy, but all good Men espouse it. But the Character of the Man, and the Circumstance of his Guilt were fuch, nothing is so evident as that he has been made a Tool to serve the crafty Devices of ambitious and revengeful Men; and those Devices having succeeded, mark for what these Divines bless God, &c. Read it again; they are the words of Ministers of the Gospel, and inveighing against the Prosecution of one who had revil'd the Revolution. If Clergymen, fays the Bishop of Oxford in his before-cited Speech, may with impunity publickly in their Sermons arraign and condemn the Revolution, besides the Reflections they cast upon all the worthy Patriots that were concern'd in that great Work; the Commonalty, Gentry, and Nobility, Lords upon every Bench in this House: besides this it must shake, it must sap the very Foundation of our present Establishment, as it stands upon the foot of the Revolution. and atterly destroy our future Hopes in the Protestant Succession. of this Book proves that the Revolution was founded on Resistance: Faults on both sides treats all that deny it as Madmen, and indeed they are the most errant Fanaticks in England. And thus then the Design of the Parliament, which was to affert the Principles on which the Revolution was sounded, is treated by these Addressers; Turning the Designs of their implacable Enemies to the visible Advantage of our Religion. We refer the Reader to what has been urg'd in answer to the Northwiltshire Clergy, and the University of Oxford, on this occasion; where he will see what Dr. Atterbury's Opinion was some few years ago, the same Doctor that presented this Address. He will see also what the two great Bishops of Sarum and Oxon have said in defence of Resistance; and then he will be prepar'd to judg

rightly of the next Paragraph in this Paper.

For our selves, notwithstanding all the Endeavours that have been us'd secretly and openly to introduce into the minds of your Majesty's People, Irreligious, Factious, and Republican Opinions; we are determin'd by the Divine Assistance to adhere to the good old Principles we have learnt, and have constantly taught, and to pay your Majesty such Obedience as our Holy Religion and the Laws of the Land require of us, as our strict indispensible Duty. They can't prevaricate; their Souls are at their Tongues and Pens end. Do not Men of Revolution-Principles pay her Majesty such Obedience as our Holy Religion and the Laws of the Land require of 'em? What other Obedience have they learnt or taught? Passive Obedience. And who's against it to Queen Anne? Passive Obedience, say you, to all Princes, the bad as well as the good. How wonderful Loyal you are on a sudden! What Obedience did you pay King James in 1688? Have I not told you what Faults on both sides, written in favour of your Cause, says of you, p. 49. That there seems in the Revolution a Design of Providence to expose the great Sticklers for Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance; who when they began to feel the Rod of Persecution upon their own Bucks, soon forgot their own Doctrines, &c. But now you'll stedfastly adhere to your good old Principles; now that you know your Obedience will be always an indispensible Duty, that you have a Prince on the Throne who makes the Laws her indispensible Duty: Oh! how Loyal you will be! She's mightily oblig'd to you, is she not? You'l do what the gular is fo Pena he's v as to in't e the E nals, dreff Chur Men agair late, are c mho who have neith retur any the l Fam tect ther tenc

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Law requires of you, because she sets you such an Example: Esteeming your selves bound so to do by her Majesty's sineular Goodness and manifold Favours to you. This Address is so very long, I cannot pretend to repeat all of it. The Penman lov'd to hear himfelf talk, which I'll affure you he's very fingular in; and I'm not fo fond of his Eloquence, as to defire any more of it. Indeed there's nothing elle in't extremely pithy, only putting her Majesty in mind of the Exclusion that ought to be given Fanaticks and Occasionals, and the encouraging such faithful Sons as the Addreffers: Rely on your Royal Protection to this National Church, and your particular Encouragement to all the sincere Members of it. I'm a little surpriz'd to hear 'em pray so against the Mobs and Tumults which have happen'd of late, because I do know, let'em say what they will, they are of a fide: May God preserve you from, &c. and those who would disturb the Quiet of your Government at home; whom no body has disturb'd but the Riotous Rabble, who have abetted the Addressers in their bold Designs. neither the detestable Superstition of Popery may ever again return and prevail against us, nor the pretended Fears of it any longer divide and distract us. For you must know all the Pretences of the Whigs in King Charles and King James's Reigns, as to the Fears of Popery, were all affected. They thought the Church no more in danger then, than the Tories think her now; but they did pretend fo, to spite the Papists. Don't you perceive how cunning the Clergy of Exon are? But 'tis fo: The Addreffers have a privilege of corrupting the best Phrases in our Tongue, as under the pretence, the pretended, and fo forth; which are enough to damn the best Principles in And, quoth they, may the same good Provithe world. dence which has brought your Majesty to succeed by just Right of Inheritance in the Throne of your Royal Ancestors, to the great joy of the present Generation, effectually provide for the like Happiness to Posterity. The rest is so Lawyer-like, one wou'd not think a Parson had a finger in't; and yet I cou'd almost depose who was the Author, because I know who loves to be an Author, and is to proud of his own Conceits, he wou'd not have prefented another Man's: In the Heirs of your Majesty's Body (a Elesting we are still willing to hope for) and in default of such Issue, in the most Illustrious House of Honover. No more nor no less than this they pray; I might have faid, they pretend to pray, Part II.

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but I won't make such an ill use of the word as they do. that the just Right of Inheritance to the Throne of Royal Ancestors may be succeeded by a just Right of Parliamentary Succession to the Throne of Predecessors. What Doctrines they have learnt or taught, I don't know, nor shan't trouble my felf about 'em; but their Reasoning is as clear as their Prayers are fervent. They close all with a Touch of the Convocation, and the Sense of it, when they meet. in these things. As to the Sense of a Convocation, 'tis of fuch superlative importance, that 'tis pity we don't know it once a Quarter at least. I hope however they will not make a Law to impose it on the whole Nation. If they shou'd enact any thing, their Acts are of such force and vigour, I can't tell whether that of Settlement wou'd dare to encounter them. Full Convocation, to receive the Sense of the Clergy there. Ay, that wou'd be fine indeed! Tho if they have nothing to meet about belides, I fancy they may defer such Meeting of theirs, and let us take their Sense from that Decree of the Oxford Convocation, which the Lords order'd to be burnt by the hands of the common Hangman. Never was Man more misinform'd than I and the Essayer on Credit. I don't know who he is, and put my felf first because I am an Historian, and he but an Essayer: for I have heard Dr. Sacheverel went about the Country with a Mob at his heels, as mutinous as that he drag'd after him to Westminster. I have quoted what the Essayer says upon that and him——I perceive we were both out, and he was not gone a Progress, but upon a Mission to convert the Jacobites; for we hear at once of a Man and his Principles, which were never heard of before.

We are now about to examine two Addresses, wherein we shall have extreme Satisfaction as to the Sense of the Nation, by the Agreement we find in that of a County.

The first is from

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Antient Town of Shrewsbury, in the County of Salop, and other Inhabitants.

How fneaking is that other Inhabitants! Why the Beadle and Beil-man are enough for that. Other Inhabitants! I'm for all: I'm unconscionable in these matters.——If I was to address, which shall be as soon as Queen Anne wants

wants it, I'd have every Hand in my Borough except Nonjurors and facobites, or I wou'd not trouble her Majesty with it. You'll fay you got all you cou'd. doubts it? And had there been any occasion for't, you might have had every Fift in the County, but Yemde's and his Brethren. You know, Gentlemen, your Lord Lieutenant the Earl of Bradford was complain'd to, of which we shall fay a word or two by and by. I cou'd not have thought that People who live 120 Miles from London, on the Borders of Wales, and deal in nothing but Cortons, shou'd be ambitious to distinguish themselves by any thing but their Manufacture. I was mistaken; the Mayor and Burgesses of Salop are for fignalizing themselves by the most noble Means in the world. These most Loyal and Obedient Subjects are ambitious of distinguishing themselves, as they have ever done, to her Majesty's Royal Ancestors, so particularly to her Majesty. You must know, I am better acquainted with History than the whole Corporation of Shrewsbury, and therefore reprove them extremely for not consulting that of the Rebellion, than which no History is fo precious to me for that Historical Quality of Characters. They wou'd there have found that a Republican Officer, one Col. Mackworth, being in this Antient Town when King Charles II. her Majesty's Royal Unkle, sent to demand Admittance, he was deny'd—traitorously, rebelliously, and schismatically deny'd. As to King James I. and King Charles I. I can't tell how ambitious the Men of Shrewsbury were of diffinguishing themselves by their steddy and unshaken Duty and Allegiance to them: Sure I am they cou'd not be too ambitious in such a case. And as to King James IL their Ambition was extremely commendable. All that can be faid against them, is, that same refusing King Charles, Son of the Royal Martyr, to enter their Town, they did not feem on that occasion to distinguish themselves according to their boafted Ambition. However, they go on as if there had never been such a Man as Col. Mackworth in Britain: A strange thing, and that he shou'd be so near in Affinity to Sir Humphry, whom King James knighted for Addressing. And the rather we beg leave to address our selves to the Throne at this time, because many of us have been misrepresented as Persons disaffected to your Government, or at least countenancing such as are so at the last Asfizes held at this Town. We shall begin with them prefently about that word mifrepresented; we shall see who it Was was that told a lye: for to misrepresent is to lye, in any one but Addressers. They have misrepresented, and daily do misrepresent Men of Revolution and Toleration Principles; yet I don't fay they lye. I only fay they address, which is indeed as bad in some Folks sense-but that's nothing to me. For these Misrepresentations, they look'd apon't as an indispensable Duty to endeavour in the most submissive manner to recommend themselves to her Majesty's Royal Favour. To recommend your selves to her Majesty by Impertinence, is one of the oddest ways in the world; and to do a thing for which there's no more occasion than to proclaim the Queen again, to address against the Revolution and Toleration for fear of Presbytery and Refistance, is in most Mens opinions a piece of Impertinence: so that if you have no other Merit to recommend your selves, some body else must recommend you, or your Favour won't be worth a farthing; tho you do it your selves by professing Solemnly that none of you ever gave the least occasion for such Misrepresentations, but do disclaim and detest all Principles tending to subvert her Majesty's Just and Hereditary Title and Authority: That is, they disclaim Revolution-Principles, which fixing her Majesty's Parliamentary Title, without which the Hereditary cou'd not have exerted it self, tend to subvert that very Hereditary, which has all its Force and Vigour from it. This is some of the Nonsense, the Incoherency, my Friend the Author of Faults on both sides has taken notice and complain'd of. I do not blame the Burghers of Shrewsbury for being guilty of Nonsense, I did not look for any thing better from 'em: but to be officiously nonfenfical, is blamable; to be so when they might have held their tongues, is certainly blameworthy, and therefore I do condemn them. Their Goodwill to the Church, and making her renounce the truly Apostolical Doctrines she preach'd and practis'd at the Revolution, is extremely Dutiful and Orthodox; and I congratulate them on their being against all Attempts to frustrate the Protestant Succession in the Line of Hanover. What follows strikes home on their own Friends the Addreffers, and is a Mark of uncommon Stupidity or Sincerity: And all the restless Designs of those who aim at aperfing unjustly their Fellow-Subjects, and consequently animating our Enemies abroad, and creating groundless Divisions and Jealousies at home. Who are the Men that have been preaching, writing, and railing against the Administration

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for these six years? Who rais'd Tumults on the necessary Profecution of the Incendiary? What but those Tumults animated our Enemies abroad, and put a stop to the Negotiations of Peace? I believe they have no News at Shrewsbury but Dyer's Letter, and no Political Tracts but Lestey's Scriptions and Mrs. Manley's Dreams: An Author of so fair a Reputation, that the Party are as much honour'd by the Character of her Virtue, as embelish'd by that of her Beauty; yet she has a Brain ever teeming with Scandal, and as fruitful in spurious Productions as any thing else that may be imagin'd. Greedily have her Libels been receiv'd, and rewarded by the greatest Names (I mean only for Quality) tho they were in themselves so filly and worthless, that 'twas some months before the cou'd get the Press to receive them: for it cou'd not enter into the head of any reasonable Creature, that fuch stuff wou'd be swallow'd even by the Fools she flatter'd. Enough of her and her Labours; all which are on a level to all good Men.

As a Proof of the Shrewsbury Mens Sincerity, they promise to chuse such Members only, as in the foregoing respects are their own Likeness, as like em as if they had begat em; for they say, Persons otherwise affected can never truly represent them, in testimony whereof they thereunto assix their Common Seal. Now because they are so full of their Misrepresentations, we must inquire into that Assair, and see whether there have been no unwarrantable Practisings between them and Master Temde, whom the Law has taken hold of for his too much Zeal for the Pretender and Addressing. I shall certainly find him among them, and if they don't clear themselves of him better than they have done in their Address, what will all their Misrepresentations come to?

The following Address was presented by the Right Honourable the Lord Kilmorey, and my Lord Kilmorey had the Honour to kiss, &c.

And N. B. My Lord Kilmorey was formerly a Nonjuror, and brought over to the Government by Dr. Sacheverel in his Journy to Shropshire.

What ado here is with my Lord Kilmorey and Dr. Sacheverel! What a mighty Convert has he made, worthy Y 3

he irresistible Arguments! I wonder what the Doctor did to him; whether he beat him, or charm'd him; for as to reatoning, I believe my Lord was as likely to convert a Man as the Doctor. The Address however came from

The High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the County of Salop.

Notice has been taken of the Salopians already, their Debate with their Lord Lieutenant, and their innocence of certain numultuary Matters laid to their Charge. For the the Doctor was too hard for my Lord, he cou'd not work upon Master Temde and his Brethren. My Lord was prepar'd to his hand. And because it shou'd not be said but he had converted some body, his Lordship was presented to him to operate upon. A great piece of Conjuring, to convert a Jacobite into a Tory, or a Nonjuror into an Addresser! Notwithstanding the Gentlemen that laid the Representation before her Majesty are Men of the best Quality and Character in the Country; notwithstanding a we have faid, or shall fay, upon this, pray observe how these Shropshire Men speak of it: Being deeply affected with the Reproach undefervedly cast upon our County, by a Representation laid before your Majesty in April last; whereby divers of your Majesty's faithful Subjects were unjustly traduc'd with promoting of Tumults, and disturbing the publick Peace.

Nothing goes more to a Man's Heart, than being wrongfully accus'd; and to charge a body with Sedition and Tumult, when one is the most obedient peaceable Creature alive, is the hardest Case ever was heard of. They cannot say, I did it, as is said to the Ghost in Mackbeth. Twas your own Country Gentlemen, your Lord Lieutenant, and the Secretary of State, that's all, and you'll wipe off such a Stain as that with half such an Address as yours; humbly begging leave to acquaint her Majesty, That that Representation was false and groundless, and was maliciously compos'd, and design'd to draw down her Majesty's Displeasure upon you. A sad Design! 'Tis well you had my Lord Kilmorey and the Doctor on your side: the one a Convert, the other a Confessor.

Lord! with such Auxiliaries you might have encounter'd all the Representations Pen and Ink cou'd make of you.

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You were in the right, now you had gone so far, to take that Opportunity of expressing your utmost Detestation of that Vile and Jesuitical Doctrine of Resistance. The Pope taught Father Peters, Father Peters taught Dr. Burnet, and thus came the Revolution about. They never read I suppose, or else I wou'd fling the Author of Faults on both fides in their Dish, because he is their own. Pag. 50. When a Prince shall exercise repeated Acts of Violence and Oppression upon his People; shall dispense with the known Laws, and set himself to overturn the Constitution, and to make his own Will and Pleasure the only Rule of his Government; and all this is as visible to the whole Nation, as the Sun that shines at Noon; Then, and never till then, is the time (if no other Means be left) for the People to have recourse to the last Remedy. And herein I believe all considerate unpresudic'd Men, of the Tory Party, agree with us; nor is there any Whig that I know of, who will not heartily submit to the Christian Doctrine of Obedience, as clear'd up by the present pious and learned Archbishop of York, in his excellent Sermon preach'd before the House of Lords, on the 30th of January, 1699. wherein he afferts, That the standing Laws of every Country are the Rule of the Subjects Obedience, and not meerly the Will of the Prince. Again, &c. That Vile and Jesuitical Doctrine of Relistance, which has of late been so insolently afferted in the most publick manner. Who d'ye think these Shropshire Gentry call Insolent? Guels if you can. Perhaps you'll fay, 'Tis Mr. Hoadly, the new Convert Mr. Higden, the Rights, or some other Author. No, Sir, such Men as they fly higher in their They fcorn to throw it away on a Whig Parson, or Whig Writer; they mean no less than Lords and Commons, who by condemning Henry Sacheverell, D. D. for preaching against Kesistance, infolently afferted it in the most publick manner.

Here's Liberty and Property! Modesty and Argument! The Doctrine of Resistance, they tell her Majesty, is destructive to Monarchy, and all Civil Government. They will not distinguish between the Resistance at the Revolution, and that which brought her Majesty's Royal Grandfather to the Block. They will have the necessary Means blacken'd with the Infamy of that Murder: The Guilt of which horrid Fact, say they, notwithstanding all the Prayers of the Church for threescore Years, still lies heavy upon the Nation; and notwithstanding there's an Act of Parlia-

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ment to oblige us to pray against it to the World's end.

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will be felt by distant Posterity.

I beg the Reader to remember the Tumults that have been laid to the Charge of some of these Addressers, because he will then be able to form a better Idea of 'em, when he hears them say: And that your Majesty may be assur'd the Address we now humbly offer, is not obtain'd in a clandessine unusual manner, but that we speak the Sense of our Country; Whensoever your Majesty, in Compassion to your People, shall be pleas'd to call a new Parliament, we

will send.

What a terrible Condition were we in while the last Parliament fat! Is there a Man alive that has any thing to fay in favour of their Zeal, their Principles, their Capacities, and their Fortunes? Yet while they were in Being, good Breeding seem'd to require, that they shou'd not have been represented as a parcel of Fellows whom her Majesty cou'd not keep together, and have any Pity for her People. What Taxes did they burden 'em with? At least fix Millions of Mony. How hasty were they in raising it? How hard upon the French King, not to hear of Peace without Dunkirk and Spain too? How grateful to the Memory of King William, by vindicating the Revolution? How indulgent to the Fanaticks, by maintaining the Indulgence? How civil to the Ministers, by approving the Administration? and, How loyal to the Queen, by afferting her Title? Had it not been cruel to let such Men fit in St. Stephen's Chappel? Who knows what the People might have fuffer'd another Sessions? Six Millions more, at least; and nay, what's worse, have been forc'd to bring it in too: for they were such fort of Men, they'd have had it if once they had given it. Wherefore in Compassion to the Salopians, who were not entirely of their Sentiments, another Parliament is address'd for. I shall be no Member of it. I did not believe the last wou'd be diffolv'd, and flipt my Opportunity of making an Interest, as did a hundred more, who will be nimbler next time. I don't like railing at Governments and Senates, as the Doctor and his Zanys did: But I can like or dislike as well as they; and if I don't fay any thing, there's no Harm in't. Sure I am, 'tis not in the power of even a Parliament to make me love one or hate another; yet I Chan't think that out of Compassion or Favour to me, they shou'd be kept or dismiss'd. Well

Well, if the Queen has so much Compassion for our Shropshire Men, who is it they will send? Such Representatives as will all with an unlimited Obedience to her Majesty's Authority. God-be-thank'd we have such a good Queen: For, put the Case K. James had been on the Throne, and he shou'd desire to have the Penal Laws and Test, those Stumbling-blocks, as some Addressers call'd them, remov'd; and a standing Army (which, said the Addressers of that Place of which Dr. Atterbury is Dean, is really both the Honour and Sasety of the Nation, let the Teckelites think and say what they will) establish'd, you see what the Shropshire Representatives are to do, to all with an unlimited Obedienee.

But because there must be some Nonsense as well as a great deal of Duty, that unlimited Obedience must be with Justice, and regard to the Liberties and Franchises of their Fellow-Subjects, with a due Tenderness to Consciences truly Scrupulous; with a firm Resolution of continuing the Succession in the Protestant Line; none of which must be touch'd. So that it must be an unlimited Obedience with Limitations; like the London Clergy, an irresistible Au-

thority that may be withflood, but not relifted.

An Author of Noise has interlop'd, and assum'd part of my Province since I set up for an Historian of Addresses. He has taken great freedoms with my first Part, but not had the Gratitude to own them. He has invaded my second without my knowledg. He says, his Enquiries are A New Test of the Sense of the Nation; and endeavours to prove, the Addressers meant Nothing. Which is every whit as Whimsical as the Addresses themselves: there being hardly any thing which they did not mean. They meant to affront the Revolution, attack the Toleration, excuse the Criminal, insult the Parliament, to change the M—ry, and oblige the Clergy. They meant so much they cou'd not express it, and that made 'em so guilty of Nonsense.

His grave reasoning against their Meaning, and the Concern he is in lest these ridiculous Addressers shou'd bring a Slur on Addressing, is equally weighty and important. What he says of her Majesty's not being pleas'd with them, I agree with him in; but where he compliments the new M—s, so far as to think they do not like them, I leave him; for I wou'd not believe it tho I had all their Hands for't. They cannot compel my Faith. Do

not I read their: Names every where as Introducers? Do not I suspect? Did not he know better than I? For he knows one of 'em much better than I do, or desire ever to do, that these Addresses were not all written in Shrop-shire and Radnor. That is a Whim will never serve the Cause the Writer was once engag'd in; and if he can rally no better, he may e'en keep to his more peculiar Gist of Ratiocination, for which his great Learning more immediately capacitates him. This is all I have to say of him, or to him; the first and the last Conversation of this kind.

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There are some Authors proud of being taken notice of, who love Dispute so well, they do not argue for Truth so much as for Victory; and placing all their Merit, like Carmen a boxing, in good Breath, think he's the best Arguer who holds out longest. And such I have no Leisure to deal with. Only I cannot but with the last Abhorrence reflect on a Scandal which that Author, in one of his late Reviews, has thrown on all the Whigs, by faying, He has met with none who had not rather the Ship shou'd sink, than not be govern'd by their own Pilots, or Words to that effect; for I never was fo fond of those Papers as to read 'em, and take this from Hearfay; such however as, in such a mean Case as this, may be rely'd on. What Whig does he know who wou'd rather have Perkin on the Throne than Mr. H—— in the T——? 'Tis true, if any are so timorous as to be afraid of Shadows; and having an ill Opinion of a fet of Men, don't think fit to venture their Mony in their Hands, their Property is their own, and they may do what they will with it. There's fo much got by the Funds, People must be frighten'd with a Vengeance, before they'll sell out to Loss. And if they have conceiv'd strong Jealousies of the Fidelity or Ability of any that are or may be employ'd, especially if those Jealousies are well grounded, 'tis not a thousand plausible Excuses will conquer their Fears, and reconcile their Interest to a Change. By such general Affertions as that, the best grounded Suspicions in the World may be render'd odious; and they are too gross to deserve answering. For my part, I'll have no more to fay to him or his Politicks, than this: If his State-Satyr has found a Market, he will do well to make the most of it, I envy him not his Chapman, and shall follow neither of their Examples. I will not renounce my Religion for a Post, nor

my Principles for a Pension. I wou'd not partake of the thirty Pieces, nor share in such impious Gains. I wou'd not accept of that Favour which he courts, and value none that does not come from Men of Honour, true Eng-

lishmen, and true Patriots.

This Digreffion was not fo very necessary as some others in our History, nor the Subject of so much consequence; but 'tis fit the Reader shou'd allow us to please our selves a little, fince we are at so much Pains to please him. And if Digreffions are not to be suffer'd in History, what will become of that of the Rebellion, which is by so many reckon'd better than the very best? I doubt not, those who have read our Remarks on the Shrewsbury and Salop Addresses, remember how concern'd the poor Gentlemen are for being misrepresented. And this they assure us on the Credit of their own Words, as good as Tests, in the Judgment of fuch as believe the Addressers never told a Lye. And there are, doubtless, great Numbers who believe so of 'em, I mean only as they are Addressers. All that you have against them, is a few Affidavits of Fact, sent up by ten of the best Gentlemen in the County to the Lord Lieutenant, by him communicated to the Secretary of State, by him to her Majesty, and her Majesty's gracious Acceptance of the Zeal of those Gentlemen, as follows. I shall make no more use of any part of the Letters concerning this matter, than is for my present Purpose. In the Letter from the Justices of the Peace to the Earl of Bradford, are these Expressions: Your Lordship will find by the Certificate and Affidavit annex'd, that one Thomas Yewde, who was concern'd in the said tumultuous Proceedings, bath, since that time, refus'd to take the Oaths to the Government; we take Leave to inform your Lordship further. That during our Attendance at the Affizes, some of us receiv'd Intimation of a Design of some Persons concern'd in the before-mention'd Tumults, to procure an Address to her Majesty: But the Sense of the Majority of the Gentlemen who ferv'd on the Grand Jury, and who attended at the Affizes, being well known to be very opposite to all seditious Attempts. no such Address was publickly tender'd to the Grand Jury, in the manner wherein such solemn Transactions, really intended for the Honour and Service of the Government, and Peace of the Kingdom, have been usually done. But since the Grand Jury have been discharg'd, and some of them gone out of Town, an Address hath been carry'd about this Town to many publick Houses, about Ten a Clock at Night, in order to procure Hands to it. Your Lordship can very well judg bow much of the Sense of this County is exprest in the Opinions of those Persons who shall appear to have subscribed that Address. But we think we shou'd have been wanting in our Duty to your Lordship, if we had not given you this Account of the clandestine and unusual manner by which it hath been obtain'd, &c. The Names of the Gentlemen who subscrib'd this Letter, will be an Honour to my History, and to their own Memory, if, which is most likely, they do not themselves out-live it.

Robert Corbet, Edward Leighton, J. Bridgman, George Weld, John Lacon,

Fr. Berkely,
Robert Clive,
Barth. Beale,
Ro. Edwards,
Thomas Acton.

The Tumults complain'd of, are mention'd in the faid Letter to be in favour of Dr. Sacheverell; whom, as little worthy as I think he is of fuch Notice, I'm oblig'd to mention so often. The Right Honourable the Earl of Sunderland, for whose Name all Men of Probity and Merit will have an unalterable Respect, having receiv'd this Information from that truly noble Peer, my Lord Bradford, wrote thus to him from Whitehall, in Answer: I have laid before the Queen the inclosed Papers which your Lordship had communicated to me, giving an Account of the disorderly and tumultuous Behaviour of some Persons, at or near Shrewsbury, the most active of which appears to be a Nonjuror; who seemed by their Actions to set the Government at defiance, and were endeavouring clandestinely to procure an Address, &c. upon Matters very unacceptable to her Majesty: Who did thereupon, in a very earnest manner, express her Dislike of those riotous and seditious Proceedings, promoted by Papists, Nonjurors, and other Persons disaffected to the Government, and of dangerous Principles; and did command, that your Lordship shou'd let the Gentlemen who sent you these Papers know, how graciously she accepts this so seasonable Mark of their Loyalty and Zeal for her Person and Government, of which she desires the Continuance, in their going on to suppress such Practices, by which the publick Peace is broken, and which tend to nothing less than the total Subversion of our present Constitution.

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Tis left to the Reader to confider, whether the first Addreffers are not the same with the second; and then, whether the tumultuous and clandestine Proceedings complain'd of, and prov'd to her Majesty by Affidavits, are Misrepresentations. Be that as it will, here's a Discovery worth all the Addresses that have been penn'd since Christmas, and that is, their being unacceptable to her Majefty: For thus the declares all Addresses clandestinely Of which glean the Parcel, and then fee what a Crop you'll have. 'Tis not to be doubted, the same Methods were us'd in other Places; and the subsequent Elections are not an infallible Proof of the fair Management of the Addressers; for so many Reasons, hat they must be obvious to every impartial Thinker; tho of such a nature, as not to bear relating with Decency or Safety. Who ever heard of such Men as

The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Holt? What a dreadful alias is tack'd to it? Al. Lyons, in the County of Denbigh.

'Tis not possible for humane Apprehension to guess at the cause of this alias. It must be taken from the Place or the Persons. Now, that Holt has any such terrible Animals about it as Lions, I have not been inform'd, unless the Things with Whiskers, that can live upon Rocks, and climb'em like Cats, are so term'd in that Country. Therefore 'tis more probable 'tis taken from the Men. And an honourable alias it is, Lions. Had Holt been on the Top of Sierra Leona in Africk, it cou'd not have had a more formidable one. The Truth is, there's no Animal more terrible than an Addresser, especially your Cambrian. They are not so wise as some others in Great Britain, but they are stout, and as sierce as Lions against Antimonarchicals and Republicans. Why this Borough has so distinguishing an alias, appears from the beginning of the Address: Her Majesty's very antient Corporation of Holt; a Place eminent for its Loyalty and Sufferings, and one of the last Garisons that held out (against the traitorous Rebels) for King Charles I. of ever-bleffed and glorious Memory; and the the greatest part of their Town was reduc'd to Ashes, nor has it any time since been able to recover its former prosperous State, yet they esteem it their Happiness and Glory, Still to retain that which no fort of Violence cou'd

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ever take from them. I warrant you think now 'tis their Denomination of Lions. No, no, 'tis their firm and un-shaken Loyalty, which as it utterly detests and abbors all those Damnable Doctrines and Republican Principles, which brought that blessed Martyr to the Block; which ought not to be once nam'd, &c. So say I; and yet Forty-Eight and Republican Principles are always in the Mouths of Addresses: There's nothing so much nam'd by them. So will it ever study to be for the Queen, the House of Hanover, and the Church.

Having pray'd for her Majesty against her profes'd Enemies, the French, they pray also against the more dangerous private Designs of her pretended Friends. I suppose they mean the Jacobites, who have sworn Allegiance to her, and yet are for the Pretender; since it cannot enter into the Heart of Man to conceive the Whigs are more dangerous than the French: that can never be. And if the Burghers of Holt pray always to no more Purpose than this, they are but indifferent Churchmen, whatever good Opinion they have of their being Orthodox and Catholick.

And lest any body shou'd remain in the dark whom they pray against, they tell us, They are such whose Occasional Conformity to the Church, gives them Opportunity of wounding her more securely. Treacherous Fellows are these Occasionals. 'Tis well we are in the Hands of such Sages as the Men of Holt, who not only can find them, but pray against them. They proceed: And whose dissembled Zeal for her Majesty's Government. Sly Dogs; to dissemble so

well, as to venture their All for it.

The next is one of the greatest Truths that ever came from any thing since the Oracle held his Tongue at Delphos: Whose dissembled Zeal is only employ'd in disputing her Majesty's most undoubted Hereditary Title. They have done nothing else, except encouraging Resistance to her Sacred Person. There's for you. They can't tell an Untruth, or else how near wou'd this be to one? Who are the Occasionals, that have encourag'd Resistance to her Majesty? That's a puzling Question. But 'tis not for such Men as these to be puzzl'd: they'll say, they don't know. If you ask 'em, why they said it then? they'll still say, They don't know. If you demand, why they address'd? they'll surely reply, They don't know. And the same Answer wou'd they return, shou'd you ask 'em, what

what they fign'd? If the Clergy of London were serv'd as the Absenters tell us, well may such Addressers as these be bound to implicit Discipline. Nor can we think much better of the next Addressers, tho presented by a Knight, and such a Knight as wou'd scorn to present any thing he was not extremely well satisfy'd with. 'Tis

The humble Address of the Aldermen, Sheriff, Grand Jury, Common Council, and Capital Citizens of the antient loyal City of Worcester.

You see here's no Mayor: Here's a great deal of good Company, that is, considering where the Scene lies; but it all looks untowardly, because a Mayor is not amongst them. Ten to one, this is the Place where the Doctor's Trumpeters were put in the Pound; and Mr. Mayor did more than all the Mayors besides between Banbury and Salop. If the rest had serv'd him so, I know no Harm 'twou'd have done, except in hindring the Mob of a Holiday. The beginning of this Scription looks as if the Citizens of Worcester were not so weary of paying Taxes as the Clergy of London; who, I forgot to tell you before, have an extreme Aversion to such as delight in War; such as love Battles out of Wantonness, and take Wounds and Slaughter to be nothing but a Frolick.

Such sure they meant, and not those that delight in Victory, and bravely expose themselves to all Hazards, for their Country's Service, and their own Glory: Such as wou'd not give the French a Barrack for a Peace, but wou'd beat 'em till they make 'em beg it in good Earnest. I wonder the Worcester Men shou'd be for those; they spoke before they were aware of it. Great and Glorious Victories and Advantages obtain'd in this just and necessary War, which we will, to the atmost of our Power, enable your Majesty to prosecute, till your Enemies shall sue for Peace with Sincerity, or be no longer able to oppose your victorious Arms. That's as it shou'd be; and the Duké of Marlborough is much more oblig'd to them, than to the London Doctors. I don't say, the next spoils all. For every one to his Mind.

They do thank for placing the Duke of Shrewsbury, a Person of that antient Honour and distinguish'd Virtue, in the Lieutenancy over them. This no body will quarrel with them about, nor for their History and Genealogy

in the next Lines: Whose Ancestors were ever firmly Loyal, and truly Faithful to the Crown, and himself no less Exemplary in his Conduct for the Church's Safety, at the late Trial

of it.

All that I object against here, is too much Obscurity: I can't tell whether they intend his Grace's exemplary Conduct, in taking Arms for the Prince of Orange, when his Highnels rescu'd the Church; or, whether they mean the Trial of Dr. Sacheverell; the Word Late seeming to hint some such matter. If so, then, I say, my Lord Somers's Conduct was as exemplary, who voted against the Doctor, as the Duke of Shremsbury's, who voted for him; there being 69 that follow'd my Lord's Example, and but 52 that follow'd the Duke's. Wherefore one wou'd incline to believe, they meant the late Trial of the Church at the late Revolution, founded on the late necessary Means, was it not that it makes the following Expressions the saddest Contradiction that Man was ever guilty of, in opposition to those false and dangerous Tenets which make way for Faction and Rebellion, to usurp the Place of Loyalty and Obedience, in opposition to the Tenets of Resistance, which his Grace, when he feiz'd Bristol, cou'd not think so well of as these Citizens do now.

There's one thing I wou'd never have fuffer'd to have gone, had I been those Addressers, because it restects on Addresses it self, and gives a Handle for others to serve them as they serve others, which wou'd have dismal Confequences, by creating an Abhorrence of one another among Addressers: They cannot but profess their unanimous Detestation of all such Principles as wou'd render her Majesty's Royal Person unsafe. Meaning, like the rest of the Addressers in this Key, Revolution-Principles. because they are not, perhaps, extremely fate to a bad Prince, they affert, they are unsafe to the best of Princes, whose Safety, in truth, depends entirely upon them; there being none who prefer the Hereditary to the Revo-Intional Right, but wou'd take upon him to judg of the Right of Descent, and determine by his own Faith, which, in case of a Competition, may be influenc'd by his Pasfions: Whereas, the Parliamentary Right has no Competitor, and compels all to submit to it, without leaving em at liberty to decide arbitrarily of a Title by Descent, to which there is a Pretender. And yet in the great Wil-

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dom of these Addressers, such Principles render the Go-

vernment precarious alfo.

Lord! what a Land do we live in? 'Tis thus they reafon among the Laplanders and Hottantots: That which secures, endangers; that which confirms, renders precarious. By this time, there's not a Briton at all acquainted with the Hiftory of Addresses, who does not believe I honour the Queen, and abhor the Pretender, as much as the most zealous Addresser in her Majesty's Dominions; that I verily believe he is what a Manager call'd the Doctor, an Impostor. What then? What's my Belief, if the Queen's Title must be left to the Maggot of a Burgher and Peafant, to believe or not believe, according to his Will and Pleasure; which renders her Majesty's Person most unfafe, and her Government most precarious the doing fo, or relying, as King William did, and as the Hanover

Line must do, on the Parliamentary-Right only.

If the Addressers had such Noddles as other Men, they wou'd have thought of this, and have faid never a Word of Unsafe or Precarious. Their Detestation not only is arm'd against such sulphurous Doctrines, but against all Addresses that have a Tendency to Ends so horrid and impious, as the promoting Principles of WithAnding; which the London Clergy have done, and will do again and again too, upon Occasion, in cales of Necessity, for the prefervation of civil and religious Liberty; for then irreliftible Authority becomes Withstandable, but not Relitable. There's a great deal of difference; as much as between Sir Jonathan Trelawny and the Bishop of Winchester. These Addressers are Sons of true Subjects, and loyal Sufferers for her Majesty's Royal Grandfather; and will stand by and detend her Majesty's undoubted Hereditary, and adhere to maintain that Church for which he dy'd a Martyr. And when the Parliament's chosen, they will endeavour to Jend, &c.

I cannot endure to have her Majesty twitted in the Teeth so with the Services the Forefathers of these Men did three or fourfcore Years ago, because I know one or two in special Favour, whose Fore-fathers were then up to the Ears in Buff against the Royal Martyr. And since neither of 'em cou'd help what their Fathers did, I wonder why they shou'd not be forgotten, as much as if they had been for the Red Rose or the White, or had carry'd a Crossbow to Jerusalem. Do these Menthink, now he Part II.

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Majesty has 100000 Men venturing their Blood for her against the French King, she has any thing to spare for those whose Grandfathers fought against Cromwel? 'Tis very odd this; but it is always fo, if there's a little Merit in a Place, the Inhabitants make fo much of it. Thus Holt, in Denbighshire, address to tell her Majesty it was the last Garison the Roundheads came to; but don't say whether 'twas because it lay so far out of the way, or stood to it to stoutly they cou'd not bring it to: the Addressers do not fay whether they cou'd not or wou'd not take it. In the first part of this History the Reader may see what rare work the Clothiers of this City made with their Addresses to King James: And when you have said the Clothiers of Worcester, you have said all. Tho there is not a word for Indulgence to Consciences even truly scrupulous in this Paper, there was enough in the former from this City; so that the Sense of it cannot be infallibly determin'd without a Scrutiny. The very next Address is a topping one, that of

The High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Clergy and Gentry met at the Assizes at the City of York, together with the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and several Principal Inhabitants of the said City;

Which is by way of defiance: We your Majesty's most diviful and loyal Subjects, in opposition to all your Enemies, beg leave in this publick manner to declare before God and the World, that your Majesty is by Hereditary Right. How pompous and folemn is all this, to express that the Chevalier de St. George is a Pretender! As well as by Legal Establiffment. Why is that mention'd, if 'tis of no value! If 'tis, why the Hereditary, unless to affert the Jus Divinum of it! Our Lawful and Rightful Queen, and only Supreme Governour in all Causes, over all Persons and Estates Spiritual and Temporal; and that it is not lawful on any pretence what soever to resist your Majesty. You must know by the by, there is not a Mortal except the Jacobites that ever imagin'd 'twas lawful to refift her Majesty. This the Addressers know as well as I: Our gracious Queen so governs us, that if we resist we must be the most mad, ungrateful, wicked Wretches in the world. For in our Obedience to her Government our Interest lies, as well er

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as our Duty. But had this been address'd to King James, (and as much every whit was address'd to him from this very Quarter) how cou'd they have answer'd their saying, We abbor all impious and seditious Principles, especially that traitorous Position of taking up Arms by your Anthority against your Person? Pretty Gentlemen these truly! Very pretty Gentlemen! If I had ten such Mannors as Helm-My, I wou'd lay 'em all to a Suffolk Freehold, that not a Soul of 'em ever heard any Man living affert that traitorous Position, of taking up Arms against her Majesty's Person by her Authority; never was it in the imagination of any one, from the Orcades to Scilly. What! take up Arms against such a Queen, against a Prince labouring inceffantly to make us happy! They know 'tis impossible; for the Case the Whigs state Resistance to be lawful in, is only for the Preservation of those very Liberties, to preserve which her Majesty is more sollicitous than the most zealous of her Subjects; and fuch as wou'd blacken the Necessary Means us'd at the Revolution, turn it thus: They fay 'tis unlawful to relift her Majetty, who reigns well, on any pretence whatfoever, because they wou'd have it thought unlawful to relift any Prince on any pretence what soever; then what did the Yorkshire Gentry do, when they feiz'd York and Hull, and declar'd for the Prince of Orange? They declare they abhor all impious and seditious Principles, especially that traitorous Position, of taking up Arms by her Majesty's Authority against her Person; because they wou'd now have it believ'd, the taking up Arms against any Prince by his Authority is traitorous? What then was the arming of the Lieutenancy of this Shire, and the inferior Officers, to attend his Grace of Leeds, when he declar'd for his Highness the Prince, who was marching with an Army against King James, and fought his Soldiers at Wincanton and Reading? The Case of her Majesty is impious, even in the Supposition; and to charge any part of her Loyal Subjects with such detestable Suggestions, a piece of Malice and Falshood, no Briton was ever yet capable of one against They are very defirous of Sacheverel's Toleration to Consciences truly scrupulous, of whose Scruples we our selves will be Judges. A General Pardon, with Exceptions and an &c. at the end of 'em; and the Doctor's pious Care comes upon 'em too: But it wou'd grieve us to see this advanc'd into an Establishment, so as to annul those Laws which

which were design'd for our Defence. How mighty clear and intelligible! What Laws made for their Defence wou'd it thus grieve 'em to fee annul'd by the Toleration? The Act of Uniformity, the Test-Act, the Union Act? Who has threaten'd 'em? Great has been the Danger; the Pins are stol'n, and down tumbles the Capilo. A horrid Plot that! and a horrid Device the other, to hoift a mere Exemption into an Establishment! Are these bold Britons frighted fo foon! 'Tis very unbecoming Men of Northern Courage, as invincible as their Foreheads. I am heartily glad they are so well satisfy'd with her Majesty's Affection to the Church; wou'd to God they had been half as well pleas'd a year ago, when they had every whit as much reason for't. Her Majesty's Affection was from the first so perfect, it cou'd receive no Addition or Diminution; and therefore this Satisfaction of theirs comes from fomething elfe. The poor Church is, as Tom Double calls Sacheverel, the Button; whereas the's no more concern'd in many matters the's charg'd with, than I was in the Murder of the Royal Martyr thirty years before I was born. The Lord Mayor of York is a much better bred Man than the Lord Mayor of London: We look upon it as high Presumption in any Person what soever, to intrude into your Majesty's Council, and to distate the Choice of Persons, Times and Seasons. 'Tis true, I do verily believe my Lord Mayor of York, and all his Brethren Addressers, have not half a Plumb in the Funds; and that my Lord Mayor of London and his Family have a Plumb and a half: fo that what wou'd be high Prefumption in his Lordship of York and Company, yet in his Lordship of London, if he was fent for, and fairly introduc'd, tho to go might be Presumption, yet it was not high Presumption. What it wou'd have been had he not gone, I will for once let my Friends the Addressers tell for me.

As much Discretion as these Men seem to have about intruding, in my small Judgment they are guilty of the same Crime in Infinuation: And how soon soever that Wisdom shall think it seasonable to call a new Parliament. It they had not advis'd her Majesty to call a new one, why wou'd they have faid how foon foever? I will lay my Lord Mayor of Tork the price of the best thing he has in his Shop, that Sir Gilbert did not fay half so much without bidding; and unless his Lordship tells me who bid him say so, he shall be no Mayor for me, tho he was Right

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Right Reverend as well as Right Honourable. We have had one Address from a Riding of this Shire before; which Riding this comes from the Lord knows, and how we came by it: I took it as I found it, and shan't trouble my self further about it.

Courteous Reader, mind the next Address with more than ordinary Application; 'tis the full Sense of the Historian, and as good Sense as ever History was honour'd with: nor does it come from any pitiful Town Corporate, or from any pack'd Grand Jury, but is the free and vo-

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The High Sheriff, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, Second Inquest, and other Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County Palatine of Chester.

Since others of our Fellow-Subjects have presented their Professions of Loyalty to your Majesty, permit us, Dread Sovereign, to tender our unseigned ones, and to congratulate the

wonderful Success of your Arms.

We esteem it our highest Felicity that your Majesty reigns over us, and that a Protestant Succession is secur'd to us by Law; joyfully acknowledging your undoubted Title, without presuming to distinguish betwixt your Parliamentary and your Hereditary Right, much less to prefer that which your Glorious Predecessor King William had not, the Illustrious House of Hanover most probably will not have, and to which in your Majesty's own time there is a Popish Pretender.

The Peace and Order of the Kingdoms require our Submission to all legal Determinations, especially those of your Highest Court: And we cannot without detestation think of censuring a Parliamentary Proceeding, which was so just and so necessary, and which has had your Majesty's most solemn Approbation from the Throne; the condemning of which, strikes at your Majesty's Authority, the Judicature of the Lords, the Privileges of the Commons, and the very Constitution of

Parliament.

We shall always pay a dutiful and chearful Submission to your Majesty's Government, and it is with Resentment we behold those Insurrections and Riots which were begun in your Metropolis, and propagated thro a considerable part of your Kingdom, to countenance an insolent Offender.

Whilst we esteem the late Revolution happy, and consider the Part your Majesty had in it, what Prevarication and Un-Z 3 dutifulness dutifulness shou'd we be guilty of, shou'd we insinuate that the Means of the Revolution were unjust, or represent the

Principles of it as Antimonarchical?

But such Methods as these have been made use of, to inflame and divide us, and have prevented that Bleffing of Peace, which otherwise by this time we might have enjoy'd; and therefore we hope the Promoters of these Distractions will no longer grudge the Payment of Taxes for carrying on the War, which they have prolong'd. We have just cause to adore the Divine Providence and Goodness, that not withstanding the Attempts of our crafty Enemies at home, our proud Enemies abroad have been humbled by the Continuance of those never-failing Successes which attend upon your Consummate General in Flanders, and those great and seasonsble ones which the Zeal and Fidelity of your General in Spain, and his Love to publick Liberty have been rewarded with.

These are the Blessings which call for our highest Acknowledgments to Almighty God, the Author of them, and Duty to your Majesty, who has procur'd them for us; and we must sincerely congratulate your Majesty upon them, and pray they may terminate in the Establishment of your Throne by a safe

and honourable Peace.

May old English Liberty prevail, and never be ex-

chang'd for Licentiousness!

May the Church of England continue to be prosperous, but never distate to or be independent on the State!

May the Difference between that and other Protestant

Churches never be widen'd!

But as that Church was first reform'd by the Authority of the Civil Power, and as it has had the Honour ever since to be the Bulwark of the Protestant Interest, so may it always continue on the same foot.

And may your Majesty's Reign be long, as it has been

Glorious, over a Happy and Free People!

Here's an Answer to all the Nonsensical Addresses, as the Faults on both sides calls them, that we have said any thing of. It has my Heart and Hand: 'tis English and Orthodox. There's no Prevarications, no Infinuations, no Innuendo's; every thing is honest and plain, they mean what they lay. And when our Island is not so affected by its Neighbourhood to the Moon as 'tis now, this will be the Sense of the whole Nation, as it is now of the most found and lenlible part of it.

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'Tis not to be doubted but the Reader, long before he came to this, was very well fatisfy'd that the Sense of the Nation is as surely to be met with in an Address, as Schism in a Conventicle. However, because I am my self a Sceptick in that matter, I will not give over the Cause so; but since I have shewn you one Sense of Pembrokeshire already, you shall now have another: and then tell me which is that of the Nation. This comes from

The Deputy-Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of Pembroke:

In which nothing is more particular, than their telling us which of all her Majesty's Titles is the best; and they affert 'tis that which Harry the Eighth had of the Pope for writing against Luther. Every one can tell which of em it is, fo I shan't mention it. All the other Branches of her Majesty's Power, the of Divine Institution, say these good People, seem ordain'd for the temporal Good of Human Society, and to respect secular Considerations. They do indeed seem so; but their Brother, the Examiner, has set that Affair in a better light, and prov'd 'tis only seem, the thing is not so in fact. No. 13. he informs us, 'tis a Precarious Principle to Suppose the Good of the People is the only End of Government. I shall not repeat all he says on this Head, tho 'tis well worth repeating; and I have faid fo much, only to justify that cautious Expression of our Welsh Gentlemen: For it being but a precarious Principle, to suppose the Good of the People to be the End of Government, they were in the right to express themselves warily, and declare that her Majesty's Power does but seem ordain'd for the Temporal Good. There's more in this than one wou'd think cou'd be in any thing that came from Pembrokeshire. The next part of this Paragraph does not agree with the native Simplicity of the Addressers: 'Tis florid, and in a strain which savours of Parnassus more than Penmenmawr. 'Tis a sublime Compliment, which tho it has not a syllable of Flattery in it, is Rhetorical and Mannerly in the highest degree: an infallible Proof that Manners and Rhetorick are not, as some ridiculoully fancy, confin'd to Courts and Academies, and that the Czar's Project to refine his Ruffians is not impracticable. But this is a much more high and exalted Domi-2 4

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nion deriv'd from the Hand of God, by which your Majefly is intrusted with the Guardianship and Protection of his Sacred Rights on Earth, and are more particularly entitled to the Noble Denomination of being his Vicegerent. All this is extremely good: Her Majesty is the Defender of the Christian Faith, she is the first Protestant Prince in Europe, and her Arms are now gloriously employ'd in the Defence of the true Religion and the Liberties of Christendom. This we all knew, before we heard a word of these Gentlemen: and you must know why they are so very devoutly given. 'Tis not fo much to recognize the relation between her Majesty's Power and the Divine, as to take away all manner of pretence, that any Branch of the former came in any wife from the Revolution; and that refolves it all into Jure Divino, over which no earthly Power can have any Right; and that reduces all things into a very bappy flate for the Preservation of the Protestant Succeshon. You have seen how godly these Addressers are even in their Ceremon, and therefore will not be furpriz'd that they are griev'd and amaz'd to observe the prod gious Growth of Athers m and Blasphemy, Vice and Immorality. I am glad I live two hundred Miles off of 'em, for 'tis a strange Country it seems that they dwell in: And the open Profession of such Heretical and dangerous Doctrines as tend, &c. We are, I find, not half so wicked in London; for I don't know of any one Herefy openly profess'd there but James Nailor's and Sir Richard Bukeley's. 'I is true, the Welsh have in all Ages been a little given to Herefy: Pelagius's true name, they tell me, was Morgan; and he did more milchief 1200 years ago, than Dr. Sacheverel will be able to do, were he to live as many Centuries. I do not know what Herefies are fprung up and openly profess'd in Pembrokeshire, so I am no proper Judg of that mtater. Things, they tell her Majefly, are come to such a pass, that if not timely remedy'd, they will draw down the Divine Judgment on this Nation. The Doctor gave us a hint of that too. I do agree so far with these pious Addressers, that their Sins deserve more than they are afraid of, and call for Repentance and Conversion. If they will go on in so holy and necessary a Work in good earnest, and let me be their Confessor, I will absolve em for the Sins committed by Mr. Lock and Mr. Hoadly in defending Liberty and Resistance in the reasonable manner they have done; provided I hear of no more Fornication and Drunkenness, no Swearing and Sabbath-breaking among them. Till they reform in those matters, 'tis not all their crying out against Revolution and Toleration-Principles shall make me look upon em as the better Christians. They will defend the Regal Power too against the Spawn of Harry Ireton and Edmund Ludlow; and I'll engage they will never defend any thing that will so little need their Defence. They will pursue all Methods to discountenance Blasphemy, Vice and Immorality. Those of 'em who are Justices of the Peace will do well therefore to put the Statutes in execution against such Sin-What fignifies their Address, unless they do that? Two or three dozen of Warrants well executed, will be more effectual than forty Addresses: I hope they will take this into their serious Consideration. We must now go into Cornwal again, and pay our Respects to

The Mayor, Aldermen, Free Burgesses, and other Inhabitants of her Majesty's Antient Dutchy Borough of Saltass:

Who, I believe, wou'd not have addres'd, had it not been out of the just Sense they had of her Majesty's Hereditary and Undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of her Royal Ancestors. I took a particular Fancy to this Borough for their Address to King William against the Pretender, whom they call'd a Fictitious Prince; which is the very same I always call him. I believe he and I are as near related, as he and King James were; yet I don't think her Majesty's undoubted Right is deriv'd more from the Hereditary than the Parliamentary Title: and for that reason, when I speak of her Majesty, I call her always my Rightful and Lawful Queen; and I'll warrant my Obedience and Zeal go as far as the best of the Hereditaries, who I am sure can't love the House of Hanover half so well as I do, because I never name Hereditary for sear of giving 'em offence.

As great as I own the Antient Dutchy Borough of Saltash are, I cannot but take notice of their utter Abborrence of all Antimonarchical and Republican Tenets. If they did mean really and truly Republican and Antimonarchical, I shou'd not have a word to say against 'em; but I know the Inside of 'em, and they shall see what a respect I have for 'em, by my holding my tongue.

I can't

I can't think half what the Examiner and the Tories fay of felling Burgefsships, is true: I have a better Opinion of our Constitution, than to suppose any part of it can be affected by Bribery. I do not imagine such clean-fisted Men as the Addressers wou'd fell their Votes; especially if the Church was in danger. What fignify three Guineas a Man, in comparison of rooting up Schism and Refistance? Five years ago indeed I know a certain Borough that one Stacy a Nonjuring Parson, a great Champion of High-Church, whether in Goal or out of it, pretended to fell, and in effect did fell as well as he cou'd, twice or thrice over, and yet kept his Ears as fast to his Head as they were before. What then? Where's the Reputation of any Borough touch'd by that? If a Fellow goes about, and fays he can make 'em vote as he pleases, when he knows no more of 'em than the Candidates, how can they help that? I have been at Hearings at the Committee of Elections, and never once heard any thing like a Market fix'd at three Guiueas a Vote: Wherefore when any Borough has such a Scandal upon it, 'tis the Misfortune, and not the Guilt of such Borough. Can any body suppose that People can be influenc'd by such a paltry business as shewing 'em a Bear, and giving 'em a Barrel of Ale? No it can never be: And whoever fay fo of Ilcester, had Mr. Anderton been alive, he cou'd have satisfy'd 'em of the contrary. And I will not hear any thing faid against

The Bailiff, Capital Burgesses, Minister, and other Inhabitants of the Antient Borough of Ilcester,

On that or any other score whatsoever. A pretty Borough it is; and the Place and the People so of a piece, they seem to be made for one another more than any People and Place in the Universe. The Minister being in the Company, one cannot question but he drew up the Address; and 'tis remarkable, he takes notice of the Times: This nice Conjuncture. All the rest is common with them and their Brethren the Addresses; as steddy undissembled Loyalty, Legal Prerogative and Hereditary Title; wholesom Dostrines, and the Church's pretended Friends. And not knowing who wou'd be their Representatives, they only hope well about 'em. I cannot comprehend why they shou'd not be as sure as other Boroughs. What made

made 'em dubious in the matter? Why cou'd they not tell as well a month before the Teste, as a month after? I shan't make any inquiries into these things: I put it to the Burghers themselves, and when they are dispos'd to tell me the reason, I shall be dispos'd to hear it. The next Address is very extraordinary, not for the Sense or Necessity of it, but its being introduc'd by a fair Lady; a Fortune none besides it can boast of.

The Following Address from the Parts of Lindsey.

A Lincolnshire Phrase, which might draw other Folks into Errors; Parts being apply'd to so many things, that when 'tis said of a Country, it shou'd have some Adjective to explain it, as East or West, North or South, or East, West, North, and South, which expresses all the Parts of a Place. And Parts substantively express'd, seem to intimate a Division, and that implies the Sense of the Nation cannot be there; because when true, that is always united.

Presented by Charles Caldecot Esq; accompany'd by Sir Thomas Meers, Charles Hall, Gilbert Brown, John Sibthorp, Esqs; and other Gentlemen, introduc'd by her Grace the Durchess of Ormand.

And this Address had another favour to which most of the others we hope had not the Ambition to aspire: it was read. John Morphew, or Abel his fast Friend, tells us many more things concerning it: But the we value 'em as Collectors, we have a very mean Opinion of 'em as Historians, and shall not depend upon their Report.

The Justices of the Peace, Clergy, Gentlemen, and others, of the Parts of Lindsey in the County of Lincoln,

Are in a furious declamatory Strain, and tell all the World, The Principles of Sedition and Rebellion, of Atheism and Irreligion, of late so insolently printed, published, and defended, to the Dishonour, &c. and Danger of the Crown, justly call for the highest Indignation and Resentment. I had ever so great a Veneration for the Fair, I wou'd never contradict what they protected; so these Squires

Squires may fay what they will for me, I shall not mind them; but I may deal with others perhaps the more feverely for't. We cannot but look upon all the Persons who presume to disturb the Peace of the Church, and the Quiet of your Majesty's Reign, by publishing and maintaining Principles of Refiftance, so contrary to the Christian Doctrine, so repugnant to the Laws of the Land, and so unnecessary under your Majesty's Government; to be the most daring of all your Majeffy's Enemies. Beauty is the best Protection for Impertinence: A Gentleman will forgo his Judgment, out of deference to the Ladies; with whom a well-bred Person will always find more favour than a Critick. I might elfe have brought these Addressers before their Bishop, who wou'd no more have fign'd their Address than Daniel Burgesthe Alcoran. But I know my Duty to the Fair, and will like what they like in every thing, even in an Address; so I shall proceed. And that never to be forgotten Rebellion which began in Forty One. How happy 'tis for Lindsey-Parts, that their Gentlemen have a Lady at their head? What work might we make of their Rebellion and Forty One? But we won't presume to oppose Persons so distinguish'd, as to have a Lady for their Introducer. However, let the Author of Faults on both sides do what he pleases with 'em, that's nothing to me, I an't to answer for that. If a People can find no other means to preserve their most valuable Interests, but by having recourse to the last Remedy, and shall take up Arms to compel such a Prince to restore their Rights and reform his Government; 'tis evident from the Histories of the Civil Wars of France and other Countries, that grave and impartial Historians have not thought fit to treat this way of opposing the unlawful Usurpation of Princes with the odious Name of Rebellion, &c. 'Tis observ'd that our Parliaments have had the Caution, that in Acts past after the Restoration in relation to the preceding War between the King and Parliament, they would never give it the Name of Rebellion, doubtless out of the Consideration that it behov'd them to keep up the Sanction of the Parliamentary Authority, and that that War was authorized by a Legal Parliament, who had Right to vindicate the Liberty of the Nation. If these Addressers had not had Beauty on their side, what wou'd become of their History and Chronology, as well as their Politicks? But as I was faying, they are fafe, and they may thank they know whom for't. They tell us Forty One had its foundation upon such Maxims

Maxims which did bring about the Revolution by the Abdication of King James, and ruining the Pretences of the Pretender; that is, upon Refistance: which having fav'd both Church and State, does (if Lindsey-Parts are to be believ'd) of necessity draw all Forms of Government, both of Church and State, into Confusion. That which brought 'em out of Confusion, must of necessity bring 'em into it; that's all. And they do with all bumility beg her Majesty to believe, that all Orders and Degrees of Men whatever, who at this time promote, countenance, or encourage the Principles of Resistance, (Men of Revolution Principles) Schism, (Presbyterians) and false Doctrine, (the Supremacy of the Crown) have in view the utter Destruction of her Maiesty's Hereditary Title and Government. Pray what detriment will it be to her Majesty, if they had such a view, provided they are always true and faithful to her Parliamentary Title? If they are Loyal, as oblig'd by their Oaths, to that Right founded on those Acts which requird those Oaths, her Majesty's Government is without the Hereditary as secure as if it was built on the same And whoever fails in obedi-Rock with the Church. ence to her Majesty's Titles, by distinguishing one from the other, I give him up to the Addressers, let 'em do what they will with him, as has been often hinted already, and cannot be too often; because I wou'd by no means countenance or encourage the least Failure in Duty and Submission to our best of Princes.

The Lindley-Parts have one Inference that's extremely argumentative, That the Revolution having been effected by Relistance, and the Protestant Succession by the Revolution, those Principles of Resistance are with a view absolutely to defeat the Protestant Succession in the most Illustrious House of Handver. This is superlatively rational and necessary: And those Principles which rescu'd the Church, and deliver'd the State, To compleat all, have in view the final Dissolution of this our most noble and happy Constitution. Which being to very plain and unquestionable, that Men of Revolution-Principles are Enemies to the House of Hanover, and carry on Designs to deseat their Succession; the Linasey-Parts will, for the preventing thefe black and impending Mischiefs, hazard all against the close and subtle Contrivances of those Revolutionals, as well as against the open, &c. the French King and his Jacobites; and after the most unhappy Demise of her Majesty without

Is used, they'l do all that in them lies to deliver the Constitution entire to the above-mention'd House of Hanover. And if the Revolutionals don't do more than they, let 'em do their utmost, I'll never write History again, tho they shou'd address on to the next Jubilee; and for ought I see they don't intend to give over much sooner. Had I thought they wou'd have led me such a Dance, they shou'd have had the Jig to themselves for me. They can never do enough for the Preservation of so pure a Church. But as for the Protestant Dissenters, they may shift for themselves, the Lindsey-Parts can't say a word for 'em.

In the following Address we shall find something that will let us a little into the Mystery of Address; for it seems they were not every one unanimous, nor did they pass Nemine Contradicente, as a certain Prolocutor was said to be chosen, who had 60 Votes for him, and 30 against him; I name a certain Number for an uncertain, but the Division was the same. We before had an Address from Hertford, which was of the Pinnacle Stamp, and now we

have another, from

The Principal Inhabitants and Freemen of her Majesty's Antient Borough of Hertford:

Who, we perceive, were not confulted in the former; for they tell us, they were only inform'd that an Address had lately been presented to her Majesty in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Freemen and Inhabitants of the said Borough; with whom, fay they, we concur, in our hearty Detestation of all seditious and rebellious Doctrines and Wou'd not one think they were all of a Positions. mind? And yet there's as much difference between them, between the Mayor, &c. and the Principal, &c. as between Mr. Hoadly and the Doctor; as is to be seen by an Adverb, which the latter have most whiggishly us'd, and that is particularly: Particularly those which have been so lately and so justly condemn'd by her Majesty's High Court of Parliament. Compare this with the other Address from Hertford, p. 186. you'l find they tally like a Right Line and a Curve. Mind what the Principal Inhabitants fay afterwards: The Persons truly dangerous to your Majesty and the Protestant Succession. How much better truly looks, when tack'd to dangerous, than when 'tis coupled with scrupulous? Are those who traduce the Honour and Justice of the Revolution. lution, those who seditiously suggest the Church to be in danger. All the High-Kirk Clergy did suggest it, and are therefore, in the opinion of the Principal Inhabitants of Hertford, guilty of Sedition. Those who scandalously misrepresent the Nation as sunk deeper into Atheism and Insidelity in this time of your Majesty's Glorious and Pious Reign, than formerly. For you must know the Tories are all on a sudden turn'd the Godly Party, and boast of their Purity as much as the Roundheads did in the Rump-Days.

The next words are worth all that has been faid by Addressers since the Hangman took the Doctor's Sermon in hand: Those who presume to arraign and call in question your Majesty's most wise and excellent, as well as most successful Administration. They do presume to commend the last Ministry, that's all—I am not one of those that wou'd in the least invade her Majesty's Royal Prerogative, to continue or change her Mmisters as she pleases. cheerfully refign up my Will to hers, and make my Duty my Pleasure. I will never lessen my Submission to the Administration, because 'tis not to my Goust. For how is it possible for me to know what's best, or to dive into the Secrets of the Cabinet? All that's expected from me, is Obedience; and mine to Queen Anne is without Reserve: fuch shou'd every good Briton's be. Our Queen ought to be obey'd unlimitedly, for that the limits her Power by And I wou'd not learn of the Tories to murmur and fow Sedition, because I don't like this Man or that. My liking or difliking is of no more confequence than Abel Roper's; and all the difference between us, is, that I have a little more discretion, and won't rail as he does, when I am not in humour with People. I hope I shall not be thought vain for thinking I have a little more Modesty than he who has none at all.

These honest Addressers proceed: And lastly, those who endeavour to support and give countenance to any Person whatsoever, who has been convicted of these exorbitant Offences. They mean Henry Sacheverel D. D. for a wager: He was convicted of all those Offences, very exorbitant ones all, and he has been supported and countenanc'd. No sooner was Sentence past upon him, but one Squire gives him a Benefice, and another a Purse of Gold: He cou'd not take a trip into the Country, but he's attended with as many Horse and Foot as wou'd drive the Four Indian Kings out of their Dominions, were their Courage equal to their

Zeal

Zeal. Nothing was too good for him: He had the Knees of all Ages and Conditions; he was carefs'd by Male and Female. And why was it, for being more Learned, more Pious, more Meek, more Loyal than his Brethren? What was the Man's Merit? Wou'd I cou'd know, that I might not center it all in the Profecution, and the Sentence that attended it. For in such a case, the Presents and Progress were a notorious Defiance of Justice; which I am loth to think so many of my Countrymen cou'd be guilty of. We have already met with Infinuations enough against the last Parliament while 'twas fitting, and have observ'd how like intruding into her Majesty's Council'twas, for the Addressers to hint their Dissolution. The Principal Inhabitants of Hertford wou'd not be so bold: We cannot therefore, fay they, go so far as to concur with any Insinuation, which seems to be made use of to induce your Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament, who deserve So well of your Majesty and the British Nation. They mean doubtless for afferting the Principles of Resistance, which produc'd the Revolution: and there's no good Briton but holds himself indebted to their Justice and Resolution. For 'tis not in the power of Faction to weaken the Authority of a Legislature so unanimous as was that: A Representative whose Actions will shine as bright in British Annals, as those of any Parliament fince Harry III's time; when, to do great honour to the Antiquity of Parliaments, the Tories pretend they were hist establish'd in England; tho 'twere easy to prove 'em as old as Hengist and Horsa, and intirely of Saxon Origin.

The last Paragraph of this Address teaches us that some Men may be too sure, and others too arbitrary; the one not to be daunted by Threats, the other not to be mended by Punishment. I have, I think, already mention'd a Quo Warranto, brought against this Town for imposing Honourary Freemen upon it at Elections. And the Principal Inhabitants, I suppose, believing that Chastisement won'd deter the Guilty from the like ill Conduct for the suture, were tempted to say; On the contrary, we perfuade our selves that whatever Endeavours shall be made use of in chusing Representatives for this Borough, we shall be able to be represented, as we now are, and have always been, except at a time when our Right and Freedom of Election was unjustly invaded. I don't know what Invasions have been made upon 'em since, but I'm sure they

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are not represented as they persuaded themselves they shou'd be. I find Addressers are apt to persuade themselves a little too hastily on both sides, and to think they can do more than they can. All that's to be said, is, Honest Men are apt to have too good an opinion of their Cause and Strength: and thus it sar'd with more than these Principal Inhabitants, tho they did not promise so much as they did. The next Address is of the same true British Stamp; it comes from

The Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders within the West-Riding of the County of York.

The Beginning is an honest Panegyrick on the Duke of Marlborough's Successes; and all the fault of it is, that 'tis somewhat too historical for an Address: Tho in all human probability we might have expected to have lost Thousands, we scarce lost five Men. We shan't stand with good Protestants for a small Fault; and the Paragraph that follows wou'd atone for them all, were their Address as full of Faults as the most faulty I ever read. And it shall be our utmost care to defend the Church of England as by Law establish'd, the Protestant Succession, Toleration and Union; thinking our Lives and Fortunes of no farther use to us, than whilst we are able to support your Majesty and Government against all your Enemies: And then we need not have any Apprehension of the Tyranny of France, nor of those who approve their Religion and Government, whether at home or abroad: Whether Tories or Papists, French or others; British or English they don't deserve the name of. Those that are for absolute Power and unlimited Obedience, and against refisting Tyrants, are for a French Government; and these the Yorkshire Addreffers cannot have any Apprehension of, as long as the Protestant Succession, the Toleration, and Union are defended.

I am now come to the Pink of Addresses, the Flower, the Cream; and one which, by comparing it with that p. 43. proves England to be the most settled Climate in the World. The Wind's always one way, the Sky bright, the Air fine, and the Understandings and Opinions of the Inhabitants fix'd and serene. In that Page you have an Address from

Part II.

Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London.

And here you have an Address from

Her Majefty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London.

You'l ask me perhaps, whether they are the very same identical Persons. Lord! I know none of 'em, but an Ironmonger near Smithfield-Bars, who has a vast Estate, a Plumb at least, not in Double's sense, but in the Construction of the original Grocery. I doubt not they are extremely rich; deep in the Funds. The Depth of their Intellects can never be question'd. Those that saw 'em go with it, faid there never were fo many Politicians feen together in the World before. Abel Roper was among them; and one may by him make a Judgment of the rest. What fignify Riches without good Sense and good Will? The last Lieutenancy were rich enough, that's certain; but not so rich neither as some wou'd make them. I heard a faucy Rascal offer to lay a Wager, that excepting six Men only, fix of the last wou'd buy all the present Lieutenancy, and have fix left too for the fix excepted. Now I can't but think that these Men are all wealthy; they weigh heavy, and will some how or other do the business. I wish their Heads were as full as their Purses: there's no harm in that. To have two things full, is better than one; and whatever their Pockets are, I am afraid we shall find their Noddles are not so cram'd as it might be wish'd. There's no body alive but knows what dead-doing People the Heroes of Bunhill are. They have routed more Armies, and taken more Towns than all the Mareschals and Generals in Europe. They are a warlike Company, and of prodigious Service upon occasion, witness what a bold Stand they made at Damare's and Purchase's Rebellion. And all this will be acknowledg'd by every one; yet Modesty forbids Folks to talk too much of their own Prowefs and Power.

One London Lieutenancy had address'd already, and now comes another; who unanimously resolve to crave leave to address too; and they shou'd be utterly unworthy, if they did not employ those Arms (Buff and Bandaliers) for the

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Defence of the Prerogative. They are sworn to do't; and they'll be forry Heroes if they shou'd not do what they're fworn to. The next thing is their owning: We own your Right to be Divine, your Person Sacred, and your Throne to be Hereditary: that is, as Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judah, &c. so Refistance begat the Revolution, the Revolution the Act of Settlement, the Act of Settlement the Hanover Succession. And thus her Majesty's and the successive Right of that House is Divine and Hereditary, as the Examiner, one of the best Provers of a thing in the world, has made it out; and that Queen Anne is Heir to King William. And we will always be prepar'd, quoth these Militaries, with Powder, Match and Ball, Musket, Sword and Drum, to defend, &c. against the Insolence of any Faction at home. Sad Fellows! You must know, Gentle Reader, they mean the Whigs, that's all: Fellows that are for Necessary Means in such Cases, and such Cases only, as the Revolution was; which was the Brat of the faid Means. notwithstanding that to all outward appearance they are as Loyal to her Majesty, as ever Tory was to her Royal Uncle or Royal Father; yet these Warriors, to be as safe as they hitherto have been, are prepar'd to defend the Crown against them, after having stigmatiz'd 'em with the Reproach of Infolence.

The Tories are indeed the most harmless modest Creatures upon earth: If they defy the Ministry, affront the Queen; if they mutiny and rebel, as they did outrageously last year; still they are the most dutiful, the most obedient Subjects. If the Whigs affert her Majesty's rightful and lawful Title, they are insolent; if the Tories deny, they are loyal. They will have their Sayings, and their Ways; and having for six years been the most murmuring rampant Faction that ever was heard of, they turn the Term on the Whigs, who have all that while been so successfully and gloriously serving her Majesty and their

Country.

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The Lieutenancy will further defend her against the despicable Menaces of a Pretender abroad: He's a poor pitiful Knight, that's the truth on't; and I am glad to hear they have so contemptible an Opinion of him. There's somebody knows that when King James was with an Army at Dunkirk to invade England, invited by some that had been Addressers too, as Sir John Friend, &c. who were

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hang'd

hang'd for't; those Menaces were not despicable. I did not know that Friend; if I did, I wou'd not have conceal'd him in my House: If I had, I shou'd have deserv'd hanging as well as my Cousin, because he was a false Traitor to his King and Country. If I had done such a thing as that, how cou'd I have fign'd an Address to any Revolutional King or Queen? I'm afraid 'twou'd not be heartily, without defign and distimulation: I can't tell what others think of these things, these are my thoughts only. The Primitive and Apostolical Doctrines and Precepts of our Pure and Undefiled Mother, we will observe; fay the Addressers, &c. This same Lieutenancy are generally Men of the Counter: and how they have time to read Church-History, so as to say how old any Doctrines are, or to judg of Ecclefiastical Purity, so as to prove a thing to be undefiled; we do not comprehend. We grant what they fay, but do believe they do not speak so much of their own knowledg as that of others; such a one as a Dean or Doctor, good Penmen and Divines. They will defend this also against Popery on the one hand, and Fanaticism on the other. Fanaticism! a pretty decent Noun that! It implies Presbyterianism and Independency; which are downright Frenzy and Madness. You may see by the Lives and Conversations of the Dissenters, they are mere Lunaticks: Such Ranting and Roaring, fuch Swearing and Drinking, that the Lieutenancy cou'd not hit on a better Phrase. They are themselves the very Reverse of those things, and so cannot by any means be call'd Fanaticks. There's no word makes fo pert a figure in an Address, as Fanaticism; especially coming from such pious sober Perfons as the Tories and HighHiers. The Presbyterians do not differ from the Church in one Article of faving Faith; but because they do make a doubt of some Points not at all effential to Religion, they are mad: And indeed in some sense so they are; especially their Parsons, to preach for One in a Hundred, when they may have One in Ten: A fure fign of Fanaticism!

The Addressers will have a tender Regard to the Truly Scrupulous, or Conscientious; but their Consciences must be try'd by this Court-Martial, and they'll judg of 'em whether their Scruples be True: And whoever disturbs the Peace, shall not have their Liberty. Now by voting against them, or writing against them, or speaking against them, the Peace will surely in their minds be deem'd

disturb'd:

disturb'd: and then these Fanaticks will have no more Liberty than the Camisars in Languedoc, if things were

on the foot some Addressers wou'd have 'em.

The next words afford Matter of Comfort; for they tell us they are all firmly resolv'd to maintain to the utmost of their power, the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover. Not a Man of 'em is for the Pretender, at least not a Man of 'em will own it. If any one particular Person in the List, did about fourteen or fifteen years ago fall under the Censure of Misprission, when we were threaten'd to be invaded by King James and a French Army; if any Relation of his was hang'd for't, and the faid Relation to dear to him that he hid him in his House, as I have been saying; I cou'd prove that Man meant what he said about the House of Hanover for all that, as much as any other Addresser ever meant any thing: and by this reason only, That the Act for the Protestant Succession was not then in being. And befides, no good Britain is bound to be in a mind fo many years together. So that the Lieutenancy cannot be the worse for having such a Person among em; and I have clear'd that Point beyond contradiction.

I take it very kindly that they shou'd congratulate on the Great Uninterrupted Successes, &c. because those Successes were the Essect of the great Bravery and Conduct of Whig Generals. The latter part of this Address is the more surprizing, because the Valour is inseparable from a Militia Commission, yet Politicks are not so nearly ally'd to it; and I wonder they shou'd undertake to reflect on the Wisdom of her Majesty's Councils, which are certainly not on a level with such Resections: And nothing more is expected from them, but a Submission to them: In which I'll signalize my self as far as the stoutest of 'em

all, let him be as stout as he can.

The CONCLUSION.

I Might now take other Addresses in hand, as that from the Parsons of Salop, and the Quakers of London; one probably pen'd by Henry Sacheverel, D. D. and the other by William Penn, Esq. I might also examine two or three more of the like nature on this occasion: But perceiving some People have begun the Frolick again, as the Cornish Men, and fearing they may lead me a new Dance, I'll close where I am; promising the Addressers to take ample Memoirs of their bold Exploits, and to publish them as often as I am put upon it by their Extravagance and Impertinence. But if ever we shou'd have another Blenheim, or fear another Invasion, I shall be so far from animadverting on their Loyal Addresses of Congratulation and Allegiance, that if they omit any such Opportunities, they may depend upon it, I shall be the first to record their Diffimulation and Ingratitude, notwithstanding I have the honour to be their Historian: a Post of so little Envy and Profit, that if all the rest in England were like it, I believe we shou'd not have half so much Zeal as flames out on all fides for one Pretence or another.

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